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HISTORY OF  
PLACER and NEVADA  
COUNTIES

CALIFORNIA

WITH

*Biographical Sketches*

OF

*The Leading Men and Women of the Counties Who Have Been  
Identified with Their Growth and Development  
from the Early Days to the Present*

HISTORY BY

W. B. LARDNER AND M. J. BROCK

ILLUSTRATED

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

1924



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## PREFACE

In the compilation of the History of Placer County for this work, the writer has pursued an uncharted course. It was his wish to meet the Hon. M. L. Brock, Mayor of Grass Valley, the writer of the History of Nevada County, and together with him to discuss their proposed labors and to a certain extent lay out the general course each should pursue. Accident prevented our meeting, though the wish to meet has been mutual; and up to the date of correcting the last galley of proofs of the story of Placer County, the writer has not had the pleasure of meeting his co-laborer in their joint task of duty and pleasure.

The two counties are similar in location, extending from the eastern State line southwesterly to the foothills and the central valley portion of our State. Both counties are bounded mainly, and intersected, by small rivers and ravines once rich in gold, with bars, banks and whole mountain-sides that yielded their golden stores freely until stopped by Federal and State injunctions. The early immigration to the two counties was of the same class of people; and the first occupations of their pioneers were identical—mining, lumbering, and some farming. Both counties were in the Sacramento District when the delegates were elected to the first Constitutional Convention in 1849.

The number of pages allotted to the writer, and also his time, were limited by his contract with the publishers; therefore, it has seemed advisable to minimize certain statistical features, such as the details of the numerous elections, long tabulations of financial matters, taxes collected and paid out, etc. Lists of churches and their first ministers and successors have been eliminated, and the names of many lodges and fraternal societies have been omitted, for a like lack of space. Besides, there is a feeling of keen regret associated with the naming of the churches and lodges in the old mining towns. Many places of former social concourse now stand unused, or are dismantled or entirely destroyed, their membership long since having moved away, never to return. At Todds Valley, Forest Hill, Michigan Bluff, Iowa Hill, and other early-day mining towns, there have been well supported Masonic Lodges and Chapters, Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments, and other worthy societies and auxiliaries; but now they either have surrendered their charters and passed away, or have been absorbed into stronger lodges farther down towards the valley part of the county. A widely scattered membership was generally the cause for the discontinuance of the early churches and lodges. The churches and ministers of the gospel in the mining towns, in the early days, did their work faithfully and well; and the fraternal societies and temperance organizations worked for the betterment of their fellows, as their members had done at their old homes in the East.

As a valuable substitute for the pages thus saved, a chapter on the work of the Placer County Exemption Board during the World War has been included, together with as accurate a list of our enlisted and drafted soldier boys as could be procured, and an official list of casualties furnished by the



Government. It is believed that this chapter will in the coming years prove invaluable to our citizens.

The writer desires to thank all those who, in keeping with their promise at the inception of this work, have prepared special technical articles for its pages—articles that have added materially to its value and interest. In particular, he wishes to thank Mr. A. J. Gladding, of Lincoln, manufacturer of pottery, for his article on the pottery industry of Lincoln; Mr. H. E. Butler, of the Penryn Fruit Company, for his valuable aid in preparation of matter on the fruit industry of the county, and especially for the chapter on the Exemption Board of Placer County; Mr. W. J. Wilson, of W. J. Wilson & Son, fruit shippers of Newcastle, for his concise and accurate account of fruit-shipping at Newcastle and from Placer County; Mr. Guy W. Brundage, cashier of the First National Bank of Auburn, for his article on the Banks of Placer County; Hon. E. S. Birdsall, for his article on olive culture; and Mr. Herbert M. Cooper, division manager (Drum division) of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, for his instructive article on the irrigating ditches of Placer County, hydro-electric development thus far in the county, and its possibilities for the future.

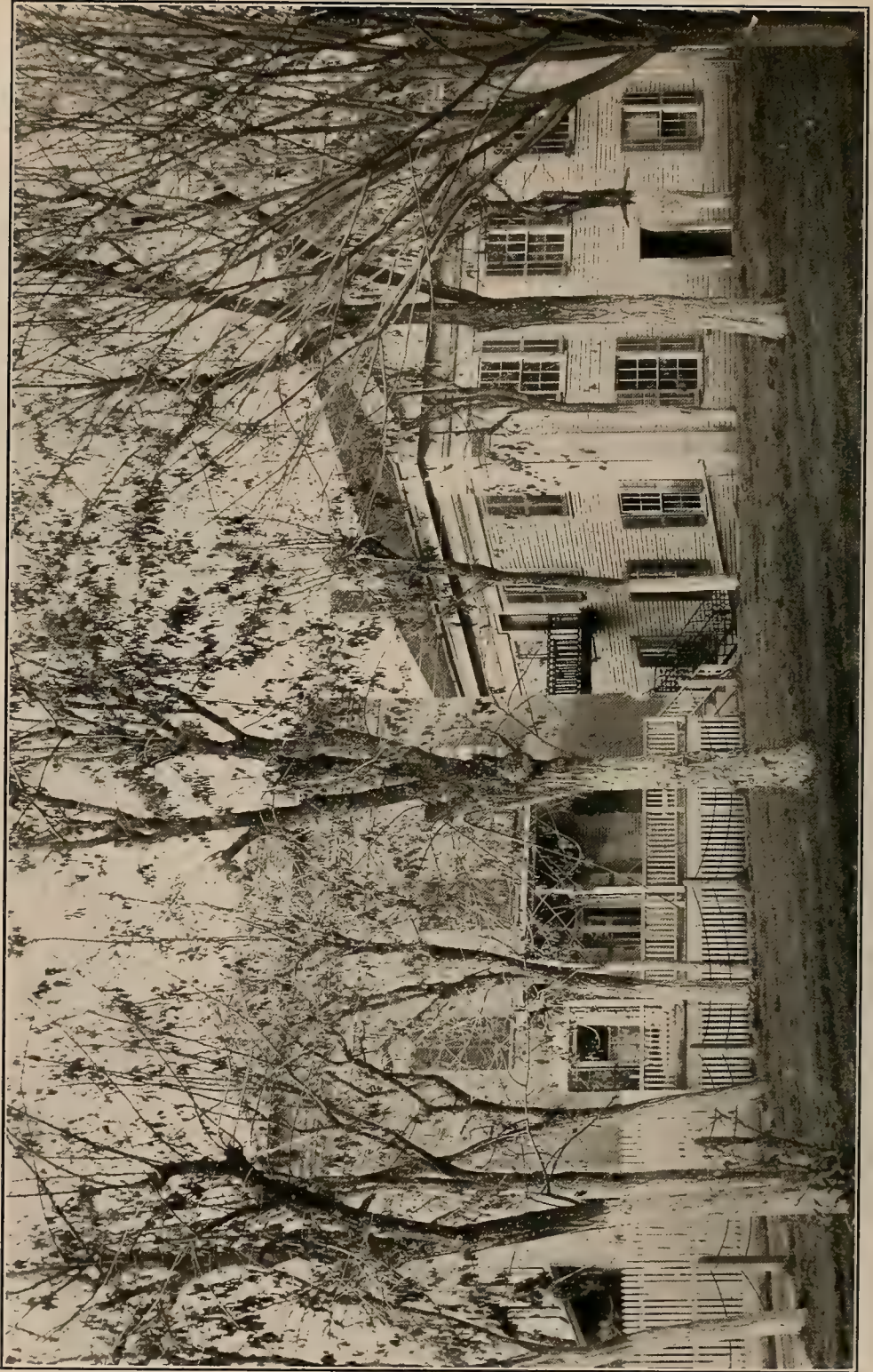
The writer also wishes to thank the Historic Record Company of Los Angeles, California, the publisher of this work, and its officers and employees, for the uniform courtesy and patience extended to him in the preparation of this part of the work—a very feeble effort to describe “A Continent within a County.”

W. B. LARDNER.

Auburn, California, August 25, 1924.







OLD BRICK OFFICE AND JAIL, BUILT IN 1857

OLD COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, BUILT IN 1854

# HISTORY OF PLACER COUNTY

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## CHAPTER I

### PLACER COUNTY

Placer County lies in the north central part of California, and runs north-easterly over the main range of the Sierra Nevada to the State of Nevada, part of its north and northwest boundary being the Bear River, while Yuba County lies north of the western part of the county, and Nevada County borders our northwest boundary to the source of the river, and is thence our northern boundary in a line extending due east to the State of Nevada, the point of intersection being the northeast corner of the county and lying eight miles east of Truckee. Thence the county line passes south on the 120th degree of longitude (the east boundary line of California for the northern part of the State) for a distance of about six miles by land, and thence due south through Lake Tahoe about fifteen miles, nearly reaching the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence due west, reaching the west shore of Lake Tahoe south of McKinney's Creek; thence following the north boundary of Eldorado County by section-line divisions; thence west to the Rubicon River, sometimes called the South Fork of the Middle Fork of the American River; thence in a general westerly course to the junction with the North Fork of the American River near Auburn; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the South Fork of the American River, this being the southeast corner of the lower or valley part of the county; thence in a slightly northwest course along the northern boundary of Sacramento County to the southwest corner of Placer County, where it meets Sutter County, this point lying due north from Sacramento and about ten miles distant, and about the same distance east from the Sacramento River; thence north along the eastern boundary of Sutter County, with two set-offs to the east, until the line reaches our starting point at the center of the Old Channel of the Bear River, said point being the northwestern corner of the lower or valley portion of Placer County, which corner lies about two and a half miles northwest from Sheridan, near where the present State highway bridge crosses the New Channel of the Bear River, and not many rods east of the Sutter County boundary line.

The above description follows our exterior county boundaries closely as they stand, but for many years certain parts of our boundaries were in doubt and very indefinite. I will mention points of interest.

From the configuration of the land, the direction of the flow of the rivers, and gradual rise in elevation towards the high mountains, it was natural that the early statutes made the rivers the usual county boundaries when possible; so in Placer County the southeast and northwest boundaries are rivers. Commencing at the northwest corner of the valley part of Placer County, we find on our official map the words "Old Channel," and to the south, "New Channel." About 1870 the Bear River began to change its channel to the south



soon after leaving the foothills. Mining debris in the bed of the river made it overflow its banks, and it was continually shifting until 1881, when it was finally confined with levees and dykes. The Old Channel is the established county boundary between Yuba and Placer Counties, and this led to an amusing incident. A few years ago the Yuba County supervisors met our supervisors in friendly conference and made overtures for changing the county boundary to the New Channel of the Bear River, contending that the farming lands between the old and new channels were owned mostly by Yuba County citizens, and also basing their argument on considerations of convenience, etc. The land is a fine hop and vegetable soil and pays fair taxes to Placer County; so naturally the Placer County officials objected. In a few years the State highway was routed from Sheridan, Placer County, to Wheatland, and beyond into Yuba County. The State law provides that bridges over ravines and rivers inside a county shall be paid for by that county, but both counties join in the cost of a bridge over a river which is a boundary line. The result was that Placer County built a costly cement bridge over the New Channel of the present Bear River at a cost of \$25,000.

Another bad situation involved our boundary line in the mountain portion of the county, between Placer and Eldorado Counties, on the south. The line was indefinite and very uncertain, but was fixed by statute in 1851, and then was confirmed by reenactment in the political code of 1872, and remained our southeast boundary until 1919. The code section defining the west and north boundary of Eldorado County (which was Placer's east and south boundaries) says:

Sec. 3927, Pol. Code: "Beginning on the west corner, at the junction of the north and south forks of the American River; thence up the north fork to the mouth of the middle fork; thence up the middle fork to the mouth of the south fork of the middle fork at Junction Bar; thence up said last-named fork to a point where the same is intersected by the Georgetown and Lake Bigler trail; thence along said trail to Sugar Pine Point, on the western shore of Lake Bigler; thence east to the state line," etc.

A mere changeable trail, winding in a general easterly course for the last thirty miles towards the lake, surely was not a very definite and certain boundary, but it was not changed by the legislature until 1919.

Even the county surveyors did not seem certain about the boundary line. As late as 1887 Placer County adopted an official county map which seems not to have followed the trail all the way. At the west end the boundary line ran up Gurley Creek, thence northeasterly over the summit and down McKinney Creek for some distance to the west line of Section 18, Township 14 north, Range 17 east, and thence with a straight line to Sugar Pine Point on the lake.

The official map of Eldorado County, adopted a few years later, followed about the same course, but neither map was correct with reference to the Georgetown and Lake Bigler trail, especially its course as it neared the lake. The writer followed the trail with Surveyor L. F. Warner, as pointed out by old lake residents. The trail curved to the south, away from the creek, as it approached the lake, and with a long sweeping course, passing not far from the lake shore southerly, between a wealthy citizen's house and barn, and then curving to the left to Sugar Pine Point.

The situation was uncertain and intolerable. Land was erroneously assessed and offered for sale for delinquent taxes in both counties. An attempt was made in the legislature of 1903 to have the line definitely

located, but the bill was introduced too late. During the summer of 1919 the supervisors of both counties met and agreed that a friendly attempt should be made on a compromise boundary line.

The writer, for Placer County, and the present judge of Eldorado County, George H. Thompson, Esq., then district attorney, for that county, agreed on the boundary line. The indefinite trail was abandoned. The line followed up the South Fork of the Middle Fork of the American River, and thence up what is now called Rubicon River, to a point where the same is intersected by the section line between Sections 29 and 32, Township 14 north, Range 14 east, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; thence east and north, with numerous calls and short distances, and finally for last calls, "thence north to the one-quarter section corner between Sections 7 and 18, Township 14 north, Range 17 east; thence east on the section line to the western shore-line of Lake Bigler, now called Lake Tahoe; thence east in said lake to the State line."

This boundary line being satisfactory to both boards of supervisors, it was introduced and passed in the legislature of 1919, on May 23.

Another boundary line needed to be definitely settled, the true east and west boundary line between Placer and Nevada Counties. The early statute said, "up said river (Bear) to its source, thence east, in a direct line, to the eastern line of the State of California, forming northeast corner." There was for many years some uncertainty as to the exact source of the Bear River. A small near-by lake was not constant in size. Heavy rains in winters and dry hot summers changed the initial point for starting due east; but finally that point was definitely agreed on by the officials of both counties in the year 1907, and a boundary line was run and marked by substantial iron posts, the line running close to the southern shore-line of Donner Lake and the south line of Truckee, the Nevada County railroad town on the overland route.

About twenty years ago the Secretary of the Interior at Washington issued a fine colored map of California. The writer purchased one and was surprised to find Sheridan in Sutter County. The line which jogs off east three miles from the main north and south of Sutter County was made to run six miles instead of three, and thence north to the Bear River. A letter was written to the proper map department at Washington about the error, and an answer was received with promise of correction in the next edition.

Down in the extreme southwest corner of the county, eleven miles west of Roseville, we have an interesting little village, like a second Andorra—the little town on the border line between France and Spain. Riego is its name. It is located on the Northern Electric Railroad running from Sacramento to Marysville and Chico. Owing to the fact that the southwest corner of the county happens to be on a range line and the new townships and sections often vary a little in the United States surveys, Riego, with its post office, railroad station and railroad, streets, etc., are all in Placer County, on a projecting portion of a section of land surrounded on the north and west by Sutter County, and on the south by Sacramento County. For many years Sutter County has been very "dry," by ordinance, while Riego was always a licensed town; but since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, the southwest corner of Placer County is supposed to be "dry" also. Campaigning office-seekers of adjoining counties often strayed out of their county when visiting the vicinity of Riego.

Referring once more to the northwest corner of the county, statistics show that there are 1057 acres north of the present New Channel of the Bear



River. The large Natoma Reclamation District, No. 1001, extends from Sacramento north; the same extends up the Bear River also about two miles above the railroad bridge. The river debouches, near this point, from the foothills and low bluffs. It has always been a roaring little river in winter seasons, but a quiet little stream in summer.

The Claude Chana ranch is near this place. Claude Chana was one of the first to discover gold in Auburn Ravine. Camp Far West, and Johnson's Crossing and bridge, were near this place in early days; we will hear of these places again in the discussion of the early pioneer days, and the sufferings of the Donner Party.

The writer is strongly in favor of accurately located county boundaries. There is room for further accuracy by marking the center of the Old Channel for about two miles with granite posts. Sections 781 and 782 of our Penal Code relate to jurisdiction of offenses in either county; if they are on the boundary of two or more counties, within five hundred yards thereof, the jurisdiction is in either county. What are known as the "Wheatland hop-fields riots," which resulted in the unfortunate killing of the Yuba County district attorney, occurred not far from the unmarked old river channel. The subsequent criminal trials were costly affairs.

For sixty-eight years an unmarked mountain trail, for about thirty miles, was our northeast boundary line; and for forty years an unmarked, old, filled-up river channel has been our southwestern boundary for a few miles. Happily no financial loss has happened to our county from these causes, nor has expensive litigation (a not unusual occurrence) marred our friendly relations with our neighboring counties.

## RIVERS AND RAVINES

### The American River and Its Branches

Rio de los Americanos was the name of the American River as given by the native Spanish-speaking population to Captain Fremont in 1844, on his first exploring expedition into California. It signified to the explorer that already Americans from the States, immigrants, hunters and trappers like Kit Carson, and perhaps men from the Oregon country, were coming over the mountains and down the branches of the American River into the great Sacramento Valley.

Our Placer County recorder's office shows a deed recorded in Book B of Deeds, at pages 289-290, whereby John Augustus Sutter, of Nueva Helvetia, a citizen of California, granted and conveyed unto Eliab and Hiram Grimes and John Sinclair a large tract of land bounded on the west by the Sacramento River and on the south by the river called the "American Fork," the boundary extending in an easterly direction for thirteen miles. This deed was made on August 10, 1843, the year before Fremont first came into California, and was recorded in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Sutter County land records before it was duly recorded on November 12, 1855, in our recorder's office. The deed, which is given in full elsewhere, is mentioned here simply to indicate that American people and their language were at that early date well-known within our future boundaries.

The North Fork of the American River starts near Soda Springs, not far from Tinker's Knob, on the west side of the main Sierra Nevada range, and near the north line of the county, and runs in a southwesterly course, uniting with the Middle Fork near Auburn; and thence the stream continues

slightly southwest to where the South Fork from Eldorado County flows into the united North and Middle Forks, at the southeast corner of our valley part of the county, whence the main stream of the American River flows southwesterly into the Sacramento River on the north side of our Capital city.

In early days the American River was navigable for light-draught boats a short distance above Sacramento City, but since active mining days and the building of numerous rail and highway bridges all navigation has ceased.

The North Fork is entirely within Placer County until it unites with the Middle Fork, and from there down to the southeast corner of the county it forms our east boundary line.

The Middle Fork has always formed the south boundary of the mountain part of the county for part of the way to Lake Tahoe.

The South Fork of the Middle Fork, sometimes called the Rubicon River, now constitutes a farther part of the south boundary; but since 1919 the line leaves said river eastward on the line between Sections 29 and 32, Township 14, north, Range 14 east, as before described.

Both the North and Middle Forks are clear mountain streams, well stocked with trout. Salmon came far up the rivers in early days, but the North Fork dam, sometimes called Birdsall Dam, just below Auburn, has stopped the salmon running, and interfered much with other game fish.

On the Forest Hill Divide there is another Fork of the American River, called the North Fork of the Middle Fork, and also numerous cañons, creeks and "forks" flowing in a general southwest course either into this or into the main North Fork, Middle Fork, and South Fork, the chief ones being Long Cañon, with its branches, and Duncan Cañon, Deep Cañon, Secret Cañon, Indian Creek, Eldorado Cañon, Indian Cañon, Humbug Cañon, Gas Cañon, Brushy Cañon, and Shirt-tail Cañon. All are good trout-streams.

#### **Bear River**

The Bear River, from its source southwesterly to the southwest corner of Placer County, is a wild, torrential stream, like the forks of the American, during the rainy season, but quiets down during the dry season to a modest little river, well stocked with trout in its upper reaches through Bear Valley.

#### **Ravines or Creeks**

The creeks in the lower part of the county are generally called ravines. They start west of the ridge on which the Central Pacific Railroad runs, near Clipper Gap, Auburn and Newcastle, and follow the general southwest slope of the foothills and valleys, towards the Sacramento Valley and River, the principal streams being Auburn Ravine, Dutch Ravine, Doty's Ravine, Antelope and Secret Ravines, Dry Creek, Coon Creek, and Pleasant Grove Creek.

#### **Other Topographical Features**

If a line were drawn from the junction of the North and Middle Forks of the American River, near Auburn, northwesterly to the Bear River, a distance of about eight miles, the lower portion of Placer County would be nearly a square, twenty-five by thirty miles in dimension, about the size of a Western State county.

The western part is slightly rolling, increasing in elevation gradually towards the northeast. The following figures show the rise as one travels by railroad towards the summit of the mountains. Beginning at Roseville, about two miles from the southern boundary lines, the elevation is 163 feet, Rocklin

249, Loomis 403, Newcastle 970, and Auburn 1363. To show the gradual elevation along the railroad above Auburn, we mention the following towns and their altitudes in feet above the sea: Clipper Gap 1759, Weimar 2289, Colfax 2421, Cape Horn 2692, Gold Run 3206, Dutch Flat 3403, Alta 3612, Shady Run 4154, Blue Cañon 4678, Emigrant Gap 5230, Cisco 5939, Cascade 5620 and Summit 7017. Over the summit: Strongs 6781, Truckee 5846.

The lower or valley portion of the county may be considered as follows: The western half as the wheat, barley, hay, grain and general valley farming section, including stock-raising with summer ranges in the high mountains; while the east half of this lower square is the main foothill section, including a citrus belt extending in elevation from about 300 feet above the sea to 1300 feet. All the usual temperate-zone fruits and berries are raised here, and for many miles up into the mountains. In fact, the hardy winter apples and pears mature (barring late frosts during blossoming time) as far up as Blue Cañon, at an elevation of 4678 feet. My diary, kept at Gold Run (elevation 3206), in February, 1873, reads, for February 6: "Beautiful weather. It would put to shame an Iowa June morning. Snow will soon be gone. The almonds are just budding." On February 9 it reads: "Snowed eight inches last night." At Iowa Hill, Forest Hill, Michigan Bluff, Dutch Flat, Alta, and places of similar elevations, the finest winter apples are grown; while peaches and cherries are noted for their fine flavor at Yankee Jims and other similar elevations.

From near Auburn the mountain part of the county widens out into two main divides or ridges. The ridge between the North Fork of the American River and the Bear River, sometimes called the Railroad Divide, gradually rises with easy grades to where, at an elevation of 7017 feet, the railroad crosses the summit, at a station named Summit from its location at the top of the grade. There are individual peaks two or three thousand feet greater in elevation, nearby.

The other and much wider ridge, generally called the Forest Hill Divide, is subdivided into many smaller ridges and divides; and in many places are found many broad acres and gently rolling fields of mountain land, once covered with fine timber, but now cleared and making good tillable farming and fruit land.

The main Forest Hill Divide or ridge runs in a northeasterly course just south of the North Fork of the American River. There are a series of divided ridges, Forest Hill, Secret and Hog's-back, the eastern being a little higher than the last one, appearing to have been cut through by the river in ancient times diagonally, not at right angles, with the general course of the river.

The ridge curves from northeast to east, and gradually rises to an elevation of about 7000 feet at Robinson's Flat, where a government forestry station is located, with a lookout station nearby having an elevation of 7170 feet. Below this curving ridge, spread out like a great green fan, are numerous cañons and ravines, with their mountain streams converging into larger streams, and finally reaching the Middle Fork of the American River.

Robinson's Flat, with its wet swampy land covered with tamarack trees, is still twenty miles from Lake Tahoe and the eastern county line. Ridges still run northwest up the mountains towards Soda Springs and southeast down Duncan Ridge and Last Chance Ridge towards Michigan Bluff.



At an elevation of about 5500 feet there is a deep bowl or basin, west of Duncan Ridge, in which is found the Placer County grove of big trees, seven standing and two prostrate ones, the genuine *Sequoia gigantea*.

From Duncan Ridge, for twenty miles eastward, there is a succession of ridges and ravines, a broken country, the highest peaks being immediately west of Lake Tahoe.

The whole upper mountain section is heavily covered with stately pines, cedars, firs and spruces of the choicest kinds and of mammoth proportions. Occasional roads and many trails wind over and through the mountains. The government forester's telephones and wires are much in evidence, connecting the remote stations. Here and there, roads and trails lead down into some of the cañons, where drift mines are in operation.

From Truckee, over the summit, a narrow-gauge railroad runs up the Truckee River fifteen miles to Tahoe City. Lake Tahoe has an elevation of 6225 feet, and evidently fills the crater of an extinct volcano. Brockway resort, at the north end of the lake, is ten miles from Truckee by stage road, and is located on the extreme eastern edge of Placer County. A walk of a few rods takes you past the large granite monument, or boundary-line post, and into the State of Nevada. A fine State highway runs south to Tallac, in Eldorado County, at the southern end of the lake; but this beautiful lake and the tourists' resorts are reserved for later comment.

The mountain part of the county is about thirty miles wide at the widest part. From southwest to northeast the county is about 100 miles long. Its climate ranges from that of the temperate zone in the valley to a region of nearly perpetual snow on the highest mountains in the eastern part.

The county contains 1411 square miles of territory, thus being about the size of Rhode Island.

I have now traced the exterior boundaries of Placer County—"Old Placer of the Mountain Tops," as it was called by the late Charles Shortridge of legislative halls—and have mentioned its rivers and ravines, and described in a general way the topography of its valley portion, its productive foothills, and its mountain sections. And now the reader may be curious to know something of its history, of the pioneers and their achievements; of the great natural resources of the county, and how they have been developed; of its vast mineral wealth, granite quarries, clays and pottery products; of its timber and timberlands, its soils and agricultural products, its fruit-raising and fruit-shipping, its ditches, hydro-electric energy, highways and railroads, its lake and mountain resorts, its hunting and fishing, its banks, churches, schools, cities and towns, and other things that go to make up this goodly land—"An Empire within a County," "The Gateway County" into the Golden State.

The writer proposes, with the aid of able assistants, as mentioned in the prospectus of this history of Placer County, to touch briefly on all of the above subjects, and others that may be pertinent to this work; and especial attention will be called to the great advancement made in the county since about the year 1880, when the modern period of our history may be said to have begun.

### Beginning of the Modern Period

The writer once asked Moses Andrews, banker and express agent at Auburn, when he first noticed a real change in Auburn and the county in general as regards signs of permanent settlement, or about when the people residing here began to indicate that they were satisfied to remain as perma-

nent and contented citizens of Placer County. His answer was, that in 1873 he noticed that the dwellings began to receive new shingles on the roofs and fresh paint on the walls, gates and fences were repaired, and a general disposition was manifest among the people to settle down and enjoy their homes.

In 1870 the Central Pacific Railroad got into full operation as an over-land road. I have before me an issue of the Chicago Times of September 22, 1869, giving a full account of one of the first excursions to Chicago and the East of 201 visiting men and women from California. The account recites a hearty reception.

Hydraulic mining in the mountains began to reach its greatest power and perfection about 1870. Tunnels were being driven into the high banks of mining claims, and hundreds of kegs of black powder were exploded to loosen the soil so that the washing process for gold could proceed more rapidly. With many hundreds of accurately measured miner's inches of water pouring from regulating reservoirs into ditches and into iron pipes large at the intake, but gradually tapering to from four to six inches, as the current rushed through the "little giants" or monitors, often under 300 or 400 feet of pressure, their force and execution were awe-inspiring to the beholder. Some of the best hydraulic mines in California were developed in Placer and Nevada Counties, especially at Forest Hill, Michigan Bluff, Iowa Hill, Gold Run and Dutch Flat, in Placer County, and You Bet, Little York and the wonderful mines near Nevada City and Grass Valley, in Nevada County.

Saw and shingle mills were busy, and thousands of feet of the best lumber were cut annually. The first orchards were producing well and the fruit business was well past the garden stage. Then, too, the Comstock silver mines were shipping in from Nevada some of those early millions which aided in building San Francisco and other bay cities with granite, brick and steel.

Going back home to the East was now well-nigh a thing of the past, save only as a visitor; and coming to California by permanent settlers was the rule. Yes, the old pioneers became more settled and contented, and more fully satisfied to remain, between the years 1870 and 1875.

## CHAPTER II

## THE PIONEERS

A pioneer is one who goes before to remove obstacles and prepare the way for others, or one who is among the first to explore a country. The real pioneer was no rude son of toil, but a man of thought, often trained in arts and letters.

There always has been a strong desire in this country to learn what is in the West. It is said our first pioneers backed over the Alleghany Mountains; for while they felt compelled to go over into the country that lay beyond, yet they kept their eyes as much as possible towards the Atlantic, on whose shores they were born, or for a time had left their dear ones.

The pioneer, after reaching the valleys and plains of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Tennessee, still longed to see the prairie lands beyond the Great Father of Waters. And so it ever has been. The great Rockies were crossed, but the dry and rugged country that lay beyond them inspired in turn the longing and hope for green mountains and beautiful valleys on the coast of the peaceful Pacific. The stories of the trappers, hunters and returned sailors, who had visited the Pacific Coast, were ever luring the pioneer onward to still greater discoveries.

There was a well-settled conviction that the Oregon country and Upper California should belong to the United States. The more intelligent of the Spanish settlers believed it, and some even hoped for it, since it would mean stability, prosperity and American progress for them. The Bear Flag episode was half condoned, not seriously disputed, by even General Vallejo himself, it has been said by men who are living today and who heard him express his indifference as to a change of government. From Bear Flag to the Stars and Stripes was but a hoped-for step. Men from New England whaling ships settled here, never to return to their Eastern homes, and Oregon fur trappers and representatives of the American Fur Company refused to leave this glorious country.

The intelligent pioneering people who started for California even before gold was discovered, made up a most desirable class of citizens. The hardy men, women and children of the Donner Party started for California as early as 1846. And after gold was discovered, many a husband brought his wife and family at great cost and danger, and came to settle here; while others came alone, with the firm intention of sending for their wives and families as soon as homes could be provided for them. I accord to the wives, mothers and sweethearts, who were left behind, but who dared the dangers of the plains, the Isthmus of Panama, or the many months of sailing around Cape Horn, to come to this fair land, the fullest title to the word "pioneer."

The early comer, however, did not come with definite purpose to build a State, as is so often claimed, though from such people and pioneers a State was naturally evolved. The American genius, the Anglo-Saxon's ingrained instinct for civil liberty, is so strong that even under the stress of new and untried conditions of life, and amid a strange environment, the growing pioneer settlements of our Western Territories, time and again, have met in





PLACER COUNTY PIONEERS. REUNION OF 1890

1	Wm. Watson	8	John Boggs	15	.....	23	T. E. Stephens	31	Truman Ackerman	39	W. D. Perkins
2	Judson Wheeler	9	John Spaulding	16	L. Doolley	24	Jake Welker	32	.....	40	W. F. Norcross
3	.....	10	George Johnson	17	Allen Towle	25	Tom Fairchild	33	.....	41	.....
4	Nick Quirolo	11	.....	18	Wm. M. Crutcher	26	John Dunn	34	.....	42	W. B. Lyons
5	George W. Applegate	12	Charles Mitchell	19	Tom Nosler	27	.....	35	.....	43	Gates
6	Jim Peterson	13	George Vandercook	20	A. Breece	28	.....	36	T. L. Chamberlain	44	.....
7	Fred Randal	14	George Perkins	21	J. B. Wetherbee	29	Wm. Sexton	37	Ed. M. Hall	45	.....

an orderly manner in their convention halls, and have added the successive stars of Statehood to our national emblem. Our first constitutional convention and its quick work were models of perfection and simplicity.

Dr. Francis Lieber, that transplanted German who became one of our most profound American thinkers and writers, and who was the author of "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," used in many colleges, remarks that it was instinctive for the average American of early days to meet in some Western country schoolhouse, organize with the proper officers, debate and pass resolutions expressing needs and hopes, draw petitions, set forth facts, and even respectfully to advise in such manner that the results of their deliberations were fit to be considered by the Congress of the United States. In beaurocratic Europe such a thing would be impossible; police authority, the government's supervising officers, the tyranny of a suspicious autocratic government, would make it so.

### **The True Pioneers**

Myron Angel, a writer of repute, strongly expressed my idea of the true California pioneer in Thompson and West's History of Placer County, bottom of page 63, where he says: "It was in the few years prior to the discovery of gold that the genuine pioneers of California braved the unknown dangers of the plains and mountains with the intention of settling in the fair valley of which so much was said and so little known, and building a home for themselves and their children." Many of these early immigrants crossed the mountains by nearly the same route as that pursued by the Central Pacific Railroad, except that they followed down Bear River to the plains.

### **The Donner Party**

The public press, on July 5, 1923, commented on the death the day before of two of the then remaining survivors of the Donner Party, who were saved as mere children and carried over the mountains by stalwart rescuers from Sutter's Fort in the winter of 1846. The first, Mrs. Elitha C. Wilder, was a daughter of Robert Donner. She died at the age of ninety-one near Elk Grove, Sacramento County. The second, Mrs. Martha Reed Lewis, died at East Twin Lakes, Santa Cruz County. She was eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. Leanna App, of Jamestown, Tuolumne County, sister of Mrs. Wilder, still lives, the sole survivor, it is claimed, of that sad attempt to reach our sunny shores.

The Donners and others of that fated party were of the true pioneer stock. The party was mainly organized in Illinois, and its tragic experiences came toward the last part of its ill-fated journey. The party was divided, met great difficulties and privations, and was saddened by a murder; and the charge of cannibalism clings to some of the names of that starving band who were snowbound at Donner Lake in the winter of 1846-1847. It is altogether too sad a tale to permit of going into full particulars. Moreover their sufferings have been so often and so well told that the descriptions already given would be hard to equal, much less surpass. Hon. C. F. McGlashan, of Truckee, Cal., has written the most accurate and painstaking account of the tragedy. Having received many hundreds of letters from the survivors, describing their personal experiences, and having lived for many years in the immediate neighborhood of the cabins that housed the sufferers, he was in a position to present detailed and reliable information regarding their terrible sufferings. I refer to page 19, of the eleventh edition, 1918, for a list of the



members of the Donner Party, and the localities from which they came. The list as presented indicates the substantial character of this party of pioneers. The members of the party proper numbered ninety, and were as follows:

"George Donner, Tamsen Donner (his wife), Elitha C. Donner, Leanna C. Donner, Frances E. Donner, Georgia A. Donner, and Eliza P. Donner. The last three were children of George and Tamsen Donner. Elitha and Leanna were children of George Donner by a former wife. [The press report of the death of Elitha C. Wilder, on July 4, 1923, undoubtedly refers to Elitha Donner, above named, as of the original Donner Party.] Jacob Donner, Elizabeth Donner (his wife), Solomon Hook, William Hook, George Donner, Jr., Mary M. Donner, Isaac Donner, Lewis Donner and Samuel Donner. Jacob Donner was a brother of George. Solomon and William Hook were sons of Elizabeth Donner by a former husband.

"James Frazier Reed, Margaret W. Reed (his wife), Virginia E. Reed, Martha F. (Patty) Reed, James F. Reed, Jr., Thomas K. Reed, and Mrs. Sarah Keys, the mother of Mrs. Reed.

"The two Donner families and the Reeds were from Springfield, Ill. From the same place were Baylis Williams and his half-sister, Eliza Williams, John Denton, Milton Elliott, James Smith, Walter Herron and Noah James.

"From Marshall County, Ill. came Franklin Ward Graves, Elizabeth Graves (his wife), Mary A. Graves, William C. Graves, Eleanor Graves, Lovina Graves, Nancy Graves, Jonathan B. Graves, F. W. Graves, Jr., Elizabeth Graves, Jr., Jay Fosdick and Mrs. Sarah Fosdick (née Graves). With this family came John Snyder.

"From Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa, came Patrick Breen, Mrs. Margaret Breen, John Breen, Edward J. Breen, Patrick Breen, Jr., Simon P. Breen, James F. Breen, Peter Breen, and Isabella M. Breen. Patrick Dolan also came from Keokuk.

"William H. Eddy, Mrs. Eleanor Eddy, James P. Eddy and Margaret Eddy came from Belleville, Ill.

"From Tennessee came Mrs. Lavina Murphy, a widow, and her family, John Landrum Murphy, Mary M. Murphy, Lemuel B. Murphy, William G. Murphy, Simon P. Murphy, William M. Pike, Mrs. Harriet F. Pike (née Murphy), Naomi L. Pike and Catherine Pike. Another son-in-law of Mrs. Murphy, William M. Foster, with his wife, Mrs. Sarah A. C. Foster, and infant boy, George Foster, came from St. Louis, Mo.

"William McCutcheon, Mrs. W. McCutcheon and Harriet McCutcheon were from Jackson County, Mo.

"Lewis Keseberg, Mrs. Phillipine Keseberg, Ada Keseberg and L. Keseberg, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wilfinger, Joseph Rhinehart, Augustus Spitzer, and Charles Burger came from Germany.

"Samuel Shoemaker came from Springfield, Ohio; Charles T. Stanton from Chicago, Ill.; Luke Halloran from St. Joseph, Mo.; Mr. Hardcoop from Antwerp, in Belgium; Antoine from New Mexico. John Baptiste was a Spaniard who joined the train near Santa Fe Trail; and Lewis and Salvador were two Indians who were sent out from California by Captain Sutter.

"The Breens joined the company at Independence, Mo.; and the Graves family overtook the train one hundred miles west of Fort Bridger."

In July, 1873, the writer, on his first trip to Lake Tahoe, left the train at Summit and walked down the west end of Donner Lake. He then hired a sail boat and went to the east end of the lake, and had pointed out to him the location of the three main cabins. There he noted the tall stumps near by, ten to twelve feet high, said to have been the stumps of small trees cut by members of the Donner Party during the terrible winter of 1846.



The route taken by the rescue parties and those who were saved passed westward over the high summit of the Sierras, thence down to near Cisco, and over and down the ridge to near the present "Look-out Station," thence through the depression in the ridge near Emigrant Gap down into Bear Valley, thence down Bear Valley and River to Johnson's Ranch and crossing, on the north side of the river. The first settlement reached by the immigrants on the Placer County side was that of Theodore Sicard's ranch at the crossing, and a few miles below was Camp Far West. The route was thence south, through the western portion of Placer County, to Sutter's Fort.

About two weeks before the Donner Party was barred by snow at the summit, an immigrant train passed in safety, among whom were Claude Chana, who located for a time on Bear River, near Wheatland, Yuba County, and Charles Covillaud, one of the original settlers of Marysville, who married Mary Murphy, a member of the Donner Party, from whom the name of Marysville was derived.

### Truckee and the Council Bluffs Party

In the year 1844, another party of hardy pioneers, consisting of twenty-three men, came over the summit and down into the Sacramento Valley. They left Council Bluffs on May 20, 1844, by the usual overland route, coming through the future State of Nevada by way of the Humboldt River. There an Indian, named Truckee, offered to guide the party into California. He was a faithful guide and carried out his agreement. The beautiful stream that Fremont had named the "Salmon-Trout River" in the same year was named by this party Truckee River, after this faithful Indian.

At Donner Lake it was decided to build a cabin and store the goods of the party until spring. Three young men agreed to stay and guard the property till relief came in the spring. The names of the three who agreed to remain were Allen Montgomery, Joseph Foster and Moses Schallenberger. All three were vigorous young pioneers. Leaving a half-starved cow and a small quantity of provisions for the three, the main party crossed the summit about November 15, 1844, having spent a dangerous and laborious month. The party experienced the same deep snow on the mountains that the Donner Party contended with in 1846-1847.

The three men who were left behind expected to supply wild game for their support, but ten to fifteen feet of snow at Donner Lake drove the game out of the mountains. When the cow was nearly consumed, the young men saw starvation before them, and determined to cross the mountains. They reached the summit in one day, but here Schallenberger was taken with severe cramps and could not walk. He told his companions if they would take him back to the cabin, he would spend the winter alone. It was done, and Montgomery and Foster reached Sutter's Fort after much suffering. Poor Schallenberger had never heard of Dr. Coué and his word formula for feeling better and better every day, but with a strong will-power he determined to live till spring. He found some steel traps among the stores, and with these he caught enough foxes to sustain life until his rescuers came; and on March 1, 1845, he reached Sutter's Fort.

The names of this party, in addition to the three mentioned, are as follows: John Flomboy, Captain Stevens, Dr. Townsend, G. Greenwood and two sons, John and Britt, James Miller, Mr. Calvin, William Martin, Patrick Martin, Dennis Martin, Martin Murphy and five sons and Mr. Hitchcock and son.

### The After History of Truckee

Mr. Angel gives the after history of Truckee, the faithful Indian guide. He remained at Sutter's Fort till 1846, when war broke out with Mexico. He then joined Fremont's battalion, and was afterwards known as Captain Truckee. He was quite a favorite with Fremont, who presented him with a Bible on the fly-leaf of which was the donor's autograph. This, with a copy of the St. Louis Republican, Captain Truckee carefully preserved until his death. After the war was over, Truckee returned to his people on the east side of the Sierras. He always remained a firm friend of the white man and was a favorite with the thousands of miners who flocked to the Washoe region when silver ore was discovered. Captain Truckee lived at an Indian camp in the Palmyra district, Lyon County, Nev., about a mile from Como. One day in 1860, the Captain went to Como and asked the mining men what remedy he should use for a large swelling on his neck. The men thought he had been bitten by a tarantula and advised him to apply a slice of bacon. The faithful guide died that night, his last request being to be buried by the white men and in the white man's way. The miners dug a grave near Como in the croppings of the old Goliah Ledge, and the good Captain Truckee was buried with the Bible and paper he had treasured so long by his side.

### The Peril of the Mountain-Passes

The writer once heard a man (Saxon by name) say that he and others hauled a load of sawmill machinery to the west shore of Lake Tahoe during a certain Christmas week. Fremont says, relative to his passage of the summit on December 5, 1845: "Our effort had been to reach the pass before a heavy fall of snow and we had succeeded. All night we watched the sky, ready to attempt the passage with the first indication of falling snow; but the sky continued clear. On our way up, the fine weather which we had left at the foot of the mountain continued to favor us; and when we reached the pass, the only snow showing was on the peaks of the mountains."

He reached Sutter's Fort on December 9. But the sudden changes in weather on the mountains are disastrous at times. The coming of deep snow works terrible hardship on the weary, unprepared parties caught crossing these mountains. We have already spoken of the Donner Party and the Council Bluffs Party. In his excellent "History of Nevada," published in two volumes in 1913, Sam P. Davis tells of the sufferings of Allen Grosh and a young Canadian by the name of McLoud in attempting to cross the mountains on the 1st of November, 1857. Allen Grosh lies buried at Last Chance, in Placer County, and the great silver mines bearing the name of Comstock should have been called the Grosh mines, because he and his brother, Hosea B. Grosh, discovered these wonderfully rich silver mines at Virginia City, Nev., in 1857. We quote here from Chapter XIII, "Early Mining Discoveries," Vol. I, of the history by Davis.

"About November 1, Allen, the remaining Grosh brother, took young McLoud and started across the mountains for Mud Springs by way of Georgetown. They crossed by way of Lake Tahoe, then known as Lake Bigler, and after being in a succession of snowstorms, finally reached Last Chance, in Placer County, where Grosh died from the effects of the privations he had suffered, and McLoud was obliged to have his feet amputated.

"Johnson Simmons, who was stopping temporarily at Last Chance at the time, and who now resides in Oakland, gives the following account: 'I

recall the time when two miners were brought into Last Chance in the winter of 1857. Some men were out deer hunting when they found the two lying in the snow, where they were dying of cold and hunger. The one named Grosh never spoke after he was brought in. The miners carried them from the place where they were first found, as they were too weak to walk. Grosh, I think, lived about three days after being brought in. His stomach refused nourishment and his legs were frozen. The other man we found pulled through, but they were obliged to amputate his feet. The miners then took him to Michigan Bluff, where they kept him until spring and then raised a subscription to send him to his relatives in Canada. Before he left for Canada he told me of his trip. He said their provisions gave out after passing Lake Bigler and their sufferings were terrible. They had their provisions, etc., on a pack-mule, but there was nothing but small twigs for him to eat, and he became so weak that they were obliged to kill him. After the mule was killed he was cut up and portions of his flesh roasted. The meat was lean, tough and unsavory, and only their terrible hunger made the repast endurable. They ate their last cooked meal on the banks of the Truckee, and, slinging as much of the roast meat as they could carry on their shoulders, they pushed on. They became so faint that they could no longer carry anything except their blankets, so they ate as much as they could and threw the rest away. At that point Allen Grosh, who had stuck to his maps and assays through all the journey, concluded to abandon them also, and so he tied them up into a piece of canvas and deposited them in the hollow of a large pine tree. McLoud said that he never saw the assays, Grosh being very close-mouthed regarding them. All that he knew of them was that they were high in silver, and from a conversation he overheard, he believed them high in the thousands. The tree in which they were deposited had blown down in the wind, having broken about twenty feet from the ground. . . . The hollow in the tree was quite small, and after depositing the records he cut a mark on the tree with his knife and rolled a good-sized stone in front of the hollow. The next day there was a big snowstorm, and they finally threw away their blankets, as they were useless from the wet, and their matches were useless from the same cause. After the snowstorm it turned colder, and for four days and nights they wandered in the mountains nearly dead and demented from exposure and hunger. At night they could hear the howling of the wolves, but none were ever near enough to attack them, and once they crossed the track of a bear. They finally sank down with exhaustion near some rocks, and Grosh said he had rather die there than make any further effort. After giving themselves up for lost they heard shots, and McLoud roused himself and went in the direction of the shots, when he came on a party of miners hunting deer. He took the party to Grosh, only a few hundred yards away, and then sank down alongside him. The miners carried the two to Last Chance, a camp nearby, and there Grosh died after a few days, never having been able to speak. Had he been able to speak, McLoud felt confident he would have made some statement relative to his discoveries.' . . .

"The Comstock made the reputation of Nevada as a mining State and its record of an output of \$700,000,000 has never been eclipsed. It is a common thing for the latter-day mining men who are operating in Nevada to compare present achievements in mining operations and output with the record of the past, and the founders of the new camps frequently mention their holdings as 'another Comstock.' The cold light of statistics beating on their claims, however, tells another story.

"In closing this chapter one must not forget to pay a deserved tribute to the sturdy prospector who blazes the path which Midas is destined to



tread later on. He lives on hope and braves the manifold dangers of the mountain and desert to unearth and tap the treasure vaults of Nature. He sows the harvest of wealth which others reap; the dreams that haunt the haze of his camp-fire are realized by others; yet without heed of self he presses on, leaving in his wake the pulsing life of populous cities and the hum of industries which spring into being from his wooing of the goddess of chance. The camp-followers of the prospector dwell in the tabernacle of wealth, while his bones rot in some unmarked and forgotten grave, or bleach upon the sands of the pitiless waste he gave up his life to conquer."

### **A Tragic Story: Why He Did Not Write Home**

This is the tragic tale of a long-lost son and brother, and of how his body was found a few years ago by the brother, a State Senator and a wealthy business man of Los Angeles.

The writer first made the acquaintance of Sen. A. T. Currier in the legislature of 1903. Later he wrote me asking me to ride with him to the old lime quarries across the American River in Eldorado County, saying he was hunting for a younger brother's grave, whose body lies buried there, the property now being owned by the Pacific Portland Cement Company. On the way over Senator Currier related to the writer the following touching story: Very early after the discovery of gold in California, about 1850, his young brother and a neighbor boy friend of his back in Maine were taken with the craze to come to California to dig for gold. The young men came to the new Eldorado; but soon thereafter his letters suddenly ceased to come to his Eastern home, and for about fifty years his whereabouts had been a mystery. While at Sacramento attending the legislature, Senator Currier received a letter from the State Prison at San Quentin requesting an interview. He went to the prison and found the chum of his young brother, formerly of the old home town in Maine. The prisoner—for he was a life-termer on the charge of murder—told the Senator substantially the following story:

The two young men arrived in California safely and went to the mines; but work being slack, on hearing of some lime-burning operations across the American River from Auburn they concluded to accept that occupation temporarily. They came to Auburn, crossed the river, and soon were regularly at work. Soon after they started to work, some Indians brought smallpox into the camp. The prisoner at San Quentin first took the disease, and young Currier nursed him so carefully that he recovered. Then Currier came down with the smallpox, and notwithstanding the best of medical attention and such nursing as his chum could give him, he died. His friend buried him on the highest of several small hills near the lime works, and then took an old file, sharpened one end, and made a very decent-looking headstone out of a flat piece of limestone, about twelve or fifteen inches wide and some three feet long. Young Currier's name was neatly carved on the stone with age, where from, and date of death and the headstone was firmly set. His friend did not write of the unfortunate death, however, but soon drifted away, and got into bad company, unfortunately slew a man, and was convicted and sent to State Prison for life. Thinking Senator Currier might be a brother of the long-dead Maine boy and chum, the incarcerated man had sent for the Senator and related his story. Other circumstances were related which made the story seem true; hence the trip to discover the grave.

When nearly at the top of the Eldorado grade, the writer asked a Mr. Flint, an acquaintance, whether there were any graves on the hill near the old lime works. He pointed us to an old cemetery on top of a nearby hill. There we found a picket fence surrounding several graves, but none bore the name of Currier. Naturally, Senator Currier was disappointed. He was a large, portly man, and had become quite exhausted in climbing the hill to the little graveyard; so I urged him to rest himself and stated that I would hunt farther. In hunting around I became convinced that an adjoining little hill was the taller of the two, and determined to reach the top of it. It was densely covered with chaparral and manzanita brush. After much work, on my hands and knees, I reached the top of the little hill and found what we were searching for—the little lime headstone was there, with the lettering still quite plainly visible after about fifty years of sun and winter rains.

I assisted Senator Currier to crawl under the brush to the tombstone. He wrote everything down carefully in his notebook, and then broached the subject of removing the body to Los Angeles for re-interment, or to the old home back in Maine. He was undecided, and asked the writer's opinion. I urged that the body be allowed to remain as it was, suggesting possible slight danger of the disease of which he died; moreover, a half century had passed and the boy was practically out of the lives of his surviving family; there was nothing dishonorable in his death, and this was one of those sad endings of early-day ambition—a grave well marked by a once-loving school-boy chum, on the highest little hill by the lime works where he had labored, and overlooking the Middle Fork of the American River, a no-mean, quiet location in the grand old Mother County, Eldorado. Senator Currier agreed with me, made a few more notes in his book, and we then crawled down off the little hill, the Senator satisfied that his brother's sad death and resting place had been truly explained and found, after many years of waiting.

Only another story of California's early days!

## CHAPTER III

### JOHN A. SUTTER

To get a correct idea of the early settlement of Placer County one must know something of that wonderfully liberal and later deeply wronged man and pioneer, John Augustus Sutter.

John A. Sutter was a true pioneer of California. He began planning to come to California as early as 1835, while a resident of the State of Missouri, and finally came with a party of the American Fur Company in 1838, via the Oregon route. There being no direct communication with California, he went to the Hawaiian Islands and waited there for five months. From there he worked his passage on an English ship to Sitka, in Russian Alaska, and then by water reached San Francisco Bay in July, 1833, only to be ordered out by a Mexican armed force to Monterey, and then to be buffeted about for a year or more before he was safely settled. The Indians

disliked the Spanish element, and greatly harassed Sutter; but he made treaties with them and dealt with them justly, and they finally became his faithful servitors and friends.

Sutter's Fort was headquarters for all new-comers; and he was especially kind to all immigrants in distress. But for his kindly aid hardly a member of the Donner Party would have been saved. Sacramento City, with its well-laid-out streets, parks and water front, is a debtor to his generosity. He may have been careless and improvident in certain ways, but he was industrious, and through his industry he became rich. Yet, strange to say, the discovery of gold in his mill-race by Marshall, his partner, was destined to be his ruination. He was robbed to poverty, and that, too, by many he had aided while they were in distress. The new-comers squatted on his lands and defied him to eject them. The United States commissioners, or court for settling land grants, found in his favor for both his grants, the New Helvetia Grant of eleven leagues and the Sobrante Grant of twenty-two leagues. The squatters and their lawyers appealed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, and Sutter's rights under the Land Commissioners' Court were confirmed. The squatters then appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington, which court approved the New Helvetia Grant but rejected the Sobrante Grant. The court acknowledged that the latter grant was a "genuine and meritorious" one, but decided against Sutter on purely technical grounds. Sutter claimed his losses in about ten years were approximately \$325,000. Many of his deeds, issued for lands sold out of the Sobrante Grant, were warranty in character, and later he was compelled to make good out of his New Helvetia Grant, after the adverse Supreme Court decision in Washington. The valuable Hock Farm, in Sutter County, was finally lost to him by the burning of the farm mansion in 1865; and soon mortgagees took the lands. It seemed as if the fates pursued him with a special vengeance from the day gold was discovered in California to the day of his death.

General Sutter died in Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1880, and was buried at Lititz, Lancaster County, Pa., where he had lived during his latter years with his family, still trying to have Congress recognize his claim for \$50,000 as compensation for the aid he had rendered to the early settlers of California. The State of California for a time gave him an allowance.

#### Shuck's Account of the Life of Sutter

The best account that I have read of this early-day benefactor of the pioneers was written by Oscar T. Shuck. In his work, "Representative Men of the Pacific," he gives much accurate information of the generous old pioneer. The facts, as recited, came from General Sutter. I quote quite fully from Thompson and West's History of Placer County, published in 1882. Quoting from Mr. Shuck (p. 39):

"Gen. John A. Sutter was born March 1, 1803, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where his early boyhood was passed. His father, who was a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, afterwards removed to Switzerland, and settled there with his family. He purchased for himself and heirs the rights and immunities of Swiss citizenship, and there the subject of our sketch received a good education, both civil and military.

"Early in life he married a Bernese lady, and was blessed with several children. At the age of thirty-one he determined to gratify a desire he had long cherished to immigrate to the United States. Not knowing whether



or not he should settle in the Great Republic, he concluded to leave his family behind him and arrived at New York in July, 1834. After visiting several of the Western States he settled in Missouri, and there resided for several years. During his residence in Missouri he made a short visit to New México, where he met with many trappers and hunters who had returned from Upper California, and their glowing descriptions confirmed his previous impressions, and excited an ardent desire to behold and wander over the rich lands and beautiful valleys of that then almost unknown region. Upon returning to Missouri he determined to reach the Pacific Coast by joining some one of the trapping expeditions of the American or English fur companies. But great obstacles were to be surmounted and long years were to intervene before his feet would rest upon the virgin soil of California. On the 1st of April, 1838, he was enabled for the first time to connect himself with a trapping expedition. On that day he left Missouri with Captain Tripp, of the American Fur Company, and traveled with his party to their rendezvous in the Rocky Mountains. There he parted with the expedition, and with six horsemen crossed the mountains, and, after encountering the usual dangers and hardships, arrived at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River.

"Having learned that there was no land communication with California from the valleys of the Columbia or Willamette in winter, and there being then a vessel of the Hudson Bay Company ready to sail for the Sandwich Islands, General Sutter took passage, hoping to find at the islands some means of conveyance to California. Only one of the men who had remained with him thus far consented to accompany him to the strange land. On reaching the islands he found no prospect of conveyance, and, after remaining five months, as the only means of accomplishing his purpose, he shipped as supercargo, without pay, on an English vessel bound for Sitka.

"After discharging her cargo at Sitka, and with the authority of the owners, he directed the vessel southward and sailed down the coast, encountering heavy gales. He was driven into the Bay of San Francisco in distress, and, on the second day of July, 1839, anchored his little craft opposite Yerba Buena, now San Francisco.

"He was immediately waited upon by a Mexican official with an armed force, and ordered to leave without delay, the officer informing him that Monterey was the port of entry. He succeeded, however, in obtaining permission to remain forty-eight hours to get supplies.

"A few days later, upon arriving at Monterey, General Sutter waited upon Governor Alvarado, and communicated to him his desire to settle in Upper California, on the Sacramento. Governor Alvarado expressed much satisfaction upon learning his visitor's wish, particularly when he understood his desire to settle on the Sacramento; saying that the Indians in that quarter were very hostile, and would not permit any whites to settle there; that they robbed the inhabitants of San Jose and the lower settlements of horses and cattle. He readily gave Sutter a passport, with authority to settle on any territory he should deem suitable for his colony, and requested him to return to Monterey one year from that time, when his Mexican citizenship would be acknowledged, and he would receive a grant for the land he might solicit. Thereupon he returned to Yerba Buena and chartered a schooner, with some small boats, and started upon an exploring expedition on the Sacramento River.

"Upon inquiry he could not find any one at Yerba Buena who had ever seen the Sacramento River, or who could describe to him where he could find its mouth. The people of that place only professed to know that some large river emptied into one of the connected bays lying northerly from

their town. General Sutter consumed eight days in an effort to find the mouth of the Sacramento River.

"After ascending the river to a point about ten miles below where Sacramento City now stands, he encountered the first large party of Indians, who exhibited every sign of hostility save an actual attack. There were about two hundred of them, armed and painted for war. Fortunately there were among them two who understood Spanish, and with whom the General engaged in conversation. He quieted them by the assurance that there were no Spaniards in his party, and that he wished to settle in their country and trade with them. He showed them his agricultural implements and commodities of trade, which he had provided for the purpose, and proposed to make a treaty with them. Pleased with these assurances, the Indians became reconciled; the crowd dispersed, and the two who spoke the Spanish language accompanied Sutter and his party as far as the mouth of Feather River, to show him the country. All other parties of Indians seen fled at the sight of the vessel boats.

"Parting with his two Indian interpreters and guides at the mouth of Feather River, he ascended the latter stream to a considerable distance, when a few of his white men became alarmed at the surrounding dangers and insisted upon returning, which he was constrained to do.

"On his descent he entered the mouth of the American River, and on the 15th day of August, 1839, landed at a point on the south bank of that stream, where he afterwards established his tannery, within the present limits of Sacramento. On the following morning, after landing all his effects he informed the discontented whites that all who wished to return to Yerba Buena could do so; that the Kanakas were willing to remain, and that he had resolved to do so, if alone. Three of the whites determined to leave, and he put them in possession of the schooner, with instructions to deliver the vessel to her owners. They set sail for Yerba Buena the same day.

"Three weeks thereafter General Sutter removed to the spot upon which he afterwards erected Fort Sutter. In the early days of the settlement he encountered many troubles with the Indians, who organized secret expeditions, as he afterwards learned, to destroy him and his party; but he contrived to defeat and frustrate all their machinations, and those of the Indians who were at first his greatest enemies came to be his best and most steadfast friends. He now devoted himself energetically to agriculture, and became very wealthy and prosperous.

"In the fall of the year 1839, he purchased of Señor Martinez three hundred head of cattle, thirty horses, and thirty mares. During the fall eight more white men joined his colony. When he commenced the improvements that resulted in the erection of Sutter's Fort and his establishment there, he had much trouble in procuring suitable lumber and timber. He floated some down the American River from the mountains, and was compelled to send to Bodega, on the sea coast, a distance of several hundred miles.

"In August, 1840, Sutter was joined by the five men who had crossed the Rocky Mountains with him, and whom he had left in Oregon. His colony now numbered twenty-five men, seventeen whites and eight Kanakas. During the fall of that year the Mokelumne Indians became troublesome, by stealing the livestock of the settlers, and compelled General Sutter, by their acts and menaces, to make open war against them. He marched with his forces thirty miles, in the night time, to the camp of the Indians, where they were concentrating large forces for a movement against him, some two hundred warriors, and attacked them with such great effect that they retreated; and being hotly pursued, they sued for peace, which was readily granted and ever afterward mutually maintained.



"Shortly after this encounter, Sutter purchased one thousand more head of cattle, and seventy-five horses and mules. His colony continued to increase fast, by the addition of every foreigner who came into the country; they sought his place as one of security. The trappers he furnished with supplies, and purchased their furs; the mechanics and laborers he either employed or procured them work.

"In June, 1841, he visited Monterey, the capital, where he was declared a Mexican citizen, and received from Governor Alvarado a grant for his land, under the name of New Helvetia, a survey of which he had caused to be made before that time. Thereupon he was honored with a commission as 'Representante del Gobierno en las fronteras del norte y encargado de la justicia.'

"Soon after his return to his settlement he was visited by Captain Ringold, of the United States Exploring Expedition under Commodore Wilkes, and about the same time by Alexander Rotcheff, Governor of the Russian possessions, Ross and Bodega, who offered to sell to General Sutter the Russian possessions, settlements, and ranches at those places.

"The terms were such as induced him to make the purchase, for thirty thousand dollars. The live stock consisted of two thousand cattle, over one thousand horses, fifty mules, and two thousand sheep, the greater part of which were driven to New Helvetia. This increase of resources, together with the natural increase of his stock, enabled him the more rapidly to advance his settlement and improvements.

"In the year 1844 he petitioned Governor Micheltorena for the grant or purchase of the Sobrante, or surplus, over the first eleven leagues of the land within the bounds of the survey accompanying the Alvarado grant, which the Governor agreed to let him have; but, for causes growing out of existing political troubles, the grant was not finally executed until the 5th of February, 1845, during which time he had rendered valuable military services and advanced to the Government large amounts of property and outlays, exceeding eight thousand dollars, to enable it to suppress the Castro rebellion; in consideration of all which he acquired by purchase and personal services the land called the Sobrante, or surplus.

"At that time he also secured from Governor Micheltorena the commission of 'Comandante militar de las fronteras del norte y encargo de la justicia.' After this time the war between the United States and Mexico came on, and although General Sutter was an officer under the Mexican Government, and bound to it by his allegiance, yet, upon all occasions, such was his respect towards the citizens and institutions of the United States, that whenever any party of American citizens, civil or military service, visited him, his unbounded hospitalities were uniformly and cordially extended to them; and when the country surrendered to the American forces, the General, who had been for some time convinced of the instability of the Mexican Government, upon request, did, on the 11th day of July, 1846, hoist the American flag with a good heart, accompanied with a salute of artillery from the guns at the fort. Soon after this Lieutenant Missoon, of the United States Navy, came up and organized a garrison for Sutter's Fort, principally out of his former forces of whites and Indians, and gave to General Sutter the command, which he maintained until peace returned. He was then appointed by Commodore Stockton Alcalde of the district, and by General Kearney Indian agent, with a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars a year; but a single trip in discharge of his duty as Indian agent cost him one thousand six hundred dollars, and he resigned the office.



"General Sutter was now in the full tide of prosperity; his settlement continued to grow and his property to accumulate, until the latter part of January, 1848. He had then completed his establishment at the fort; had performed all the conditions of his grants of land; had, at an expense of at least twenty-five thousand dollars, cut a race of three miles in length, and nearly completed a flouring-mill near the present town of Brighton; had expended towards the erection of a sawmill, near the town of Coloma, about ten thousand dollars; had sown over a thousand acres of land in wheat which promised a yield of forty thousand bushels, and had made preparations for other crops; was then the owner of eight thousand head of cattle, over two thousand horses and mules, over two thousand sheep, and one thousand head of hogs, and was in the undisturbed, undisputed and quiet possession of the extensive lands granted by the Mexican Government. But a sad change was about to take place in the affairs of the old pioneer; a grand event was about to transpire, which, while it would delight and electrify the world at large, was destined to check the growth of the settlement at Sutter's Fort. General Sutter's mills were soon to cease operations; his laborers and mechanics were soon to desert him; his possessions, his riches, his hopes were soon to be scattered and destroyed before the impetuous charge of the gold-hunters. The immediate effect was that Sutter was deserted by all his mechanics and laborers, white, Kanaka and Indian. The mills thus deserted became a dead loss; he could not hire labor to further plant or mature his crops, or reap but a small part after the grain had ripened. Few hands were willing to work for even an ounce a day, as the industrious could make more than that in the mines. Consequent to the gold discovery there was an immense immigration, composed of all classes of men, many of whom seemed to have no idea of the rights of property. The treaty between the United States and Mexico guaranteed to the Mexican who should remain in the country a protection of his property, and Sutter regarded himself as doubly entitled to that protection, either as a Mexican or as a citizen of the United States, and that he held a strong claim upon his country's justice. His property was respected for a season; but when the great flood of immigration, which poured into the country in 1849-1850, found that money could be made by other means than mining, many of the new-comers forcibly entered upon his land, and commenced cutting his wood under the plea that it was vacant and unappropriated land of the United States. Up to the 1st of January, 1852, the settlers had occupied all his lands capable of settlement or appropriation, and the other class had stolen all his horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, save a small portion used and sold by himself. One party of five men, during the high waters of 1849-1850, when his cattle were partly surrounded by water near the Sacramento River, killed and sold enough to amount to sixty thousand dollars.

"Having seen his power decline and his riches take wings, General Sutter removed to the west bank of Feather River, and took up his residence at Hock Farm. Here, in the midst of his family, who had recently arrived from Europe, he led the life of a farmer in the county that bears his name."

#### **Bryant's Description of Sutter's Fort**

The following interesting and accurate description of Sutter's Fort, before the gold discovery, is from Edwin Bryant's work, "What I Saw in California," published in 1849. Mr. Bryant, with a party of nine persons, left Independence, Mo., on the 1st of May, 1846, and reached Sutter's Fort about midsummer, when he took the following observations:

"Sept. 1, 1846. A clear, pleasant morning. We took a south course down the valley, and at 4 o'clock, p. m., reached the residence of John Sinclair, Esq., on the Rio de los Americanos, about two miles east of Sutter's Fort. The valley of the Sacramento, as far as we have traveled down it, is from thirty to forty miles in width, from the foot of the low benches of the Sierra Nevada to the elevated range of hills on the western side. The composition of the soil appears to be such as to render it highly productive, with proper cultivation, of the small grains. The ground is trodden up by immense herds of cattle and horses, which grazed here early in the spring, when it was wet and apparently miry. We passed through large evergreen oak groves, some of them miles in width. Game is very abundant. We frequently saw deer feeding quietly one or two hundred yards from us, and large flocks of antelopes.

"Mr. Sinclair, with a number of horses and Indians, was engaged in threshing wheat. His crop this year, he informed me, would be about three thousand bushels. The soil of his rancho, situated in the bottom of the Rio de los Americanos, just above its junction with the Sacramento, is highly fertile. His wheat-fields are secured against the numerous herds of cattle and horses, which constitute the largest item in the husbandry of this country, by ditches about five feet in depth, and four or five feet over at the surface. The dwelling-house and outhouses of Mr. Sinclair are all constructed after American models, and present a most comfortable and neat appearance. It was a pleasant scene, after having traveled many months in the wilderness, to survey this abode of apparent thrift and enjoyment, resembling so nearly those we had left in the far-off country behind us.

"In searching for the ford over the Rio de los Americanos, in order to proceed on to Sutter's Fort, I saw a lady of a graceful, though fragile figure, dressed in the costume of our own countrywomen. She was giving some directions to her female servants, and did not discover me until I spoke to her, and inquired the position of the ford. Her pale and delicate, but handsome and expressive, countenance indicated much surprise, produced by my sudden and unexpected salutation. But, collecting herself, she replied to my inquiry in vernacular English, and the sounds of her voice, speaking our own language, and her civilized appearance, were highly pleasing. This lady, I presume, was Mrs. Sinclair; but I never saw her afterwards.

"Crossing the Rio de los Americanos, the waters of which, at this season, are quite shallow at the ford, we proceeded over a well-beaten road to Sutter's Fort, arriving there when the sun was about an hour and a half high. Riding up to the front gate, I saw two Indian sentinels pacing to and fro before it, and several Americans, or foreigners (as all who are not Californians by birth are here called), sitting in the gateway, dressed in buckskin pantaloons and blue sailor shirts, with white stars worked on the collars. I inquired if Captain Sutter was in the fort. A very small man, with a peculiarly sharp red face and a most voluble tongue, gave the response. He was probably a corporal. He said, in substance, that perhaps I was not aware of the great changes which had recently taken place in California; that the fort belonged to the United States, and that Captain Sutter, although he was in the fort, had no control over it. He was going into a minute history of the complicated circumstances and events which had produced this result, when I reminded him that we were too much fatigued to listen to a long discourse, but if Captain Sutter was inside the walls, and could conveniently step to the gate a moment, I would be glad to see him. A lazy-looking Indian with a ruminating countenance, after some time spent in parleying, was dispatched with my message to Captain Sutter.

"Soon Captain Sutter came to the gate, and saluted us with much gentlemanly courtesy and friendly cordiality. He said that events had transpired



in the country which, to his deep regret, had so far deprived him of the control of his own property that he did not feel authorized to invite us inside of the walls to remain. The fort, he said was occupied by soldiers under the pay of the United States, and commanded by Mr. Kern. I replied to him that, although it would be something of a novelty to sleep under a roof, after our late nomadic life, it was a matter of small consideration. If he would supply us with some meat, a little salt, and such vegetables as he might have, we neither asked nor desired more from his hospitality, which we all knew was liberal, to the highest degree of generosity.

"A servant was immediately dispatched with orders to furnish us with a supply of beef, salt, melons, onions, and tomatoes, for which no compensation would be received. We proceeded immediately to a grove of live-oak timber, about two miles west of the fort, and encamped within half a mile of the Sacramento River. . . .

"He (Captain Sutter) planted himself on the spot where his fort now stands, then a savage wilderness, and in the midst of numerous and hostile tribes of Indians. With the small party of men which he originally brought with him, he succeeded in defending himself against the Indians, until he constructed his first defensive building. He told me that, several times being hemmed in by his assailants, he had subsisted for many days upon grass alone. There is a grass in this valley which the Indians eat, that is pleasant to the taste, and nutritious. He succeeded by degrees in reducing the Indians to obedience, and by means of their labor erected the spacious fortification which now belongs to him.

"The fort is a parallelogram, about five hundred feet in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth. The walls are constructed of adobes or sundried bricks. The main building, or residence, stands near the center of the area, or court, inclosed by the walls. A row of shops, store-rooms, and barracks are inclosed within, and line the walls on every side. Bastions project from the angles, mounted in which, ordnance sweeps the walls. The principal gates on the east and the south are also defended by heavy artillery, through portholes pierced in the walls. At this time the fort is manned by about fifty well-disciplined Indians, and ten or twelve white men, all under the pay of the United States. These Indians are well clothed and fed. The garrison is under the command of Mr. Kern, the artist of Captain Fremont's exploring expedition.

"The number of laboring Indians employed by Captain Sutter during the seasons of sowing and harvest is from two to three hundred. Some of these are clothed in shirts and blankets, but a large portion of them are entirely naked. They are paid so much per day for their labor, in such articles and merchandise as they may select from the store. Common red handkerchiefs are what they most freely purchase. Common brown cotton cloth sells at one dollar per yard. A tin coin issued by Captain Sutter circulates among them, upon which is stamped the number of days that the holder has labored. These stamps indicate the value in merchandise to which the laborer or holder is entitled.

"They are inveterate gamblers, and those who have been so fortunate as to obtain clothing frequently stake and part with every rag upon their backs. The game which they most generally play is carried on as follows: Any number which may be concerned in it seat themselves cross-legged on the ground, in a circle. They are then divided into two parties, each of which has two champions or players. A ball or some small article is placed in the hands of the players on one side, which they transfer from hand to hand with such sleight and dexterity that it is nearly impossible to detect the changes. When the players holding the balls make a particular motion with their hands, the antagonist players guess in which hand the balls are at the



time. If the guess is wrong, it counts one in favor of the playing party. If the guess is right, then it counts one in favor of the guessing party, and the balls are transferred to them. The count of the game is kept with sticks. During the progress of the game, all concerned keep up a continual monotonous grunting, with a movement of their bodies to keep time with their grunts. The articles which are staked on the game are placed in the center of the ring.

"The laboring or field Indians about the fort are fed upon the offal of slaughtered animals, and upon the bran sifted from the ground wheat. This is boiled in large iron kettles. It is then placed in wooden troughs standing in the court, around which the several messes seat themselves, and scoop out with their hands this poor fodder. Bad as it is, they eat it with an apparent high relish; and no doubt it is more palatable and more healthy than the acorn mush, or atole, which constitutes the principal food of these Indians in their wild state.

"The wheat crop of Captain Sutter, the present year (1846), is about eight thousand bushels. The season has not been a favorable one. The average yield to the acre, Captain Sutter estimated at twenty-five bushels. In favorable seasons this yield is doubled; and if we can believe the statements often made upon respectable authority, it is sometimes quadrupled. . . . The wheat-fields of Captain Sutter are secured against the cattle and horses by ditches. Agriculture, among the native Californians, is in a very primitive state, and although Captain Sutter has introduced some American implements, still his ground is but imperfectly cultivated. . . .

"Wheat is selling at the fort at two dollars and fifty cents per fanega, rather more than two bushels English measure. It brings the same price when delivered at San Francisco, near the mouth of the Bay of San Francisco. It is transported from the Sacramento Valley to a market in launches of about fifty tons burden. Unbolted flour sells at eight dollars per one hundred pounds. The reason of this high price is the scarcity of flouring-mills in the country. The mills which are now going up in various places will reduce the price of flour, and probably they will soon be able to grind all the wheat raised in the country. The streams of California afford excellent water-power, but the flour consumed by Captain Sutter is ground by a very ordinary horse-mill.

"I saw near the fort a small patch of hemp, which had been sown as an experiment in the spring, and had not been irrigated. I never saw a ranker growth of hemp in Kentucky. Vegetables of several kinds appeared to be abundant, and in perfection. . . .

"Captain Sutter's dining-room and his table furniture do not present a very luxurious appearance. The room is unfurnished, with the exception of a common deal table standing in the center, and some benches, which are substitutes for chairs. The table, when spread, presented a correspondingly primitive simplicity of aspect and of viands. The first course consisted of good soup, served to each guest, in a china bowl, with silver spoons. The bowls, after they had been used for this purpose, were taken away and cleaned by the Indian servant, and were afterwards used as tumblers or goblets, from which we drank our water. The next course consisted of two dishes of meat, one roasted and one fried, and both highly seasoned with onions. Bread, cheese, butter, and melons constituted the dessert. . . .

"Such has been the extortion of the Government in the way of import duties, that few supplies which are included even among the most ordinary elegancies of life, have ever reached the inhabitants, and for these they have been compelled to pay prices that would be astonishing to a citizen of the United States or of Europe, and such as have impoverished the population. As a general fact, they cannot be obtained at any price, and hence

those who have the ability to purchase are compelled to forego their use from necessity.

"The site of the town of Nueva Helvetia, which has been laid out by Captain Sutter, is about a mile and a half from the Sacramento. It is on an elevation of the plain, and not subject to overflow when the waters of the river are at their highest known point. There are now but three or four small houses in this town, but I have little doubt that it will soon become a place of importance.

"Near the Embarcadero of New Helvetia is a large Indian 'sweat-house,' or temescal, an appendage of most of the rancherias."

### A Deed to Land in New Helvetia

The following old-time warranty deed of August 10, 1843, was recorded in San Francisco and Sacramento before any county governments were established.

"Know all men by these presents, that I John Augustus Sutter of Nuava Helvetia, a citizen of California, do give grant and convey unto Eliab Grimes, Hiram Grimes and John Sinclair, their heirs, administrators and assigns, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in Neuava Helvetia aforesaid, and described as follows to wit: Bounded by the river Sacramento running North westerly to the mouth of Feather River, from thence in an easterly direction meeting the said John Augustus Sutter's north-eastern boundary, the southern boundary commencing at the mouth of the River called the American Fork said river being the Southern boundary, running in an easterly direction meeting the aforesaid Sutter's north-eastern boundary. The said land is uncultivated, well wooded and water: Together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land in any way and wise appertaining and belonging. To have and to hold the above granted premises in the same manner as I now hold it from the Mexican Government, to the said Eliab Grimes, Hiram Grimes and John Sinclair, their heirs, administrators and assigns, to their use and behalf forever, and I the said John Augustus Sutter, for myself my heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the said Eliab Grimes, Hiram Grimes and John Sinclair, their heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the aforegranted premises; that they are free from all incumbrances, that I have good right to dispose and convey the same to the said Eliab Grimes, Hiram Grimes, and John Sinclair as aforesaid, and that I will and my heirs executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said Eliab Grimes, Hiram Grimes, and John Sinclair, their heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful demands of all persons.

"It is understood and agreed that the northern boundary line commences at the mouth of the Feather River, and runs due east to said John Augustus Sutter's northeasterly boundary line—the distance being Sixteen Miles, the southern boundary line runs Thirteen Miles.

"In testimony whereof I the said John Augustus Sutter, have hereunto set my hand and seal this tenth day of August, in the year Eighteen hundred and forty-three.

"Signed Sealed and Delivered in  
presence of us. C. W. Flugge J. A. Sutter (Seal)  
Sam A. Reynolds

"Recorded, San Francisco, June 11/49 J. P. Haven  
Noty Public (A) Thompson Campbell.

"Received for Record June 1th 1849. and recorded in Register A of Deeds for Sacramento, Cal. pages 60 and 61. Henry A. Schoolcraft, Recorder &c of Sacramento—California— (Fees \$10.)

"Filed for record October 31st, A D 1855, at 2 o'clock P.M. and duly recorded the same, on same day on pages 308 and 309 of Book "D" Sutter County Land Records.

Attest C. E. Wilcoxon, Recorder,  
By H. S. McArthur, D. C.

"State of California }  
County of Placer }

"Recd for record Nov. 12th 1855. at 10 o'clk A. M. and duly recorded on the same day in Book "B" of Deeds of Placer County pages 289 and 290.

A. S. Grant Recorder  
By Wm. H. Martin Depty."

## CHAPTER IV

### JOHN C. FREMONT

John Charles Fremont, as explorer, military officer, and statesman, played an important part in bringing California into the United States. Born in South Carolina, he was first candidate of the Republican Party in 1856 for the Presidency. Well educated and traveled, he married the brilliant daughter of Thomas H. Benton, who for many years was the powerful Senator from Missouri, regarded by the Southern States as one of their greatest champions.

Fremont was a natural explorer, and by his explorations the claim of the United States to the territory along the Pacific was materially strengthened. Our title to the territory now comprised in Oregon and Washington was deemed good, yet the Hudson Bay Company of Canada, with their fur trappers and hunters, had been flocking into the territory in great numbers. James K. Polk, a Southern man, had been elected in 1844 under the slogan, "Fifty-four-forty or fight." The extreme northern boundary line was claimed by many of our citizens, as against Canada and Great Britain, even up to the south point of the Russian possessions on the Pacific; but the matter slumbered after election.

About that time, however, rumors were whispered about that England had designs on the weakly governed territory of California; and on July 7, 1846, Commodore Sloat, of the United States Navy, beat the British rear-admiral, Sir George Seymour, and his fleet into California's capital, Monterey, where the British commander found the Stars and Stripes flying on his arrival. Moreover, war with Mexico was now anticipated. It has even been charged that war was desired for political reasons, since the South needed more slave territory. Whether this be true or false, it is surely a fact that during this period of political uncertainty on the Pacific Coast, to the north and to the south, John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," made almost yearly exploring expeditions to the Rocky Mountains, the Oregon country, and down into California, starting his expeditions as early as 1842, and continuing them until he was safely elected one of the United States senators from California by the legislature which met on December 15, 1849, at San



Jose. It may be almost literally said that California was explored into the Union by Gen. John C. Fremont.

Fremont may also be called one of the earliest pioneers and descriptive writers of the future County of Placer. He first set foot in the future county on or about the 6th of March, 1844, on his first trip over the mountains. He says that he followed down the north bank of the South Fork of the American River, then crossed the North Fork of the river (at our present south-east corner), and from there followed down the river until opposite Sutter's Fort. His sketch map shows the same route.

Fremont's next trip into California brought him over the divide on December 5, 1845. A few extracts from his memoirs of this trip up over the summit, near the present Town of Truckee, are given below. He speaks of the emigrant road, when he reached the summit, following down a fork of the Bear River which leads from the pass into the Sacramento Valley. He evidently was mistaken relative to the Bear River, which starts near Emigrant Gap, in Bear Valley. The old emigrant road ran down the Yuba River for some distance and then over the ridge into Bear Valley. Fremont says he turned to the south and, with slow traveling, reached Grimes' Rancho on the American Fork, near Sutter's Fort, on the 9th of December. He described in an interesting manner the pine and oak timber through which he passed. The extracts follow.

\* "Leaving them in good order, and cheerful at the prospect of escaping from the winter into the beautiful 'California Valley,' as it was then called, we separated, and I took up my route for the river which flows into Pyramid Lake, and which on my last journey I had named Salmon-Trout River.

"I now entered a region which hardship had made familiar to me, and I was not compelled to feel my way, but used every hour of the day to press forward towards the pass at the head of this river.

"On the 1st of December I struck it above the lower cañon, and on the evening of the 4th camped at its head on the east side of the pass in the Sierra Nevada. Our effort had been to reach the pass before a heavy fall of snow, and we had succeeded. All night we watched the sky, ready to attempt the passage with the first indication of falling snow; but the sky continued clear. On our way up, the fine weather which we had left at the foot of the mountain continued to favor us; and when we reached the pass, the only snow showing was on the peaks of the mountains.

"At three in the afternoon the temperature was 46°; at sunset 34°. The observation of the night gave for the longitude of the pass, 120° 15' 20", and for latitude 39° 17' 12". Early the next morning we climbed the rocky ridge which faces the eastern side, and at sunrise were on the crest of the divide, 7200 feet above the sea; the sky perfectly clear, and the temperature 22°. There was no snow in the pass, but already it showed apparently deep on higher ridges and mountain-tops. The emigrant road now passed here following down a fork of Bear River, which leads from the pass into the Sacramento Valley. Finding this a rugged way, I turned to the south and encamped in a mountain-meadow where the grass was fresh and green. We had made good our passage of the mountain and entered now among the grand vegetation of the California valley. Even if the snow should now begin to fall, we could outstrip it into the valley, where the winter king already shrunk from the warm breath of spring.

\* Extracts from "Memoirs of My Life," by John Charles Fremont, pages 439-441. Crossing the summit of the Sierra Nevada, near Truckee, on December 5, 1845. Second trip into California and third exploring expedition. (Fremont's letter of January 24, 1946, to his wife, says: "Crossing the Sierras on the 4th of December.")

"The route the next day led over good travelling ground; gaining a broad leading ridge we travelled along through the silence of a noble pine forest where many of the trees were of great height and uncommon size. The tall red columns standing closely on the clear ground, the filtered, flickering sunshine from their summits, far overhead, gave the dim religious light of cathedral aisles, opening out on every side, one after the other, as we advanced. Later, in early spring, these forest grounds are covered with a blue carpet of forget-me-nots.

"The pines of the European forests would hide their diminished heads amidst these great columns of the Sierra. A species of cedar (*Thuja gigantea*) occurred often of extraordinary bulk and height. *Pinus Lambertiani* was one of the most frequent trees, distinguished among cone-bearing tribes by the length of its cones, which are sometimes sixteen or eighteen inches long. The Indians eat the inner part of the burr, and I noticed large heaps of them where they had been collected.

"Leaving the higher ridges, we gained the smoother spurs and descended about 4000 feet, the face of the country rapidly changing as we went down. The country becomes low and rolling; pines began to disappear, and varieties of oak, principally an evergreen resembling live oak, became the predominating forest growth. The oaks bear great quantities of acorns, which are the principal food of all the wild Indians; it is their bread-fruit tree. At a village of a few huts which we came upon there was a large supply of these acorns, eight or ten cribs of wicker-work containing about twenty bushels each. The sweetest and best acorns, somewhat resembling Italian chestnuts in taste, are obtained from a large tree belonging to the division of white oak, distinguished by the length of its acorn, which is commonly an inch and a half and sometimes two inches. This long acorn characterizes the tree, which is a new species and is accordingly specified by Dr. Torrey as *Quercus longiglanda* (Tor. and Frem.)—long-acorn oak. This tree is very abundant and generally forms the groves on the bottom-lands of the streams, standing apart with a green undergrowth of grass which gives the appearance of cultivated parks. It is a noble forest tree, sixty to eighty feet high with a summit of wide-spreading branches, and frequently attains a diameter of six feet; the largest that we measured reached eleven feet. The evergreen oaks generally have a low growth with long branches and spreading tops.

"At our encampment on the evening of the 8th, on a stream which I named Hamilton's Creek, we had come down to an elevation of 500 feet above the sea. The temperature at sunset was 48°, the sky clear, the weather calm and delightful, and the vegetation that of early spring. We were still upon the foot-hills of the mountains, where the soil is sheltered by woods and where rain falls much more frequently than in the open Sacramento Valley, near the edge of which we then were. I have been in copious continuous rains of eighteen or twenty hours' duration, in the oak region of the mountain, when none fell in the valley below. Innumerable small streams have their rise through these foot-hills, which often fail to reach the river of the valley, but are absorbed in its light soil; the large streams coming from the upper part of the mountain make valleys of their own of fertile soil, covered with luxuriant grass and interspersed with groves.

"The oak belt of the mountain is the favorite range of the Indians. I found many small villages scattered through it. They select places near the streams where there are large boulders of granite rock that show everywhere holes which they had used for mortars in which to pound the acorns. These are always pretty spots. The clean, smooth granite rocks standing out from the green of the fresh grass over which the great oaks throw their shade, and the clear running water, are pleasant to eye and ear.

"After the rough passage and scanty food of the Basin, these lovely spots, with the delightful spring weather, fresh grass and flowers, and run-

ning water, together with the abundant game, tempted us to make early camp; so that we were about four days in coming down to the valley.

"Travelling in this way slowly along, taking the usual astronomical observations and notes of the country, we reached on the 9th of December the Grimes Rancho on what was then still known as Rio de los Americanos—the American Fork, near Sutter's Fort."

President Polk secured a treaty with England on June 15, 1846, fixing our north boundary line at the 49th degree of latitude. We gave England everything she asked. "Fifty-four-forty or fight" was a forgotten slogan. Ridpath, the historian, says: "It is certain that better terms might have been demanded and obtained."

The writer, in 1876, was traveling through the Southern States with a young man who taught school at Newcastle, this county, in 1872, Mr. George S. Paine. We were visiting the State capitol building in Nashville, Tenn., on June 7, 1876, and also viewing the beautiful city in general, with its churches, colleges, State prison, cemeteries, parks, old forts, and surrounding battle-fields. While walking along one of the main streets in the residential section, we saw, back from the street on a gentle elevation, a beautiful Southern home. In the middle of the spacious grounds, near the pathway to the house, was a fine marble monument. The surroundings seemed semi-public, and venturing, we found ourselves before the monument over the grave of James K. Polk. While we were standing there and meditating on the important events that had taken place in the history of our country from 1845 to 1849 during President Polk's administration—on the settlement of our Canadian boundary, the acquisition of Texas and California, the war with Mexico, the discovery of gold in California, the first constitutional convention, first legislature and request for admission into the Union with a full complement of Congressmen and Senators—while meditating on these matters, an elegant old lady, dressed in white, came down from the house, and addressing us in the easy, reassuring manner so common in the South, announced herself as the widow of President James K. Polk, who had died, as the inscription on the monument showed, on June 15, 1849. The large lot and residence was called "Polk Place." Mrs. Polk was sweet and gracious, and asked where our homes were. When told that we were from Maine and California, she commented, "How far apart," and remarked that this was a great nation, and that she, with the President, had lived at Washington through four very important years of our country's history. The name and State of California seemed to interest her. We looked rough, like tramps (as we were); but the sweet old lady made us feel at ease, and pondered over the thought that we had come long distances and had called at "Polk House" to do honor to the name and grave of the ninth President of the United States.



## CHAPTER V

## THE MEN WHO MADE OUR FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION

From the debates that took place in our first State constitutional convention, as they were written out by its official reporter, J. Ross Browne, we are enabled to get a very full description of the men composing that convention, including their birthplaces, ages, education, callings, political inclinations, and many other facts that tend to show the character of the men who assembled at Monterey on Saturday, September 1, 1849, to frame the first constitution of California. Brevet Brig.-Gen. B. Riley, of the United States Army, acting civil Governor of California, and Brevet Capt. H. W. Halleck, acting as Secretary of State, had sent out their notices calling for the election of delegates as late as June 3, 1849. Only thirty-seven delegates were specified as necessary in the call to the various districts, to wit: San Diego 2, Los Angeles 4, Santa Barbara 2, San Luis Obispo 2, Monterey 5, San Jose 5, San Francisco 5, Sonoma 4, Sacramento 4, and San Joaquin 4; but the number totaled forty-one in the districts as enumerated. The call also provided that should any district think itself entitled to a greater number of delegates than the number named, it might elect supernumeraries, who, on the organization of the convention, would be admitted or not, at the pleasure of that body. The districts of Sacramento and San Joaquin, where the influx of miners chiefly centered, availed themselves of this privilege, so that the convention, when fully organized, contained forty-eight members. The density of the population was so uncertain in the several districts that some of the members were elected by many hundreds of votes, while others received less than one hundred; in fact, one member claimed to have been elected by fifteen votes.

There was considerable discussion, with temporary officers acting, before the correct list of delegates was settled; but on the afternoon of the third day Robert Sample, of Benicia, in the Sonoma district, was elected president of the convention, and William G. Marcy as secretary, and the convention settled down to its great task.

The election of delegates was quite generally held on August 1, 1849, and the majority of members assembled on September 1, 1849. The distances were so great, the means of intercommunication so slow, that it is a wonder it was all accomplished in so brief a time.

The convention proved to be a remarkable body of men. In age they ranged from twenty-five to fifty-three years, the average being about thirty-four and one-third. There were two aged twenty-five, J. M. H. Hollingsworth, born in Maryland, and J. M. Jones, born in Kentucky, both elected from the San Joaquin district; two twenty-six years old, Henry A. Tefft, born in New York and elected from San Luis Obispo, and Lewis Dent, born in Missouri and elected from Monterey; and three aged twenty-seven; while most of the delegates were in their early thirties. The oldest delegate was Jose Antonio Carrillo, a native of California, from Angels, who was fifty-

three. Most of the native California members were above the average in age, except Pablo de la Guerra, from Santa Barbara, who was thirty.

The president of the convention, Robert Sample, was born in Kentucky, though he came locally from Benicia. The whole body of members came from fourteen different localities in California. They were born in eighteen different States or countries. By nativity, New York furnished twelve, Virginia three, Massachusetts two, Kentucky three, Ohio three, Maryland five, California six, and Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Florida, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Vermont and New Jersey one each. Of foreign countries, France is credited with two, Switzerland with one, Spain with one, Scotland with one, and Ireland with one—six in all. As between Northern and Southern States, twenty-three came from the North and fourteen from the South.

The period of residence in California before their election varied greatly. The native or Spanish-speaking members had lived in the country all their lives, while W. M. Gwin, O. M. Nozencraft, Henry A. Tefft and Winfield S. Sherwood claimed only a four months' residence. J. M. Jones, the youngest member of the convention, was not certain, for he gave his residence as "about four months." Some other short-time arrivals gave their periods of residence as five, seven, eight and twelve months. Other delegates claimed a residence of from three to twenty years. Excluding the native-born, the delegates' residence in their districts averaged a very short period indeed.

As regards their occupations, there were fourteen lawyers, one physician, ten farmers, eight merchants and traders, five military men, two printers, and one banker. Peter Sansevaïne, age thirty-one, of Bordeaux, a resident for eleven years, gave his calling as "negotiant." One, a recent inhabitant of Texas, a resident of one year, gave his occupation "elegant leisure." The oldest member, age fifty-three, was born in San Francisco, came from Angels, had resided here "toda la vida" (all his life), and admitted the honest calling of "laborer." Many of the members had received classical educations; and several had served in different Eastern legislatures.

The future Placer and Nevada Counties were located in the Sacramento or most northern district. Our delegates from the Sacramento district, while perhaps not the most talkative, averaged with the best, and were a very substantial body of men. They were: Jacob R. Snyder, age thirty-four, born in Philadelphia, of Sacramento City, four years in the district, and a surveyor; Winfield S. Sherwood, age thirty-two, born in New York State, from Mormon Island, four months in the district, a lawyer; L. W. Hastings, age thirty, from the State of Ohio, post office Sutter, in district six years, a lawyer; John A. Sutter, age forty-seven, from Switzerland, last from Missouri, post office Sutter, ten years in district, a farmer; John A. McDougal, age thirty-nine, born in Ohio, from Indiana, post office Sutter, in district seven months, a merchant; E. O. Crosby, age thirty-four, born in New York State, came from same, post office Vernon, seven months in district, a lawyer; W. M. McCarver, age forty-two, born in Kentucky, came from Oregon, post office Sacramento City, one year in district, a farmer; W. E. Shannon, age twenty-seven, born in Ireland, from New York, post office Columa, in district three years, a lawyer. Thus, our delegation was composed of four lawyers, one merchant, two farmers and one surveyor.

California, like Louisiana, had laws in force when it came under the jurisdiction of the United States. The inherent genius of a well-trained American citizen was strongly in favor of law and order, and challenged the

admiration of the European peoples by the quick and orderly establishment of some kind of civil and political government, following closely some accepted model of the Atlantic States. Law observance and good order prevailed to a remarkable degree. Old diaries and letters, written in 1848 and 1849, attest to that fact; but still, the apparent neglect of Congress, and the inrush of thousands of untrained Americans, made many early-day immigrants fearful as to the future good order. If all the immigration had come from the East, South and West, there would not have been much to be feared; but South America, Asia and the islands of the Pacific were sending thousands who were not familiar with American institutions and the American form of government. Governor Riley, in his call for delegates to the convention, had urged the people to obey the Mexican laws of California till the hoped-for Federal laws and our own constitution and State laws could be put into operation.

Before the formation and adoption of our first constitution, many good citizens advocated the formation of a Pacific Republic. Any strong form of government was thought to be better than practically none. With these sentiments being voiced, the reader can understand the vast importance of the work to be carried on by the hastily elected delegates. Every true Californian should feel proud of the courage and patriotism shown by these forty-eight comparatively young men who assembled in old Monterey to determine what should be the future form of government on the Pacific Coast of America.

The question which immediately presented itself to the members was, Shall we ask the government at Washington for a Territorial form of government, or boldly form a constitution for full Statehood and ask that it be adopted by the people, and elect two Representatives and two Senators, send them to Washington, and earnestly demand admission into the Union of States?

Outside of the thirteen original States, the universal custom had been for Congress to first organize a homogeneous scope of country into a Territory, with a designated name and seat of government. The Governor would be appointed by the Federal authority, and many years of fostering care by the central government (thirty-five years in one instance) might be extended before the Territory was brought into the Union as a State. Texas and Louisiana came in by purchase or treaty. Alaska was bought from Russia by Secretary Seward in 1867, and it is still a Territory. The Hawaiian Islands, with an organized government, were offered to our government twice before they were accepted. Now they are a financial asset to our nation, so much so that the central government recently built a United States post office and Federal building in Honolulu at a cost of \$1,000,000, and aids the Territorial University to the extent of \$50,000 annually; in return, the Territory produces custom dues and Federal taxes of over \$1,000,000 annually.

Let us survey briefly the economic and political situation in California at the time the convention was assembled.

Gold had been discovered on January 24, 1848. The war with Mexico was ended, and the treaty of peace had been exchanged and ratified at Queretaro on May 30, 1848; and yet Congress, in the winter of 1848-1849, had passed no legislation looking towards a Territorial government. The authorities at Washington had authorized the collection of custom duties as



in the East, and had briefly relegated us to Oregon and Louisiana for our nearest courts. Our nearest United States land office was located at Oregon City, Ore., where the writer saw on file the first official plat and survey of San Francisco while attending the exposition at Portland a few years ago. The political tension was at a high pitch in the Eastern and Southern States over the question of slavery. What was California to be, free or slave? Either decision might precipitate the destruction of the Union. And so Congress hesitated.

Notwithstanding the apparent snub by the central government at Washington in not immediately giving California fostering care and some kind of a safe government, as requested by many citizens and quite unanimously by the United States army and navy officers, it was determined not to ask for a Territorial government, but to boldly prepare a good, short, conservative constitution, and ask for the immediate admission of California into the Union with full status as a State.

From time to time, during the debates, the delegates expressed the apprehension they evidently felt, lest there might be adopted, in framing the constitution, something that would give offense to sentiments of the Northern or Southern politicians, and that might thus keep California out of the Union; and there seemed to be an earnest desire to avoid all the old-time party hatreds, and yet in such manner that the leaders in Washington, both Northern and Southern, could have no excuse to reject California when she boldly requested the honor of Statehood. Nevertheless, serious friction came on September 12, less than two weeks after the convention opened. Mr. Jones, from Kentucky, a delegate from San Joaquin, was mildly criticizing the actions of a committee of the convention. He was answered by Mr. Tefft, whose native State was New York, and who came to the convention from San Luis Obispo. The stinging words seemed to spell a duel. It was New York against Kentucky; North against South. The words were: "as to the fling made at the committee by the gentleman who last spoke, I consider his remarks entirely unwarranted, and unworthy of notice. I would call his attention to the following quotation from Junius: 'There are men who never aspire to hatred—who never rise above contempt.'" Jones asked that the words be taken down and that the convention act on the matter. Instantly there was a commotion. Friends of the hot-heads tried to calm the convention and secure retractions. Jones claimed the protection of the house from the insulting remarks, and Tefft refused to retract or apologize. The chairman used his best efforts to preserve order and keep harmony among the members. William M. Gwin, formerly of Tennessee, urged concord. Botts, of Virginia, thought the insult was uncalled for. Hastings, from Ohio, thought time was being wasted. Noriega asked that the Spanish-speaking delegates be excused from voting on the matter, as they did not understand the import of the English words, which request was granted. Moore, of Florida, lately from Texas, hoped his friend, Jones, would not require any apology "here." If there was any misunderstanding, let it be settled "out of doors." He (Moore) would not trouble the House, if insulted, by asking any apology "here." But older and wiser heads were much concerned. There was talk of locking the doors of the House and insisting on mutual apologies. After much wrangling and half-hearted retractions and apologies from the offending parties, the matter was settled and the business of the House proceeded. This matter is mentioned here to emphasize the zeal of the older and cooler members of both the North and the South that there should be neither any

expression of offensive sentiments nor any duel or other violent action which would weigh against California when the final request was made at Washington. As it turned out, the members adopted a most drastic provision against duelling, or sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, either in or out of this State, even providing that any one who should act as second, or assist in any manner those offending, should not hold any office of profit under the State, nor enjoy the right of suffrage. It seems one scare was enough, and thereafter, to the end of the convention, the utmost good behavior and gentlemanly courtesy prevailed. From that time on, it was "the gentleman from Sacramento" or "the gentleman who last addressed the House." As regards the general subject at issue, it is interesting to note the middle course adopted in the long and earnest debates of the delegates. It was universally stipulated that there should be no slavery, and it was strongly advocated that no freed slaves should be allowed in the State to compete with white labor in the mining sections. Southern as well as Northern delegates stressed the evil results to be apprehended from the competition of white laboring men with the colored freedmen and non-Anglo-Saxons in general. The idea of a colored citizen never entered their heads. The Spanish-speaking delegates warmly argued for the better tribes of Indians, and a guarded clause was inserted, providing that the legislature, by a two-thirds vote, might admit the Indian or his descendants to the right of suffrage. A Southern delegate introduced the 18th section: "Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State." That section, together with the naming of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains as our eastern boundary, insured our admission into the Union, without a doubt.

The boundaries of the proposed State occupied many hours and even days of earnest debate. The question was ever before the delegates: What would Congress do if we took in too much territory? What would Congress do if we did not take in all of Alta California, just as the treaty described it, including New Mexico, Arizona and the Salt Lake country with its 30,000 Mormons? At least half a dozen boundaries were proposed and advocated; and it was near the close of the convention when, on motion of one of the youngest members, Mr. Jones, the present boundary of our State was adopted, the smallest limits proposed by any member, by which the boundaries are thus defined: Bounded on the north by the 42nd degree of north latitude, eastern line 120th degree of longitude south to where it intersects the 39th degree of north latitude (which happens to be near the south end of Lake Tahoe); thence in a straight line southeasterly to the Colorado River, where it intersects the 35th degree of north latitude; and thence down the said river to the Mexican line, etc., up to the Oregon line. The last resolution on the boundary matter was the best of all. It took in the cream of the whole territory under debate, and without doubt aided in our admission as a State. Congress always has exercised her supreme powers as to the size of States, population and so forth. Congress reserved the right to cut Texas into four States, and might have stipulated for the subdivision of California, not to our liking, if she had asked for an unreasonable scope of territory.

In a careful reading of the debates, one catches an echo of the financial panics the people had passed through in the East after Congress refused the Bank of the United States a renewal of its charter. The bank was similar in functions to the Bank of England, and was a favorite of the old Federal and Whig parties, who claimed it was a stabilizer of American money. It



was a very conservative bank, located in Philadelphia. President Jackson hated the bank heartily, and sought its destruction. It was denied a renewal of its charter in 1832, and in 1836 it ceased to operate. A wild system of irresponsible country banks sprang up in the West. Most any cross-roads village could have a bank, and bank failures were frequent and calamitous. Money panics followed one another rapidly. State bank money and notes were held in distrust. Every merchant and prominent business man kept himself supplied with monthly "indexes," "detectors," and "reports" of his own and outside State banks, with the latest inside information as to their solvency; and it continued so until the United States greenback currency came into use.

The writer's father once gave him \$300 of so-called "wildcat" State bank notes. A five-dollar promise to pay in 1853 lies before the writer now. It reads: "No. 626—A. Bank of The Ohio Savings Institute has deposited Five Dollars payable to bearer on demand. Tiffin. Nov. 14, 1853." It has fine signatures of President and Secretary, and on the back it seems to have been endorsed. The vignette and scroll work are imposing. The upper part showed six industrious farmers and laborers. In the lower left corner appears a plowman whose horses fairly prance along. In the opposite lower corner was the friend of the State banks, President Jackson, with encircling words, "Incorporated 1850. Stockholders individually liable," as the reading glass discloses. The West was flooded with such paper, which may have been worthless within six months after it was issued. No wonder the members of the convention then recently from the East argued earnestly against irredeemable bank notes. It seemed as if most every speaker had been "bitten" by some "wildcat" bank notes; nothing but gold and silver for them.

To show how earnest the delegates were to protect the people from the evils many had suffered, we quote from Section 34, Article IV, Legislative Department, in which was incorporated the following:

"The legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any charter for banking purposes, but associations may be formed, under general laws, for the deposit of gold and silver; but no such associations shall make, issue, or put into circulation, any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper of any bank, to circulate as money."

Section 35 followed:

"The legislature of this State shall prohibit, by law, any person or persons, associations, company, or corporation, from exercising the privileges of banking, or creating paper to circulate as money."

Section 36, of the same article, gave additional protection to the people, which is worth remembering:

"Each stockholder of a corporation, or joint association, shall be individually and personally liable for his proportion of all its debts and liabilities."

It has been said in later years that some of the above clauses were too stringent, and especially the California legislative act stipulating that gold and silver should be the legal money. Even the safe federal currency, commonly called greenbacks, issued by our government early in the sixties, was not favored. Even as late as 1877, an Eastern man had to suffer a discount of twelve per cent in changing his national currency into the gold of California.

A whole book could be written about the making of our first constitution. The term "State" constitution is not exactly correct. We were not a



"State," and there were serious doubts whether we would be recognized or allowed to come into the Union as one. Only a few interesting facts can be mentioned within the space available for this chapter.

Among the most interesting incidents were the discussions relating to the Great Seal of the State. At the evening session of September 29, the report of the committee on the Great Seal was presented with an "Explanation," as follows:

"Around the bend of the ring are represented thirty-one stars, being the number of the States of which the Union will consist upon the admission of California. The foreground figure represents the Goddess Minerva, having sprung full-grown from the brain of Jupiter. She is introduced as a type of the political birth of the State of California, without having gone through the probation of a Territory. At her feet crouches a grizzly bear feeding upon the clusters from a grapevine, emblematic of the peculiar characteristics of the country. A miner is engaged with his rocker and bowl at his side, illustrating the golden wealth of the Sacramento, upon whose waters are seen shipping, typical of commercial greatness, and the snowclad peaks of the Sierra Nevada make up the background, while above is the Greek motto, 'Eureka' (I have found), applying either to the principle involved in the admission of the State, or the success of the miner at work.

"Caleb Lyons, of Lyonsdale.

"Monterey, Sept. 26, 1849."

Several amendments were suggested, and then the whole matter was laid on the table.

At a later date Mr. Price, of San Francisco, introduced a resolution "that the design for a seal for the State of California, reported by the committee, be accepted, and that the explanation be entered upon the journal of the House."

Mr. Nozencraft, from Ohio, wanted it amended by striking out the figures of the gold-digger and the bear, and introduced instead bags of gold and bales of merchandise.

General Vallejo, of Sonoma, offered an amendment that the bear be taken out of the design for the seal, or if it do remain, that it be represented as made fast to a lasso in the hands of a vaquero. This resolution, for safety, brought a recess until 3 p. m. On reassembling, the seal with the "Coat of Arms," was adopted, on motion of Mr. Price, and Caleb Lyons was directed to have it engraved in the shortest time possible and delivered to the secretary of the convention. For the design and seal, press and all necessary appendages, there was promised to Mr. Lyons the sum of \$1000. On October 11, near the close of the convention, the matter of the seal came up again, this time with reference to the cost. Mr. McDougal, from the Sacramento district, announced that the sum named covered all costs, and if thought too much, Sacramento district would pay the \$1000 itself. The words, "The Great Seal of the State of California," were added to the design. It appeared farther in debate that a Major Garnett, a United States Army officer, then at Monterey, had made the original design for the seal, but had allowed Mr. Lyons, an employee of the convention, to make certain additions to the design and then offer it to the convention for adoption.

The next we hear about the Great Seal of the State of California may be of interest. Some doubt whether California has a Great Seal, legally adopted, though we have one in use with nearly the same heraldic designs as the original one adopted by the constitutional convention at Monterey. The Great Seal, as described in the Blue Book of 1907, shows thirty-two stars.

The original had thirty-one, signifying that California was to be the thirty-first State. On page 700 of the Blue Book of 1907, we read:

"In 1858 the Great Seal was damaged so that it failed to give a true impression, and a bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Thom to authorize the Secretary of State to procure a new seal, to be engraved on steel, and to be substituted for and used instead of the seal then in existence, and requiring him to destroy the then State seal in the presence of the Governor and Controller. The bill was accompanied with a design which reduced the size of the seal a twelfth part of an inch, and to admit of this contraction some of the details of the original design were omitted. The bear was made to crouch submissively at the feet of Minerva, the miner's cradle was left out, and the miner was brought nearer the water.

"On March 10, 1858, the Senate amended the bill by providing that the design and size should be the same as in the then seal; and on April 16 another amendment was adopted that 'the design of the present seal shall be preserved intact in the new one, but the size thereof shall be reduced six tenths of an inch, so that the new seal, when completed, shall be three and three tenths of an inch in diameter.' The bill, with this amendment, **passed the Senate on the 31st, but it was not considered in the House.**"

The final paragraph recited shows that no bill was passed to adopt a substituted seal for the original, damaged one. The date of the passage of this bill in the Senate, April 31st, was an impossible date; furthermore, the bill was not passed by the Assembly. But in the same article describing the seal, in a prior paragraph, it is recited that in October, 1855, a complication arose between Governor Bigler and the then Secretary of State, James W. Denver, as to which one should retain possession of the Great Seal. It is stated that the secretary kept possession of the seal, but that the Governor caused a duplicate seal to be made and used. There was much friction and trouble, but the paragraph closes with this statement: "However this may be, there are two dies of the State seal in the possession of the Secretary of State at this time."

After reading both paragraphs above mentioned, the writer does not hazard even a guess whether California has an official Great Seal or not; but he would respectfully suggest that a wise and discreet legislature settle the matter at an early date.

This remarkable convention ended its labors on October 13, 1849, after forty days, actual time, including Sundays. An address to the people was prepared at the end. Captain Sutter was appointed to extend the thanks of the convention to General Riley, acting Governor.

The State constitution produced was a modern and (for 1849) up-to-date document. The county systems of Virginia, New York and Iowa were adopted, rather than the New England town system. The Declaration of Rights contained twenty-one sections, which were all short and clear as to the rights of the citizen, from Magna Charta down. The members of the convention quoted from many of the State constitutions, and seemed to be especially pleased with the provisions of the State of New York and the recently adopted constitution of Iowa; but a careful reading will show that when the rights of the citizen were concerned, the language of the Constitution of the United States was closely followed.

The articles on the distribution of powers, including the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, followed the most approved, up-to-date American classification. The matter of education was wisely considered, and liberal provisions for its furtherance were adopted. State debt was vigor-



ously guarded against. There were twenty-one miscellaneous provisions, all wise, human, and up-to-date for 1849. Provisions were carefully made as to marriage, property of the wife, community property, and exemption from forced sale of certain property needed for the family. Then there was a schedule of sixteen sections, all well-considered, reserving certain rights to the people and providing for the first legislature, and so forth.

It was as perfect a constitution as an earnest, educated body of young men, fresh from the people, and all the time under the most solemn sense of duty to their future State, their country, and the whole of the Pacific Coast, could frame. Without doubt, feelings similar to those that animated the hearts of the signers of the Declaration of Independence wrought strongly in the hearts and consciences of these earnest patriots at Monterey, as they sought to mold the last strip of American territory on the Pacific Coast at that time into a State that the Federal Congress would accept as worthy to be numbered with the original thirteen.

The election by the people to ratify the new constitution was set for the 13th day of November following, and on that date also the people were to elect Senators and Assemblymen to the first legislature, and two Representatives to the National Congress. George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert were chosen as Representatives.

The first legislature met at San Jose on December 15, 1849; and on December 20, 1849, the State government was fully established. Peter H. Burnett was inaugurated as the first Governor of the State of California; and soon afterwards William M. Gwin, who had helped make the constitution, and John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," were elected by the legislature as the first United States Senators.

These things were done by authority of the State of California although she was not admitted into the Union for eight months and nineteen days.

On February 9, 1850, the legislature, with great assurance, passed a resolution that the Governor authorize the procuring of a proper block of California marble or other rock, to be forwarded to Washington, D. C., to be placed in the Washington Monument, with the word "California" chiseled on the same. The writer once rode in an elevator to the top landing of that 555-foot monument; and so anxious was he to see the "California" block of marble that he laboriously walked down eight hundred ninety-eight steps, viewing the block on the way. At that time he did not recall the fact that California was not an admitted State when she coolly forwarded the block for insertion in the monument. The words on the California stone are: "Youngest Sister of the Union Brings Her Golden Tribute to the Memory of Its Father."

All Californians yearned to be in the Union. Their zeal on that subject became a consuming passion. On no other assumption can we account for some of the acts, facts and requests connected with the constitution and the first legislature. No wonder Admission Day is so joyously celebrated in California.

Hon. John F. Davis, of San Francisco, has written a little book of eighty pages, entitled "California Romantic and Resourceful," which shows the earnest, patriotic zeal of the early-day pioneer to have his State admitted into the Union. Outside of the perusal of the debates between the members of the convention, which has been very helpful, this book has furnished the writer with much pleasure and valuable information.

As a last effort that California should be admitted to the Union, the constitution provided that a "memorial" and address should be prepared by



our first Senators and Representatives. This document, consisting of ten pages of fine print, and dated Washington, D. C., March 12, 1850, gives an exhaustive recital of early California history and the various reasons supporting the request for admission as a State. The first few lines of that wonderful document are as follows:

#### **"Memorial**

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"The undersigned, Senators and Representatives elect from the State of California, have the honor, in pursuance of a requirement of the Constitution recently adopted by her people for her government as a State, to lay before your honorable bodies certified copies of said Constitution, together with their credentials, and to request, in the name of the people of California, the admission of the State of California into the American Union."

Some of the main reasons why California was not sooner admitted as a State may be gathered from a speech made at Forest Hill, Placer County, on August 19, 1859, by E. D. Baker, later known as Col. E. D. Baker. A few lines of that speech are here quoted:

"In 1850 the Congress of the United States passed what is called a series of compromise measures. Among them was a fugitive slave law, the indemnity to Texas, the creation of territories in Utah and New Mexico, the admission of California, and the change in the Texas boundary. Four of them had direct relation to the question of slavery, and one was the admission of this state.

"Being in Congress, as a member of the House at that time, I know well what you remember. The admission of California as a state was delayed for some nine or ten months, because the leaders of the Pro-Slavery Party were determined to secure their own way on all the other measures before California should be admitted."

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **JAMES W. MARSHALL, AND THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD**

On January 24, 1848, it may be truly said, there was but one gold mine or collection of small mines in the State of California. There were some gold placers on San Francisquito Creek, about forty-five miles northwest of Los Angeles. Gold was discovered there in 1838, and for ten years the mines produced only about \$6,000 per year; then they were abandoned for the richer mines in the northern part of the State. Many able writers and geologists thought the indications for gold were good, that gold might be discovered at any time; but the real discoverer of gold in paying quantities was James W. Marshall.

The story of the discovery of gold as given by James W. Marshall himself is the best of all authority on the matter, and I quote from a letter of his, dated January 28, 1856.

"Towards the end of August, 1847, Captain Sutter and I formed a co-partnership to build and run a saw-mill upon a site selected by myself (since

known as Coloma). We employed P. L. Weimer and family to remove from the fort (Sutter's Fort) to the mill-site to cook and labor for us. Nearly the first work done was the building of a double log cabin, about half a mile from the mill-site. We commenced the mill about Christmas. Some of the mill hands wanted a cabin near the mill. This was built, and I went to the fort to superintend the construction of the mill irons, leaving orders to cut a narrow ditch where the race was to be made.

"Upon my return, in January, 1848, I found the ditch cut as directed, and those who were working on the same were doing so at a great disadvantage, expending their labor upon the head of the race instead of the foot.

"I immediately changed the course of things, and upon the 19th of the same month, January, discovered the gold near the lower end of the race, about two hundred yards below the mill. William Scott was the second man to see the metal. He was at work at a carpenter's bench near the mill. I showed the gold to him. Alexander Stephens, James Brown, Henry Bigler, and William Johnston were likewise working in front of the mill, framing the upper story. They were called up next, and of course saw the precious metal. P. L. Weimer and Charles Bennett were at the old log cabin (where Hastings & Co. afterwards kept a store) and, in my opinion, at least half a mile distant. In the meantime we put in some wheat and peas, nearly five acres, across the river.

"In February, the Captain (Captain Sutter) came to the mountains for the first time. There we consummated a treaty with the Indians, which had been previously negotiated. The tenor of this was that we were to pay them two hundred dollars yearly at Yerba Buena prices, for the joint possession and occupation of the land with them; they agreeing not to kill our stock, viz: our horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, nor burn the grass within the limits fixed by the treaty. At the same time Captain Sutter, myself, and Isaac Humphrey entered into a copartnership to dig gold.

"A short time afterwards P. L. Weimer moved away from the mill, and was away two or three months, when he returned. With all the events that subsequently occurred, you and the public are well informed."

The following additional particulars of the discovery appeared in the Coloma Argus in the latter part of the year 1855, and were evidently derived from Weimer himself.

"That James W. Marshall picked up the first piece of gold, is beyond doubt. Peter L. Weimer, who resides in this place, states positively that Mr. Marshall picked up the gold in his presence. They both saw it, and each spoke at the same time, 'What's that yellow stuff?' Marshall, being a step in advance, picked it up. This first piece of gold is now in the possession of Mrs. Weimer, and weighs six pennyweights, eleven grains. The piece was given to her by Marshall himself.

"The dam was finished early in January, the forms of the mill also erected, and the flumes and bulkhead completed. It was at this time that Marshall and Weimer adopted the plan of raising the gate during the night to wash out sand from the mill-race, closing it during the day, when work would be continued with shovels, etc.

"Early in February—the exact date is not remembered—in the morning, after shutting off the water, Marshall and Weimer walked down the race together to see what the water had accomplished during the night. Having gone about twenty yards below the mill, they both saw the piece of gold mentioned, and Marshall picked it up. After an examination, the gold was taken to the cabin of Weimer, and Mrs. Weimer instructed to boil it in saleratus water; but she being engaged in making soap, pitched the piece in the soap kettle, where it was boiled all day and all night. The following

morning the strange piece of stuff was fished out of the soap, all the brighter for the boiling it had received.

"Discussion now commenced, and all expressed the opinion that perhaps the yellow substance might be gold. Little was said on the subject, but everyone each morning searched the race for more, and every day found several small scales. The Indians also picked up many small thin pieces, and carried them always to Mrs. Weimer.

"About three weeks after the first piece was obtained, Marshall took the fine gold, amounting to between two and three ounces, and went below to have the strange metal tested. On his return he informed Weimer that the stuff was gold. All hands now began to search for the 'root of all evil.' Shortly after, Captain Sutter came to Coloma, when he and Marshall assembled the Indians, and bought of them a large tract of country about Coloma in exchange for a lot of beads and a few cotton handkerchiefs. They, under this Indian title, required one-third of all the gold dug on their domain, and collected at this rate until the fall of 1848, when a mining party from Oregon declined paying 'tithes,' as they called it.

"During February, 1848, Marshall and Weimer went down the river to Mormon Island, and there found scales of gold on the rocks. Some weeks later they sent a Mr. Henderson, Sydney Willis, and Mr. Fifields, Mormons, down there to dig, telling them that place was better than Coloma. These were the first miners at Mormon Island."

Mr. John S. Hittel, in a little work entitled "Mining in the Pacific States," published by H. H. Bancroft & Company in 1861, says, in discussing Marshall's discovery:

"Marshall was a man of an active, enthusiastic mind, and he at once attached great importance to his discovery. His ideas, however, were vague; he knew nothing about gold mining; he did not know how to take advantage of what he had found. Only an experienced gold miner could understand the importance of the discovery, and make it of practical value to all the world. That gold miner, fortunately, was near at hand; his name was Isaac Humphrey. He was residing in the town of San Francisco, in the month of February, when a Mr. Bennett, one of the party employed at Marshall's Mill, went down to that place with some of the dust to have it tested; for it was still a matter of doubt whether this yellow metal really was gold. Bennett told his errand to a friend whom he met in San Francisco, and this friend introduced him to Humphrey, who had been a gold miner in Georgia, and was therefore competent to pass an opinion upon the stuff. Humphrey looked at the dust, pronounced it gold at the first glance, and expressed a belief that the diggings must be rich. He made inquiries about the place where the gold was found, and subsequent inquiries about the trustworthiness of Mr. Bennett; and on the 7th day of March he was at the mill. He tried to induce several of his friends in San Francisco to go with him; they all thought his expedition a foolish one, and he had to go alone. He found that there was some talk about the gold, and persons would occasionally go about looking for pieces of it; but no one was engaged in mining, and the work of the mill was going on as usual. On the 8th he went out prospecting with a pan, and satisfied himself that the country in that vicinity was rich in gold. He then made a rocker and commenced the business of washing gold; and thus began the business of mining in California. Others saw how he did it, followed his example, found that the work was profitable, and abandoned all other occupations.

"The news of their success spread; people flocked to the place, learned how to use the rocker, discovered new diggings, and in the course of a few months the country had been overturned by a social and industrial revolution.



"Mr. Humphrey had not been at work more than three or four days before a Frenchman, called Baptiste, who had been a gold miner in Mexico for many years, came to the mill, and he agreed with Humphrey that California was very rich in gold.

"He, too, went to work; and being an excellent prospector, he was of great service in teaching the new-comers the principles of prospecting and mining for gold, principles not abstruse, yet not likely to suggest themselves, at first thought, to men entirely ignorant of the business. Baptiste had been employed by Captain Sutter to saw timber with a whip-saw, and had been at work for two years at a place, since called Weber, about ten miles eastward from Coloma. When he saw the diggings at the latter place, he at once said there were very rich mines where he had been sawing, and he expressed surprise that it had never occurred to him before, so experienced in gold mining as he was; but afterwards he said it had been so ordered by Providence, that the gold might not be discovered until California should be in the hands of the Americans."

Wonderment is often expressed that the news of the discovery of gold did not spread more quickly, and that it did not sooner create a more general interest. Only two papers printed in the English language and of general circulation, were at that time issued in San Francisco—the Californian and the Star. Either the newsgatherers did not believe the rumors or were indifferent as to the importance of the fact of the discovery. It was fifty days before the Californian commented on the news, and then only eight lines were devoted to it. Dr. R. F. Rooney, of Auburn, is the owner of a copy of the Californian, dated March 15, 1848, and has permitted the writer to copy the news item, "Gold Mine Found," which we quote as follows:

"In the newly-made race-way of the saw-mill recently erected by Captain Sutter on the American Fork, gold has been found in considerable quantities. One person brought thirty dollars' worth to New Helvetia, gathered there in a short time. California, no doubt, is rich in mineral wealth; great chances here for scientific capitalists. Gold has been found in almost every part of the country."

The Star, a few days afterwards, makes a less exciting comment about silver and gold being discovered, and about copper being said to exist north of these bays. Months after Marshall's discovery, the newspapers give the most casual notices about the matter. The news was first carried to Hawaii (then called the Sandwich Islands) by trading vessels, and thence to Oregon and all the Pacific Coast.

John Bidwell went over to Coloma, examined the river, mines and general surroundings, and decided to try mining on some of his property similarly situated; and Bidwell's Bar, as the writer saw it a few years ago, shows that his surmise was correct and that he, with his Indians, must have washed and dug long and deep for the hidden gold.

Any account of the discovery of gold would not be complete which did not include General Sutter's forceful comments on the matter. It meant much to him; in fact, the discovery of gold worked his ruin. What made fortunes for others, started him on the road to poverty. He prepared a signed statement for the Hutchins' California Magazine for November, 1857. This I take from Thompson and West's History of Placer County, beginning on page 56.

"It was the first of January, 1848, when the gold was discovered at Coloma, where I was building a saw-mill. The contractor and builder of this mill was James W. Marshall, from New Jersey. In the fall of 1847, after the mill-site had been located, I sent up to this place Mr. P. L. Weimer,

with his family, and a number of laborers from the disbanded Mormon Battalion, and a little later I engaged Mr. Bennett, from Oregon, to assist Mr. Marshall in the mechanical labors of the mill. Mr. Weimer had the team in charge, assisted by his young sons, to do the teaming, and Mrs. Weimer did the cooking for all hands.

"I was very much in need of a saw-mill to get lumber to finish my flouring mill, of four run of stones, at Brighton, and was rapidly progressing, likewise for other buildings, fences, etc., for the small village of Yerba Buena, now San Francisco. In the City Hotel (the only one) this enterprise was unkindly called another folly of Sutter's, as my first settlement at the old fort, near Sacramento City, was called by a good many—a folly of his; and they were about right in that, because I had the best chances to get some of the finest locations near the settlements; and even well stocked ranches had been offered me on the most reasonable conditions. But I refused all these good offices, and preferred to explore the wilderness and select a territory on the banks of the Sacramento.

"It was a rainy afternoon when Mr. Marshall arrived at my office in the fort, very wet. I was somewhat surprised to see him, as he was down a few days previous, when I sent up to Coloma a number of teams with provisions, mill-irons, etc. He told me that he had some important and interesting news—wished to communicate secretly to me, and wished me to go with him to a place where we should not be disturbed, and where no listeners could come and hear what we had to say. I went with him to my private rooms; he requested me to lock the door; I complied, but told him at the same time that nobody was in the house except the clerk, who was in his office in a different part of the house.

"After requesting of me something which he wanted, which my servants brought and then left the room, I forgot to lock the door, and it happened that the door was opened by the clerk just at the moment when Marshall took a rag from his pocket, showing me the yellow metal. He had about two ounces of it; but how quick Mr. Marshall put the yellow metal in his pocket again, can hardly be described. The clerk came to see me on business, and excused himself for interrupting me; and as soon as he had left, I was told now, 'Lock the door. Didn't I tell you that we might have listeners?' I told him he need fear nothing about that, as it was not the habit of this gentleman, but I could hardly convince him that he need not be suspicious.

"Then Mr. Marshall began to show me this metal, which consisted of small pieces and specimens, some of them worth a few dollars. He told me that he had expressed his opinion to the laborers at the mill that this might be gold; but some of them laughed at him and called him a crazy man, and could not believe such a thing.

"After having proved the metal with aqua fortis, which I found in my apothecary shop, likewise with other experiments, and read the very long article 'Gold' in the Encyclopedia Americana, I declared this to be gold of the finest quality, of at least twenty-three carats. After this Mr. Marshall had no rest or patience, and wanted me to start with him immediately for Coloma; but I told him I would not leave, as it was late in the evening and nearly supper-time, and that it would be better for him to remain with me till the next morning, and I would then travel with him. But this would not do; he asked me only, 'Will you come tomorrow?' I told him yes, and off he started for Coloma, in the heaviest rain, although already wet, taking nothing to eat. I took this news very easy, like all other occurrences, good or bad, but thought a great deal during the night about the consequences which might follow such a discovery. I gave all the necessary orders to my numerous laborers, and left the next morning at seven o'clock, accompanied by an Indian soldier and a vaquero, in a heavy rain, for Coloma. About half-way on the road, I saw at a distance a human being crawling out from the brushwood,



and I asked the Indian who it was. He told me, 'The same man who was with you last evening.' When I came nearer I found it was Marshall, very wet. I told him he would have done better to remain with me at the fort than to pass such an ugly night here; but he told me that he went to Coloma, fifty-four miles, took his other horse and came half-way to meet me. Then we rode up to the new El Dorado.

"In the afternoon, the weather was clearing up, and we made a prospecting promenade. The next morning we went to the tail-race of the mill, through which the water was running during the night, to clear out the gravel which had been made loose for the purpose of widening the race; and after the water was out of the race, we went in to search for gold. This was done every morning. Small pieces of gold could be seen remaining on the surface of the clean-washed bed-rock. I went into the race and picked up several pieces of this gold; several of the laborers gave me some which they had picked up, and from Marshall I received a part. I told them I would get a ring made of this as soon as it could be done in California, and I have had a heavy ring made, with my family's coat-of-arms engraved on the outside, and on the inside of the ring is engraved: 'The first gold discovered in January, 1848.' Now, if Mrs. Weimer possesses a piece which had been found earlier than mine, Mr. Marshall can tell, as it was probably received from him. I think Mr. Marshall could have hardly known himself which was exactly the first little piece, among the whole.

"The next day I went with Mr. Marshall on a prospecting tour in the vicinity of Coloma, and the following morning I left for Sacramento. Before my departure, I had a conversation with all hands; I told them I would consider it a great favor if they would keep this discovery secret only for six weeks, so that I could finish my large flourmill at Brighton, which had cost me already about twenty-four or twenty-five thousand dollars. The people up there promised to keep it secret so long. On my way home, instead of feeling happy and contented, I was very unhappy, and could not see that it would benefit me much; and I was perfectly right in thinking so, as it came just precisely as I expected. I thought at the same time that it could hardly be kept secret for six weeks; and in that I was not mistaken, for, about two weeks later, after my return, I sent up several teams, in charge of a white man, as the teamsters were Indian boys. This man was acquainted with all hands up there, and Mrs. Weimer told him the whole secret; likewise the young sons of Mrs. Weimer told him that they had gold, and that they would let him have some, too; and so he obtained a few dollars' worth of it, as a present. As soon as this man arrived at the fort, he went to a small store in one of my outside buildings, kept by a Mr. Smith, a partner of Samuel Brannan, and asked for a bottle of brandy, for which he would pay the cash. After having the bottle he paid with these small pieces of gold. Smith was astonished, and asked if he meant to insult him. The teamster told him to go and ask me about it. Smith came in, in great haste to see me, and I told him at once the truth—what could I do? I had to tell him all about it. He reported it to Mr. S. Brannan, who came up immediately to get all possible information, when he returned and sent up large supplies of goods, leased a larger house from me, and commenced a very large and profitable business. Soon he opened a branch house at Mormon Island. So soon as the secret was known, my laborers began to leave me, in small parties at first; then all left, from the clerk to the cook, and I was in great distress. Only a few mechanics remained to finish some necessary work which they had commenced, and about eight invalids, who continued slowly to work a few teams, to scrape out the mill-race at Brighton. The Mormons did not like to leave my mill unfinished; but they got the gold-fever, like everybody else. After they had made their piles they left for the Great Salt Lake. So long as these people



have been employed by me, they have behaved very well and were industrious and faithful laborers; and when settling their accounts, there was not one of them who was not contented and satisfied.

"Then the people commenced rushing up from San Francisco and other parts of California, in May, 1848.

"In the former village (San Francisco) only five men were left to take care of the women and children. The single men locked their doors and left for 'Sutter's Fort,' and from thence to the El Dorado. For some time the people in Monterey and further south would not believe the news of the gold discovery, and said it was only a 'ruse de guerre' of Sutter's, because he wanted to have neighbors in his wilderness. From this time on I got only too many neighbors, and some very bad ones among them.

"What a great misfortune was this sudden gold discovery to me! It has just broken up and ruined my hard, industrious, and restless labors, connected with many dangers of life, as I had many narrow escapes before I became properly established. From my mill buildings I reaped no benefit whatever; the mill-stones, even, have been stolen from me. My tannery, which was then in a flourishing condition, and was carried on very profitably, was deserted; a large quantity of leather was left unfinished in the vats, and a great quantity of raw hides became valueless, as they could not be sold. Nobody wanted to be bothered with such trash, as it was called. So it was in all other mechanical trades which I had carried on; all was abandoned, and work commenced, or nearly finished, was left, at an immense loss to me. Even the Indians had no more patience to work alone, in harvesting and threshing my large wheat crop, as the whites had all left, and other Indians had been engaged by some white men to work for them, and they commenced to have some gold, for which they were buying all kinds of articles at enormous prices in the stores, which, when my Indians saw this, they wished very much to go to the mountains and dig gold.

"At last I consented, got a number of wagons ready, loaded them with provisions and goods of all kinds, employed a clerk, and left with about one hundred Indians and about fifty Sandwich Islanders, which had joined those which I brought with me from the Islands. The first camp was about ten miles from Mormon Island, on the South Fork of the American River. In a few weeks we became crowded, and it no more paid, as my people made too many acquaintances. I broke up the camp and started on the march further south, and located my next camp on Sutter Creek, now in Amador County, and thought that I should be there alone. The work was going on well for a while, until three or four traveling grog-shops surrounded me, at from one-half to ten miles distance from the camp.

"Then, of course, the gold was taken to these places for drinking, gambling, etc., and then the following day they were sick and unable to work, and became deeper and more indebted to me, particularly the Kanakas.

"I found it was high time to quit this kind of business, and lose no more time and money. I therefore broke up the camp and returned to the fort, where I disbanded nearly all the people who had worked for me in the mountains digging gold. This whole expedition proved to be a heavy loss to me.

"At the same time I was engaged in a mercantile firm at Coloma, which I left in January, 1849, likewise with many sacrifices. After this, I would have nothing more to do with the gold affairs. At this time the fort was the great trading-place, where nearly all the business was transacted. I had no pleasure to remain there, and moved up to Hock farm, with all my Indians, who had been with me from the time they were children. The place was then in charge of a major-domo.

"It was very singular that the Indians never found a piece of gold and brought it to me, as they very often did other specimens found in the mountains. I requested them continually to bring me some curiosities from the

mountains, for which I always recompensed them. I have received animals, birds, plants, young trees, wild fruits, pipe-clay, red ochre, etc., but never a piece of gold. Mr. Dana, of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, told me that he had the strongest proof and signs of gold in the vicinity of Shasta mountains, and further south.

"A short time afterwards Dr. Sandels, a very scientific traveler, explored a part of the country in a great hurry, as time would not permit him to make a longer stay. He told me likewise that he found some signs of gold, and was very sorry that he could not explore the Sierra Nevada. He did not encourage me to attempt to work and open mines, as it was very uncertain how it would pay, and would probably be only profitable for a Government. So I thought it more prudent to stick to the plow, notwithstanding I did know the country was rich in gold and other minerals.

"An old, attached Mexican servant, who had followed me from the United States as soon as he knew that I was here, and who understood a great deal about working in placers, told me he found sure signs of gold in the mountains on Bear Creek, and that we would go right to work after returning from our campaign in 1845; but he became a victim to his patriotism, and fell into the hands of the enemy near my encampment, with dispatches for me from General Micheltorena, and he was hung as a spy, for which I was very sorry.

"J. A. Sutter."

Comment was made, above, on how slowly the news of the discovery of gold reached the press and the people in general. Officialdom was equally slow in waking up to the important news. Lieut. Edward F. Beale, of the United States Navy, who aided greatly under Commodore Stockton in the conquest of California, was sent by Colonel Mason, then military Governor, as a special messenger, by the shortest and most expeditious route, to the seat of government at Washington, informing the chief officers of the discovery of gold. Lieutenant Beale reached Washington early in June, 1848. It is said that President Polk was playing a game of chess with Secretary Bancroft when the long-traveled bearer of the important news was ushered into the Presidential presence. The important news was hardly believed. He was bantered on being a real-estate and corner-lot boomer. The news did not create a ripple of excitement. The lieutenant was ordered back to the Pacific Coast with official dispatches.

Before going, Lieutenant Beale had gone to New York and interviewed his friend, William H. Aspinwall, the head of the new steamship company to California. He was informed of the discovery, and was advised by the young lieutenant to change his steamers from strictly merchandise boats to passenger-carrying steamers, since the rush of miners would soon set in for California. Aspinwall took the hint, and was soon able to carry thousands to the Pacific Coast. The story was published in the newspapers, but the news was hardly believed.

Lieutenant Beale returned to California in August, and found California awake with the importance of the discovery. Governor Mason had visited Coloma in the meantime, and made out an official report that was vigorous enough to stop a big poker game, let alone a dignified game of chess. The Governor also received from one of the New York volunteers from Colonel Stevenson's Regiment a lump of pure gold as large as a "big potato"; and with the vigorous report and big lump of gold, Lieutenant Beale again set out for the East with orders to make them believe. Beale arrived in September and made his report and exhibited his big lump of gold. Other United States officers, Folsom and Sherman, had also visited the mines, and sent



confirmatory reports. With these reports and the big lump of gold, Lieutenant Beale made some headway. On September 20, 1848, the Baltimore Sun published the military Governor's official report from California. The lump of gold as large as a large "big potato" and the publicity in the Baltimore Sun had the desired effect. The people woke up and believed. The lieutenant went to New York, and again visited his friend Aspinwall. They went to the steps of the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street and exhibited the gold to an excited crowd, and then the "psychology of the crowd," as explained by the French writer, Gustave Le Bon, did the rest. What had hardly caused a ripple of excitement before, now almost drove the people to a frenzy. Gold in large chunks was in California, and the people had just begun to realize it.

That wonderful showman, Barnum, who had fooled the people so many times and who said they liked to be humbugged, got hold of this lump of California gold, put a steel band around it, and suspended it by a chain in Barnum's Museum. The people came by thousands and this time they saw the real article, a pure lump of gold. The nugget was later sent to England and exhibited.

It has always been conceded that the most successful early-day miners in California came from Georgia and North Carolina, simply because men from those states had acquired more or less experience in mining for gold. The writer, in 1876, with a friend, tramped through Northern Georgia and the mountain part of North Carolina. The mineral advertisements in the newspapers of Northern Georgia were very similar in character to those of Placer and Nevada Counties on mining matters. The writer saw on the out-skirts of Charlotte, North Carolina, a miner very busy with a "rocker" in a gulch or ravine. The writer's uncle, Dr. Gibbon, was for many years superintendent of the United States Branch Mint at Charlotte before the war of 1861-1865.

The careful reader will notice several discrepancies in reading the various statements as to the finding of the first piece of gold. Marshall does not say that Weimer was with him when he picked up the gold, but on the contrary states that he was "at least half a mile distant." The writer in the Coloma Argus, in 1855, seven years after the actual finding of the gold, makes it appear that Weimer was present when the gold was picked up, that both saw it at once and spoke the question together, "What's that yellow stuff?" and that Marshall picked it up, only because he was a step in advance.

There are other discrepancies in the statements of Marshall, Weimer, and Sutter. For example, Weimer's statement about the purchase of the mining land from the Indians differs from both Marshall's and Sutter's statements, saying the consideration was only "a lot of beads and a few cotton handkerchiefs," while Marshall says it was \$200 yearly at San Francisco prices.

Sutter got the promise of secrecy from all parties for six weeks, till he finished his Brighton flour mill; but Mrs. Weimer exercised her privilege as a woman, changed her mind, and told the whole story at the first opportunity, and her boys, to clinch the revelation, gave Sutter's teamster some gold. There seems to have been some little friction and disagreement among the three main actors, but not enough to change the important fact that it was James W. Marshall who discovered and picked up the first piece of gold at Coloma—or Calumma, "Beautiful Valley," as the Indians called it.



One great inaccuracy, however, they were all guilty of—none of them stated the exact date of the finding of the gold. That had to be settled by an exhaustive examination from all available sources and diaries, nearly three-quarters of a century afterwards. By all parties it is now agreed that January 24, 1848, is the actual date of the discovery of the first gold by Marshall, in Sutter's mill-race, on the South Fork of the American River. This date was officially adopted in Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 25, by the Legislature of the State of California, filed with the Secretary of State on May 5, 1919.

## CHAPTER VII

### RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS

#### General Sutter's Notes \*

"Left the State of Missouri (where I resided for a many years) on the 1th April, 1838, and travelled with the party of Men under Capt. Tripps, of the Amer. fur Compy, to their Rendezvous in the Rocky Mountains (Wind River Valley) from there I travelled with 6 brave Men to Oregon, as I considered myself not strong enough to cross the Sierra Nevada and go direct to California, which was my intention from my first Start on having got some informations from a Gent'n in New Mexico, who has been in California.

"Under a good Many Dangers and other troubles I have passed the Different forts or trading posts of the Hudsons Bay Compy. and arrived at the Mission at the Dalls on Columbia River. From this place I crossed right strait through thick & thin, and arrived to the great astonishment of the inhabitants. I arrived in 7 days in the Valley of the Willamette, while others with good guides arrived only in 17 days previous to my Crossing. At fort Vancouver I has been very hospitably received and invited to pass the Winter with the Gentlemen of the Company, but as a Vessel of the Compy was ready to sail for the Sandwich Islands, I took a passage in her, in hopes to get Soon a Passage from there to California, but 5 long Months I had to wait to find an Opportunity to leave, but not direct to California, except far out of my Way to the Russian American Colonies on the North West Coast, to Sitka the Residence of the Gov'r, (Lat. 57) I remained one Month there and delivered the Cargo of the Brig Clementine, as I had charge of the Vessel, and then sailed down the Coast in heavy Gales, and entered in Distress in the Port of San Francisco, on the 2d of July, 1839. An Officer and 15 Soldiers came on board and ordered me out, saying that Mon-

\* "The following rough notes of narrative, in the handwriting of the venerable General Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, were found amongst the papers of an eminent citizen of this State, recently deceased, through the kindly courtesy of whose widow we are enabled to give them to the public. As a relation of incidents in the life of a man held in respect by every Californian, these hasty and imperfect memoranda will, it is believed, have a double interest and a lasting value. We have thought it best to preserve, as nearly as was practicable, the quaint phraseology, erroneous orthography, and imperfect punctuation of the manuscript; giving, in our judgment, an added charm to the narrative.—San Francisco Argonaut."

terey is the Port of entry, & at last I could obtain 48 hours to get provisions (as we were starving) and some repairs done on the Brig.

"In Monterey I arranged my affairs with the Custom House, and presented myself to the Govr Alvarado, and told him my intention to Settle here in this Country, and that I have brought with me 5 White Men 8 Kanakas (two of them married) 3 of the White men were Mechanics, he was very glad to hear that, and particularly when I told him, that I intend to Settle in the interior, on the banks of the river Sacramento, because the Indians then at this time would not allow white Men and particularly of the Spanish Origin to come near them, and was very hostile, and stole the horses from the inhabitants near San Jose. I got a General passport for my small Colony and permission to select a Territory where ever I would find it convenient, and to come in one Years time again in Monterey to get my Citizenship and the title of the Land, which I have done so, and not only this, I received a high civil Office.

"When I left Yerba buena (now San Francisco) after having leaved the Brig and dispatched her back to the S. I. I bought several small Boats (Launches) and Chartered the Schooner 'Isabella' for my Exploring Journey to the inland Rivers and particularly to find the Mouth of the River Sacramento, as I could find Nobody who could give me information, only that they Knew some very large Rivers are in the interior.

"It took me eight days before I could find the entrance of the Sacramento, as it is very deceiving and very easy to pass by, how it happened to several Officers of the Navy afterwards which refused to take a pilot. About 10 miles below Sacramento City I fell in with the first Indians which was all armed & painted & looked very hostile, they was about 200 Men, as some of them understood a little Spanish I could make a Kind of treaty with them, and the two which understood Spanish came with me, and made me a little better acquainted with the Country. all other Indians on the up River hid themselves in the Bushes, and on the Mouth of Feather River they runned all away as soon they discovered us. I was examining the Country a little further up with a Boat, while the larger Crafts let go their Ankers, on my return, all the white Men came to me and asked me, how much longer I intended to travell with them in such a Wilderness.

"The following Morning I gave Orders to return, and entered the American River, landed at the farmer Tannery on the 12th. Augt. 1839. Gave Orders to get every thing on Shore, pitch the tents and mount the 3 Cannons, called the White Men, and told them that all those which are not contented could leave on board the Isabella, next Morning, and that I would settle with them imediately, and remain alone with the Canakas of 6 Men 3 remained, and 3 of them I gave passage to Yerba buena.

"The Indians was first troublesome, and came frequently and would it not have been for the Cannons they would have Killed us for the sake of my property, which they liked very much, and this intention they had very often, how they confessed to me afterwards, when on good terms. I had a large Bull Dog which saved my life 3 times, when they came slyly near the house in the Night, he got hold of them and marked most severely. in a short time removed my Camps on the very spot where now the Ruins of Sutters fort stands, made acquaintance with a few Indians which came to work for a short time making Adobes, and the Canakas was building 3 grass houses, like it is customary on the Sandwich Islands. Before I came up here, I purchased Cattle & Horses on the Rancho of Senor Martinez, and had great difficulties & trouble to get them up, and received them at least on the 22d October 1839. Not less than 8 Men, wanted to be in the party, as they was afraid of the Indians, and had good reasons to be so.



"Before I got the Cattle we was hunting Deer & Elk etc and so afterwards to save the Cattle as I had then only about 500 head, 50 horses & a manada of 25 mares. One Year that is in the fall 1840, I bought 1000 head of Cattle of Don Antonio Sunol and many horses more of Don Joaquin Gomez and others. In the fall 1839 I have built an Adobe house covered with Tule and two other small buildings which in the middle of the fort, they was afterwards destroyed by fire. At the same time we cut a Road through the Woods where the City of Sacramento stand, then we made the New Embarcadero, where the old Zinkhouse stands now. After this it was time to make a Garden, and to sow some Wheat &c we broke up the soil with poor California ploughs. I had a few Californians employed as Baqueros, and 2 of them making Cal. Carts & stocking the ploughs etc.

"In the Spring 1840 the Indians began to be troublesome all around me, Killing and Wounding Cattle stealing horses, and threatening to attack us en Mass, I was obliged to make Campaigns against them and punish them severely, a little later about 2 a 300 was approaching and got United on Consumne River, but I was not waiting for them. left a small Garrison at home, Cannons & other Arms loaded, and left with 6 brave men & 2 Baqueros in the night and took them by surprise at Day light, the fighting was a little hard, but after having lost about 30 men, they was willing to make a treaty with me, and after this lecon they behalved very well, and became my best friends and Soldiers, with which I has been assisted to conquer the whole Sacramento and a part of the San Joaquin Valley.

"At the time the Communication with the Bay was very long and dangerous, particularly in open Boats, it is a great Wonder that we got not swamped a many times, all time with an Indian Crew and a Canaca at the helm. Once it took me (in December 1839) 16 days to go down to Yerba buena and to return, I went down again on the 22d Xber 39, to Yerba buena and on account of the inclemency of the Weather and the strong currents in the River I need a whole month (17 days coming up) and nearly all the provisions spoiled.

"On the 23d Augt, 1841, Capt Ringold of Comadore Wilkse Exploring Squadron, arrived on the Embarcadero, piloted by one of the Launches Indian crew, without this they would not have found so easy the entrance of the Sacramento. They had 6 Whaleboats & 1 Launch 7 Officers and about 50 men in all, I was very glad indeed to see them, sent immediately saddled horses for the Officers, and my Clerk with an invitation to come and see me, at their arrival I fired a salut, and furnished them what they needed they was right surprised to find me up here in this Wilderness, it made a very good impression upon the Indians to see so many whites are coming to see me, they surveyed the River so far as the Butes.

"September 4th 1841. Arrived the Russian Govr Mr. Alexander Rotihell on board the Schooner Sacramento, and offered me their whole Establishment at Bodega & Ross for sale, and invited me to come right off with him, as there is a Russian Vessel at Bodega and some Officers with plein power, to transact this business with me, and particularly they would give me the preference, as they became all acquainted with me, during a months stay at Sitka. I left and went with him down to the Bay in Company with Capt. Ringold's Expedition, what for a fleet we thought then, is on the River. Arriving at Bodega, we came very soon to terms, from there we went to fort Ross where they showed me everything and returned to Bodega again, and before the Vessel sailed we dined on board the Helena, and closed the bargain for \$30,000, which has been paid. And other property, was a separate account which has been first paid.

"On the 28th of September I dispatched a number of men and my Clerk by Land to Bodega, to receive the Cattle, Horses, Mules & Sheep, to bring them up to Sutter's fort, called then New Helvetia, by crossing the Sacra-



mento they lost me from about 2000 head about 100, which was drowned in the River, but of most of them we could save the hides, our Cal. Banknotes at the time.

"March 6, 1842. Captain Fremont arrived at the port with Kit Carson, told me that he was an officer of the U. S. and left a party behind in Distress and on foot, the few surviving Mules was packed only with the most necessary, I received him politely and his Company likewise as an old acquaintance. the next Morning I furnished them with fresh horses, & a Vaquero with a pack Mule loaded with Necessary Supplies for his Men. Capt. Fremont found in my establishment everything what he needed; that he could travel without Delay, he could not have found it so with a Spaniard, perhaps by a great Many and with loosing a great deal of time. I sold him about 60 Mules & about 25 horses, and fat young Steers or Beef Cattle, all the Mules & horses got Shoed, on the 23d March, all was ready and on the 24th he left with his party for the U. States.

"As an officer of the Govt. it was my duty to report to the Govt. that Capt. Fremont arrived, Genl. Micheltorena dispatched Lieut. Col. Telles (afterwards Gov. of Sinaloa) with Capt. Lieut., and 25 Dragoons, to inquire what Captain Fremonts business was here; but he was en route as they arrive only on the 27th, from this time on Exploring, Hunting & Trapping parties has been started, at the same time Agricultural & Mechanical business was progressing from Year to year, and more Notice has been taken, of my establishment, it became even a fame, and some early Distinguished Travellers like Doctor Sandells, Wasnesensky & others, Captains of Trading Vessels & Super Cargos, & even Californians (after the Indians was subdued) came and paid me a visit, and was astonished to see what for Work of all kinds has been done. Small Emigrant parties arrived, and brought me some very valuable Men, with one of those was Major Bidwell (he was about 4 years in my employ). Major Reading & Major Hensley with 11 other brave men arrived alone, both of these Gentlemen has been 2 years in my employ, with these parties excellent Mechanics arrived which was all employed by me, likewise good farmers. we made immediately Amer. ploughs was made in my Shops and all kind of work done, every year the Russians was bound to furnish me with good iron & Steel & files, Articles which could not be got here likewise Indian Beeds and the most important of all was 100 lb. of fine Rifle & 100 lb. of Cannon powder and several 100 lb. of Lead (every year) with these I was careful like with Gold.

"June 3d 1846. I left in company of Major Reading, and most all of the Men in my employ, for a Campaign with the Mukelemney Indians, which has been engaged by Castro and his Officers to revolutionize all the Indians against me, to Kill all the foreigners, burn their houses, and Wheat fields etc. These Mukelemney Indians had great promesses and some of them were finely dressed and equiped, and those came apparently on a friendly visit to the fort and Vicinity and long Conversations with the influential Men of the Indians, and one Night a Number of them entered in my Potrero (a kind of closed pasture) and was Ketching horses to drive the whole Cavallada away with them, the Sentinel at the fort heard the distant Noise of these Horses, and gave due notice, & immediately I left with about 6 well armed Men and attacked them, but they could make their escape in the Woods (where Sac. City stands now) and so I left a guard with the horses. As we had to cross the Mukelemney River on rafts, one of these rafts cap-sized with 10 rifles, and 6 prs. of Pistols, a good supply of Ammunition, and the clothing of about 24 Men, and Major Reading & another Man nearly drowned.

"June 16th 1846. Merritt & Kit Carson arrived with News of Sonoma being occupied by the Americans, and the same evening arrived as prisoners Genl. Vallejo, Don Salvador Vallejo, Lt. Col. Prudon & M. Leese, and

given under my charge and Care, I have treated them with kindness and so good as I could, which was reported to Fremont, and he then told me, that prisoners ought not to be treated so, then I told him, if it is not right how I treat them, to give them in charge of somebody else.

"Capt. Montgomery did send an Amer. flag by Lieut. Revere then in Command of Sonoma, and some dispatches to Fremont, I received the Order to hiss the flag by Sunrise from Lt. Revere, long time before daybreak, I got ready with loading the Canons and when it was day the roaring of the Canons got the people all stirring. Some of them made long faces, as they thought if the Bear flag would remain there would be a better chance to rob and plunder. Capt. Fremont received Orders to proceed to Monterey with his forces, Capt. Montgomery provided for the upper Country, established Garrisons in all important places, Yerba buena, Sonoma, San Jose, and fort Sacramento. Lieut. Misroon came to organize our Garrison better and more Numbers of white Men and Indians of my former Soldiers, and gave me the Command of this Fort. The Indians have not yet received their pay yet for their services, only each one a shirt and a pre. of pants, & abt. 12 men got Coats. So went the War on in California. Capt. Fremont was nearly all time engaged in the lower country and made himself Governor, until Genl. Kearney arrived, when another Revolution took place. And Fremont for disobeying Orders was made prisoner by Genl. Kearney, who took him afterwards with him to the U. States by Land across the Mountains. After the War I was anxious that Business should go on like before, and on the 28th May, 1847, Marshall & Gingery, two Millwrights, I employed to survey the large Millraise for the Flour Mill at Brighton.

"May 13th, 1847. Mr. Marshall commenced the great work of the large Millraise, with ploughs and scrapers.

"July 20th, 1847. Got all the necessary timber and frame of the mill-building.

"August 25th. Capt Hart of the Mormon Battaillon arrived, with a good many of his Men on their Way to great Salt Lake, they had Orders for Govt. Horses, which I delivered to them, (War Horses) **not paid for yet.** They bought provisions and got Blacksmith work done. I employed about Eighty Men of them, some as Mechanics, some as laborers, on the Mill and Millraise at Brighton, some as laborers at the Sawmill at Coloma.

"Augt. 28th, 1847. Marshall moved, with P. Weimer's family and the working hands to Coloma, and began work briskly on the sawmill.

"Sept. 10th. Mr. Sam'l Brannan returned from the great Salt Lake, and announced a large Emigration by land. On the 19th the Garrison was removed, Lieut't Per Lee took her down to San Francisco.

"Novr. 1th. Getting with a great deal of trouble and with breaking wagons the four Runs of Millstones, to the Mill Sit (Brighton) from the Mountains.

"Decembr 22. Received about 2000 fruit trees with great expenses from Fort Ross, Napa Valley and other places, which was given in Care of men who called themselves Gardeners, and nearly all of the trees was neglected by them and died.

"January 28th, 1848. Marshall arrived in the evening, it was raining very heavy, but he told me that he came on important business, after we was alone in a private Room he showed me the first Specimens of Gold, that is he was not certain if it was Gold or not, but he thought it might be; immediately I made the proof and found that it was Gold, I told him even that most of all is 23 Carat Gold; he wished that I should come up with him immediately, but I told him that I have to give first my orders to the people in all my factories and shops.

"February 1th. Left for the Sawmill attended by a Baquero (Olimpio) was absent 2d, 3d, 4th, & 5th, I examined myself everything and picked up



a few Specimens of Gold myself in the tail race of the Sawmill, this gold and others which Marshall and some of the other laborers gave to me (it was found while in my employ and Wages) I told them that I would a ring got made of it so soon as the Goldsmith would be here. I had a talk with my employed people all at the Sawmill, I told them that as they do know now that this Metal is Gold, I wished that they would do me the great favor and keep it secret only 6 weeks, because my large Flour Mill at Brighton would have been in Operation in such a time, which undertaking would have been a fortune to me, and unfortunately the people would not keep it secret, and so I lost on this Mill at the lowest calculation about \$25,000.

"March 7th. The first party of Mormons, employed by me left for washing and digging Gold and very soon all followed, and left me only the sick and the lame behind. And at this time I could say that every body left me from the Clerk to the Cook. What for great Damages I had to suffer in my tannery which was just doing a profitable and extensive business, and the Vats was left filled and a quantity of half finished leather was spoiled likewise a large quantity of raw hides collected by the farmers and of my own killing. The same thing was in every branch of business which I carried on at the time. I began to harvest my wheat, while others was digging and washing Gold, but even the Indians could not be kept longer at Work, they was impatient to run to the mines, and other Indians had informed them of the Gold and its value; and so I had to leave more as  $\frac{2}{3}$  of my harvest in the fields.

"April 18th, 1848, more curious people arrived, bound for the Mountains. I left for Columa, in Company with Major P. B. Reading and Mr. Kembel (Editor of the Alta-California) we were absent 4 Days. we was prospecting and found Silver and iron in abundance.

"April 28th. A great many people more went up to the Mountains. This day the Saw mill was in Operation and the first Lumber has been sawed in the whole upper Country.

"May 1th. Saml Brannan was building a store at Natoma, Mormon Islands, and have done a very large and heavy business.

"May 15th. Paid of all the Mormons which has been employed by me, in building these Mills and other Mechanical trades, all of them made their pile, and some of them became rich & wealthy, but all of them was bound to the great Salt Lake, and spent there their fortunes to the honor and Glory of the Lord!

"May 19th. The great Rush from San Francisco arrived at the fort, all my friends and acquaintances filled up the houses and the whole fort, I had only a little Indian boy, to make them roasted Ripps, etc. as my Cooks left me like every body else, the Merchants, Doctors, Lawyers, Sea Captains, Merchants, etc. all came up and did not know what to do, all was in a Confusion, all left their wives and families in San Francisco, and those that had none locked their Doors, abandoned their houses, offered them for sale cheap, a few hundred Dollars House & Lot (Lots which are worth now \$100,000 and more) some of these men were just like greazy. Some of the Merchants has been the most prudentest of the whole, visited the Mines and returned immediately and began to do a very profitable business, and soon Vessels came from every where with all Kind of Merchandize, the whole old thrash which was laying for Years unsold, on the Coasts of South & Central America, Mexico, Sandwich Islands etc. all found a good market here.

"Mr. Brannan was erecting a very large Warehouse, and have done an immense business, connected with Howard & Green; S. Francisco.

"May 21th. Saml Kyburg erected or established the first Hotel in the fort in the larger building, and made a great deal of Money. A great Many traders deposited a great deal of goods in my Store (an Indian was the Key



Keeper and performed very well) afterwards every little shanty became a Warehouse and Store, the fort was then a veritable Bazaar. As white people would not be employed at the Time, I had a few good Indians attending to the Ferry boat, and every night came up, and delivered the received Money for ferryage to me, after deducting for a few bottles of brandy, for the whole of them, perhaps some white people at the time would not have acted so honestly.

"May 25th. The travelling to the Mines was increasing from day to day, and no more Notice was taken, as the people arrived from South America, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Oregon etc. All the Ships Crews, and Soldiers deserted. In the beginning of July, Col. Mason our Military Governor, with Capt Sherman (Secretary of State) Capt. Folsom Quartermstr, and an Escort of which some deserted, and some other Gentlemen, travelled in Company with the Governor.

"As we wanted to celebrate the 4th of July we invited the Governor and his suite to remain with us, and he accepted. Kyburg gave us a good Diner, everything was pretty well arranged. Pinkett was the Orator. It was well done enough for such a new Country and in such an excitement and Confusion. And from this time on you know how every thing was going on here. One thing is certain that the people looked on my property as their own, and in the Winter of 1849 to 1850. A great Number of horses has been stolen from me, whole Manadas of Mares driven away and taken to Oregon etc. Nearly my whole Stock of Cattle has been killed, several thousands and left me only a very small Quantity. The same has been done with my large stock of Hogs, which was running like ever under nobodies care and so it was easy to steal them, I had not an Idea that people could be so mean, and that they would do a Wholesale business in Stealing.

"On the Upper Sacramento, that is, from the Buttes downward to the point or mouth of feather River there was most all of my Stock running and during the Overflow the Cattle was in a many bands on high spots like Islands, there was a fine chance to approach them in small Boats and shoot them, this business has been very successfully done by one party of 5 Men (partners) which had besides hired people, and Boats Crew's which transported the beef to the Market at Sacramento City and furnished that City with my own beef, and because these Men was nearly alone, on account of the Overflow, and Monopolized the Market.

"In the Spring of 1850, these 5 men divided their Spoil of \$60,000 clear profits made of Cattle. all of them left for the Atlantic States; one of them returned again in the Winter from 1850 to 51, hired a new band of Robbers to follow the same business and kill of the balance of the few that was left. My Baqueros found out this Nest of theifs in ther Camp butchering just some head of my Cattle. on their return they informed me what they had seen, in the neighborhood of the same Camp they saw some more cows shot dead, which the Rascal then butchered. Immediately I did send to Nicolaus for the Sheriff (Jas Hopkins) as then at the time we had laws in force?!? after all was stolen and destroyed the Sheriff arrived at Hock farm I furnished him a Posse of my employed Men. they proceeded over on the Sacramento to where the theifs were encamped. as the Sheriff wanted to arrest them they just jumped in their Boats and off they went, the Sheriff threatened them to fire at them, but that was all, and laughing they went at large.

"One day my Son was riding after Stock a few miles below Hock farm, he found a Man (his name was Owens) butchering one of our finest milch Cows (of Durham stock of Chile, which cost \$300.) He told the Man that he could not take the Meat, that he would go home and get people, and so he has done, and he got people and a Wagon and returned to the Spot, but Owens found it good to clear out. Two brothers of this Man, was respectable

Merchants in Lexington, Mo. and afterwards in Westport well acquainted with me, he came one day in my house and brought me their compliments, I received him well, and afterwards turned out to be a thief. How many of this kind came to California which loosed their little honor by crossing the Isthmus or the plains. I had nothing at all to do with speculations, but stuck by the plough, but by paying such high Wages, and particularly under Kyburg's management, I have done this business with a heavy loss as the produce had no more the Value like before, and from the time on Kyburg left I curtailed my business considerable, and so far that I do all at present with my family and a few Indian Servants. I did not speculate, only occupied my land, in the hope that it would be before long decided and in my favor by the U. S. Land Commission; but now already 3 years & two months have elapsed, and I am waiting now very anxiously for the Decision, which will revive or bring me to the untimely grave.

"All the other Circumstances you know all yourself, perhaps I have repeated many things which I wrote in the 3 first sheets, because I had them not to see what I wrote, and as it is now several months I must have forgotten. Well it is only a kind of memorandum, and not a History at all, Only to remember you on the different periods when such and such things happened.

"I need not mention again, that all the Visitors has always been hospitably received and treated. That all the sick and wounded found always Medical Assistance, Gratis, as I had nearly all the time a Physician in my employ. The Assistance to the Emigrants that is all well known. I dont need to write anything about this.

"I think now from all this you can form some facts, and that you can mention how thousands and thousands made their fortunes from the Gold Discovery produced through my industry and energy, (some wise merchants and others in San Francisco called the building of this Sawmill, another of Sutter's folly) and this folly saved not only the Mercantile World from bankruptcy, but even our General Govt. but for me it has turned out a folly, then without having discovered the Gold, I would have become the richest wealthiest man on the Pacific Shore.

"J. A. Sutter."

#### Diary of Julius Martin Nevins

The following diary of Julius Martin Nevins was written in 1849, on overland trip to California with ox teams. As may be inferred from the frequent elipses in the diary as given below, the writing is now very dim; and moreover, it is often erased. Mr. Nevins must have started about March 28, and traveled, according to his book, about 460 miles to the general meeting-place. St. Joseph, Mo., which place he reached on May 8, 1849, is understood to be the starting-point of the trip. The diary follows:

1849	Went	4 miles.
"	"	20 miles.
"	"	18 miles.
April	2	Went 16 miles bought one hundred pounds of crackers.
"	3	Went 8 miles rained to-day.
"	4	Laid still all day.
"	5	Went 18 miles.
"	6	Went 7 miles—rained.
"	7	Went 17 miles.
"	8	Went 18 miles.
"	9	No travel to-day.
"	10	Went 15 miles.
"	11	Went 16 miles.

- April 12 Went 6 miles.  
 " 13 Went 6 miles.  
 " 15 Went 16 miles.  
 " 16 Went 10 miles.  
 " 17 Went 10 miles.  
 " 18 Went 11 miles.  
 " 19 Went 16 miles.  
 " 20 Went 12 miles.  
 " 21 Went 16 miles.  
 " 22 Went 14 miles.  
 " 23 Crossed the Des Moines—9 miles.  
 " 24 Went 14 miles.  
 " 25 Went 20 miles.  
 " 26 Went 13 miles.  
 " 27 Went 20 miles.  
 " 28 Went .. miles.  
 " 29 Went 15 miles—crossed Grand River.  
 " 30 Went 15 miles.  
 May 1 Went 14 miles. Lost old star.  
 " 2 Went 14 miles.  
 " 3 Went 8 miles.  
 " 4 Went 12 miles.  
 " 5 Went 20 miles.  
 " 6 Went 3 miles.  
 " 7 Went 18 miles.  
 " 8 Went 8 miles—reached St. Jo., Missouri.  
 " 9 Crossed Missouri at St. Jo.  
 " 10 Went 7 miles in the Indian Territory over low bottom land.  
 " 11 No travel—had a long thunder storm.  
 " 12 Went 15 miles over high rough prairie.  
 " 13 Went 12 miles over high and handsome prairie—water and timber scarce.  
 " 14 Went 12 miles over prairie—no water.  
 " 15 Went 20 miles—high and rolling prairie—timber scarce.  
 " 16 Went 20 miles over high and rolling prairie—crossed Little Blue.  
 " 17 Went 15 miles over high and rolling prairie.  
 " 18 Went 22 miles over prairie—crossed the Big Blue 120 miles from St. Jo.  
 " 19 Went 15 miles over high prairie—water scarce.  
 " 20 Went 12 miles—level prairie. Sunday to-day.  
 " 21 Went 17 miles over prairie—wood and water scarce.  
 " 22 Went 12 miles to-day. We saw 9 antelope.  
 " 23 Went 18 miles over prairie up the Blue.  
 " 24 Went 12 miles.  
 " 25 Went 16 miles.  
 " 26 Went 16 miles and camped 4 miles—crossed the Platte.  
 " 27 Went 15 miles—reached the Platte river and Fort Child—300 miles from St. Jo, Sunday.  
 " 28 Went 15 miles camped on the Platte bottoms.  
 " 29 Went 16 miles over the Platte bottoms. The bottoms are from one mile to 4 wide level as a house floor.  
 " 28 Went 4 miles on the Platte bottoms.  
 " 29 Went 20 miles.  
 " 30 Went 18 miles to-day—went to the bluffs—went 2 miles from the river—a party of 5 of us went and a jola and had a it the bluffs side from 50 to 300 feet high—they are made of clay.



- May 31 Went 12 miles.
- June 1 Went 15 miles.
- " 2 Went 16 miles.
- " 3 No trail—our                      have killed 3 buffalos.
- " 4 Went 15 miles—arrived at the south fork of the Platte river.
- " 5 Went 15 miles—crossed the Platte—water 18 inches deep—sandy bottom— $\frac{3}{4}$  mile wide—current very rapid—to-day our train passed through the Sioux village which has a population of 500 Indians. We crossed the Platte one mile below the Cash bluffs, which derived its name from the traders hiding their goods at the foot of the bluff in the bushes—the bluffs are about 100 feet high—the main crossing is forty miles above. This crossing, where we crossed it, was about 5 miles above the mouth and 8 miles across to the other fork.
- " 6 Went 12 miles and camped on the North fork—rained.
- " 7 Went 20 miles—drove till 9 o'clock.
- " 8 Went 15 miles—had to-day a stampede in our train.
- " 9 Went 14 miles over sandy bottom.
- " 10 Went 15 miles.
- " 11 Went 14 miles and camped 7 miles from Castle Rock in sight of chimney rock.
- " 12 Went 14 miles and camped within one mile of chimney rock—this rock you can see about 20 miles—it is composed of a sand stone, very soft—it is about 150 feet from the base and 20 feet in diameter—it is now raining very hard.
- " 13 Went 30 miles—camped at Scotts Bluff. (r)
- " 14 Went 16 miles—saw the Rocky Mountains.
- " 15 Went 10 miles.
- " 16 Went 12 miles and 4 miles from fort Laramie.
- " 17 Went 8 miles—crossed the Laramie River.
- " 18 Went 18 miles—passed hot spring.
- " 19 Laid still to-day. G. W. Benton died out of our train—we buried him 22 miles from Fort Laramie beside of Bitter Creek. He was from La Porte, Iowa.
- " 20 Went 20 miles.
- " 21 Went 18 miles.
- " 22 Went 18 miles—passed the marble quarry.
- " 23 Went 20 miles—camped on Deer Creek 110 miles from Laramie.
- " 24-25 No travel—recruiting.
- " 25 Went 6 miles—bought a rope and paid 16 dollars for it—ferried over 5 teams for 15 dollars and then sold it for the same we gave.
- " 26 Went 5 miles—we crossed the Platte to-day on a raft 28 miles from the ford.
- " 27 Went 18 miles up Platte.
- " 28 Went 29 miles—no water to-day—passed 24 dead oxen today—camped in willow springs.
- " 29 Went 21 miles and reached the sweetwater river.
- July 1 Recruited to-day.
- " 2 Went 20 miles to-day—passed Independence Rock and Devils Gate—Grass good.
- " 3 Went 18 miles—snowed this morning—we came in sight Medicine Mountains white with snow.
- " 4 Went 22 miles—the off ox of the Hawks yoke died today.
- " 5 Went 9 miles and camped to recruit.
- " 6 and 7 Laid over.
- " 8 Went 17 miles.

- July 9 Went 18 miles and camped on the Pacific spring—the first water that flows toward the Pacific ocean. It forms the head waters of the Colorado. This spring is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the south pass through the pass the road is a beautiful carriage road.
- “ 10 Went 22 miles and camped on the Little Sandy, a stream 20 feet wide.
- “ 11 Went 9 miles and camped—preparation to crossing the desert—four o'clock we started and was 22 hours crossing the desert co.—good road and some grass—it is 93 miles across.
- “ 12 In camp on Green river—this river we had to ferry—generally it is not more than 2 feet—the ferry is by Mormons and they charge 4 dollars a wagon.
- “ 13 and 14 No travel.
- “ 15 Went 12 miles from Green River on Snake Creek—good roads—plenty of good water.
- “ 16 Went 18 miles—good grass and water.
- “ 17 Went 16 miles—crossed the ..... fork—handsome table land where we camped to-night.
- “ 18 Went 16 miles—we passed over the hardest road we have passed yet—we reached the Bear river.
- “ 19 Went 18 miles—good water and grass.
- “ 20 Went 20 miles to-day—left the Bear river bottoms and passed over some high mountains for 8 miles.
- “ 21 Went 15 miles—left the river to-day for five miles.
- “ 22 Went 14 miles today—we arrived at the soda spring and had a good sip of water—tastes like soda water. This afternoon went to the steam-boat spring—it is the greatest curiosity I ever saw—the water forces itself up through a hole six inches in diameter to the height of two feet. The water is more than milk warm—it is soda water.
- “ 23 Went 17 miles today—we took the left-hand road 47 miles from Fort Hall. We left Fort Hall to the right and rode in water for  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles—grass good.
- “ 24 Went 17 miles—3 watering places to-day—one in six miles one 5 and this in 6 miles—good grass anywhere.
- “ 25 Went 15 miles—good water in 8 miles and grass 7 miles. Further on good water and grass—camped for night.—water froze over in our wash basin last night.
- “ 26 Went 30 miles—left Willow Creek this morning—went 6 miles to a large spring. This is the last water for 24 miles. The road went through the six-mile pass—bad hill—good grass.
- “ 27 Went 18 miles—water salty where we camped last night—went seven miles this morning—found a spring here two miles further on, a good spring about six rods to the left of the road—seven miles further on good spring brook—went 2 miles down the creek and camped for the night.
- “ 28 Went 12 miles—followed down the creek for 4 miles where it sinks in the sand—no more water for 8 miles nor grass—camped on a creek deep in the bottom—good grass and water.
- “ 29 Went 9 miles—water in 5 miles—good grass 4 miles farther up the creek—we camped, the cut-off road intersected the Fort Hall road—we traveled this road 15 miles.
- “ 30 Went 27 miles—traveled up the creek for six miles and crossed it—good spring—hay a mile from the creek— $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles further on spring and grass to the right of the road 60 rods—5 miles further on a small brook—within 5 miles two brooks—4 miles further on, good spring.

- July 31 Went 21 miles—water in 4 miles—4 miles further on good spring—2 miles good spring run—8 miles further on good spring—3 miles further on you arrive at Goose Creek—good grass—water rather poor here—we camped for the night—to-day we passed the mormon road from Salt Lake—it is 180 miles from the Mormon City to the junction of the road and 9 miles to the Humboldt river. Today we left the ox we bought in Missouri.
- Aug. 1 Went 16 miles up Goose Creek—good grass—poor water.  
 " 2 Went 25 miles—followed Goose Creek up 5 miles—no water for 13 miles—went 7 miles and camped no water no grass today.  
 " 3 Went 17 miles down warm spring valley—went 2 miles found good spring to the left of the road—no more water for 10 miles excepting in sloughs—grass good—good road.  
 " 4 Went 22 miles—good water in six miles—6 miles further on good water and grass—Reached the head waters of Marys fork, a branch of the Humboldt.  
 " 5 Went 8 miles down Mary Creek—good grass—went over the hardest road yet.  
 " 6 Went 18 miles—followed down the creek—Reached Humboldt.  
 " 7 Went 18 miles down the Humboldt—good grass.  
 " 8 Went 18 miles down the Humboldt—good grass.  
 " 9 Went 20 miles—poor grass—crossed the river 4 times—good road.  
 " 10 Went 26 miles today—we left the river for 20 miles—rough road—no water for 12 miles—no grass today.  
 " 11 Went 10 miles—poor grass—very cold nights.  
 " 12 Went 14 miles—grass & water better.  
 " 13 Went 8 miles.  
 " 14 Went 17—good grass.  
 " 15 Went 18 miles—left the river today for 8.  
 " 16 Went 16 miles—rough road—very sandy—poor grass.  
 " 17 Went 16 miles—poor grass,  
 " 18 Went 16 miles—good grass—heavy road.  
 " 19 No travel—sandy.  
 " 20 Went 15 miles—no grass—heavy, sandy road.  
 " 21 Went 16 miles—no grass—went 14 mile cut off—no water.  
 " 22 Went 6 miles—did prepare today to take another cut off or cut on—went 15 to water and did not get any—then 25 miles to some wells—got a little water—we had another ox give out today and had to throw away our wagon, all of our tools and some of our bedding; in all the amount of nearly 200 dollars—we had three oxen left—we joined in with another team from Carol County, Illinois—the names were James Smith and Sam Balis—Wooding very sick—30 miles further on grass and hot water—we only our clothing and bedding 60 pounds of flour and 60 of bread and our groceries carried.  
 " 27 Wooding very sick—lay over.  
 " 28 Lay over.  
 " 29 Went 25 miles and laid over 2 days—Wooding grows worse.  
 " 30 Went 12 miles—laid over 2 days.  
 Sept. 2 Went 15 miles. Today C. F. Wooding died. We buried him about 120 miles from the Humboldt on the southern Oregon road.  
 " 3 Went 30 miles—traveled all night—went over a 20 mile streak—no wood nor grass.  
 " 4 Went 12 miles—reached warm spring and in sight of the Sierra Nevada.



- Sept. 5 Went 7 miles—good water and grass and camped at the foot of the Sierra Nevadas.
- " 6 Went 8 miles along the foot of the mountains—came to the foot of the pass—I am sick today.
- " 7 Went 10 miles over the main side of the Sierra Nevada—just had trouble team six yoke of cattle—road very smooth up and down.
- " 8 Went 12 miles on a ridge of the mountains through heavy pine forest.
- " 9 Went 15 miles—crossed several mountain streams. Pretty sick today. Oh! My wife how I want your kind and gentle care.
- " 10 Went 15 miles—sick today—Very.
- " 11 Went 20 miles—very sick.
- " 12 Went 15 miles—very weak and have a bad sore throat.
- " 13 Went 14 miles—sick today.
- " 14 Went 12 miles—sick today.
- " 15 Went 12 miles—sick today.
- " 16 Went 16 miles—sick today.
- " 17 Went 16 miles.
- " 18 Went 13 miles—sick today.
- " 19 Laid over today—feel some better.
- " 20 Went 17 miles, rather on the gain today.
- " 21 Went 15 miles—feel bad today.
- " 22 Went 15 miles.
- " 23 Went 12 miles—Dysentery pretty bad.
- " 24 No travel today—feel some better today.
- " 25 Went 14 miles—On the gain today.
- " 26 Went 18 miles—no water nor grass—better today.
- " 27 Went 12 miles—rough road.
- " 28 Went 12 miles—good deal better.
- " 29 Went 10 miles.
- " 30 Went 3 miles—arrived on the Sacramento river today—handsome valley.
- Oct. 1 No travel.
- " 2 No travel.
- " 3 Traveled all night—went 25 miles.
- " 4 Went 8 miles.
- " 5 Went 25 miles—reached the Feather river and camped on its bank.
- " 6 Went 11 miles—around the Feather river today.
- " 7 Went 7 miles—camped on Feather river.
- " 8 No travel today.
- " 9 Went 12 miles—reached Yuba river.
- " 10 Went 20 miles up the Yuba.
- " 11 Landed myself at Roses bar.
- " 12 Went to work.

A total of 2301 miles traveled. Time consumed: From about March 28, 1849, to October 11, 1849, or six months and thirteen days.

#### Early Letter of Julius Martin Nevins

The following is the first letter written home by Julius Martin Nevins. It was sent to his father, Russell M. Nevins, at the old home in Wisconsin, after his arrival in California.

Sacramento City, December 2nd, 1849.

"My dear parents, wife, brother—Morilla, God bless her.

"I now write you all for the first time from California, the golden land, to let you know that I am alive and well—hoping this may find you all in

good health and spirits, for I have not heard a word from you since the St. Jo. letter.

"I feel a little cross to think that you did not think of me enough to have a letter here for me when I got here, but hope you will make up now for lost time.

"Since I wrote you from Fort Laramie, fortune has used me rather rough. On the fourth day of July we lost the off ox of the Hawk's team.

"July 31st we lost the ox we bought in Missouri. August 22nd—today we lost an ox, and had to have our wagon and all our tools sold—our provisions and what we could . . . Wooding very sick. We now joined another team from Illinois that had to . . . cattle . . . We had three—all I saved was a two bushel bag full and some bedding—but before I go further I will let you know where we were when this happened.

"We had left the Humboldt river sixty miles from its sink to take, as was told us a much shorter route—this road against my advice. I cursed and swore enough to have carried a sawmill, but to no purpose. Wooding was contrary as a d—h—; he never would agree with me in anything. The road we took had 80 miles of desert, and but one watering place, and not a spear of grass—the other road had 50 miles of desert—but water in three places. Wooding grows worse until September 2nd when Chauncey F. Wooding ended his earthly career—he was buried on the Southern Oregon road about 120 miles from the Humboldt river.

"Father, I leave it to you to tell his relatives of his sad fate. I ought to have written to them, but have not. His disorders were his old complaints of his liver and a nerve disease we had on the road called the mountain fever—he was very obstinate—he would not take the doctors medicine (much less mine)—for I believe as I am a living man, I could have saved him—his property I have in my possession, and when I come home I will pay it to Helen Wooding—Miltons girl, as he directed me 4 days before his death.

"We crossed the Sierra Nevadas September 7th in the lowest spot in the whole ridge. 8 yoke of cattle would pull up a wagon with 15 hundred in it. The mountain was about as steep as the roof of a house for one mile—road very good.

"I was taken sick this morning—my disorder was the mountain fever. I was taken with the head ache and back ache, and almost froze to death after the coldness left me—then the fever—gosh ninety didn't I catch it. I felt a little scared too, because so many had died with this disorder, but I took a big dose of the greates westerous—they operated gloriously—then I down with the quinine by the cart load, and got better. We descended the west side of the mountains very fast, but I did not regain my health till about the first of October.

"We arrived on the Sacramento river at the mouth of deer . . . Sept. 30th having lost every ox but old brin, and three weeks of time covering this northern route—we were one hundred and fifty miles in Oregon when we passed the ridge of the mountains. After resting three days we descended the river to the Feather river—we forded it—it is as large a stream as Rock river. I now give old brin to be carried to the Yuba river mine, 35 miles, which we called 50 dollars—October 12 went to work—took a job—made 17½ per day for two days. I worked in the mines 16½ days and made in that time \$215.00 and spent in that time \$40.34. I had \$135.00 when I got to the mines—but my pile is a good deal smaller now—\$280.00. All told it is very hard work in the mines—use pans—cradles—quick silver—machines to work gold. The mines are as good as you hear them to be—but I would never advise the meanest dog in Christendom to come to California. Flour is worth in the mines 1.25 per pound—pork 1.50—sugar .50 coffee .50 per pound molasses 3.50 gallon, Brandy .50 a drink—Beef .30 a pound, and so

on every thing in proportion—but things are cheaper here than in the States for money's [MS. torn.]

"My dearest wife it is going on seven long months since I have heard from you—long seems separation, when shall we meet again? God only knows—long months and years must pass ere that time arrives, but keep up good cheer—for let me get once home, and nothing but death will separate us. My prospects are not very flattering at present, but I hope for better times—luck must turn. I lost my all a-getting here, but look for me home next fall, if I live.

"It is very sickly here at present—many are dying every day—while I write this two are carried to their long homes. This is Sunday night, and I am writing by a tallow candle that cost .25 cents up in the second story of a large brick tavern house, which rents for \$1800.00 per month.

"Father, your wages here would be 20 dollars per day and found. I pay 21 dollars per week for my board, brick 80 dollars per thousand—lumber 40 dollars [torn] feet.

"Sacramento City contains at present about 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are made of all sorts of materials—cloth sheet iron, wood, and sundried bricks, called doubas, the brick are red—no lime short of the bay—80 miles. Oxen are worth from 50 to 200 dollars per yoke—mules 150, horses 50 to 300 dollars each; Friday and Saturday I made 27½ dollars cutting wood which is 10 dollars per cord. Potatoes are 40 cents per pound—every thing here sold by the pound. Medicine is plenty here—quinine is 10 per ounce—Cholagogue 5 dollars per bottle. Doctors are plenty—one visit 10 dollars.

"The Sacramento is about a quarter of a mile wide. There are about fifty ships here in the river, used as store houses and boarding houses. There are 5 steam boats on the river, some go as high up as Vernon, a smart little town at the mouth of the Feather river—the town is as big as Fort Atkinson and only 4 months old. [One line torn and missing.]

"The American river city lots [torn] are selling from 1000 to 30,000 dollars each.

"This country is improving the fastest of any country on the face of the earth—little towns and mighty cities spring up in the short space of three months. The population of this country cannot be less than one hundred thousand.

"The last of the land emigration is in. I have seen one poor fellow with his fingers frozen. We have had but two frosts in the valley. It has rained a good deal here, and snowed in the mountains—the lofty mountains are white with snow, and have been this two weeks. The rain caused the rivers to rise so as to drive the miners from their work. I do not expect to earn any more than my board this winter, although some that got into the mines three or four weeks before me have four, five, six and even ten thousand dollars and [Line torn and destroyed.]

"H. Codwise is on the North American fork and is well. He is the only one that I know.

"Good order prevails here as well as in the states. Gambling is our worst vice here. There is gambling going on in every public house in the City.

"My father that little book is on the window stool before me—that goes when I go and death will part us. Father I had to throw away the note book, but saved one tune—sing it father and think of your unhappy son thousands of miles away. I am not the only one that wishes himself home—often do my thoughts wander back to the fire side of my family. Oh! My Mother how I wish I had taken up with your advice and staid at home.

"But I have nobody to blame but myself. Melvin—when you eat your meals think of your brother that has lived five days on beef and no salt at that—would I be glad of the bread in the swill pail—I guess I would. I was hemmed in with high water on the Bear river.



"My wife kiss little Rilla for me and tell her that her parent far away thinks of his child and home—then he is the biggest baby of the two. . . . if we were once more in that little brick house happy, I should be—what I called hard fare, was comfort compared with what I now get. I am not contented here by no means. I want to go to the mines but I cant at present.

"Weather is beautiful. I must finish my letter of odds and ends—for no two lines stick together.

"Give my respects to Ben and Louisa and the little one. To uncle Tyler and Jason, and Aunt Rosaline—and all enquiring friends, if I have any.

"My parents, I remain your repentant son—My wife your affectionate husband—My brother good-by—God bless my child.

"Direct your letters to Sacramento City—for this is the handiest to all the mines. Send your letter by New York.

"My parents—my wife write to me 2 a month."

The foregoing wonderfully interesting letter was written on two sheets of paper 10 by 16 inches in size. The letter was started on a sheet having a large wood-cut view of San Francisco. The actual view is three inches high and thirteen inches long, and has in one corner "Dinwiddie Pacific News Office." Beneath are the words, "View of San Francisco, Upper California, from the East." The sheets are unruled, except as they had been closely lined out by the writer with pencil. The letter was written with ink. It was folded old style, edges tucked in, sealed with red wax, and addressed, "Russel M. Nevins—Aztalan—Jefferson County—State of Wisconsin." Postmarked: "40 40 Sacramento, Dec. 4 Cal."

The reader will notice, in perusing the letter, and on reading his diary of daily travel, that about August 15 his party left the Humboldt River not far from where Humboldt City is now located. Nevins says they were about sixty miles from the "sink" of the river. If they had continued down the Humboldt for sixty miles, they would have had good water and grass for their starving stock. From the "sink" they would have been only about fifty miles from the bend of the Truckee River, where it turns north and flows into Pyramid Lake. Fremont (on his first trip), Sutter and thousands of others came into California through Oregon. Strange infatuation!

From the earliest days there seems to have been displayed a sort of fatal demoniacal perverseness in seeking the best route into the central part of California. Thousands of immigrants bore all the dangers and hardships of two thousand miles of travel, came down the Humboldt with good water and feed to within less than 100 miles of the Truckee River, with more good water and feed, and to within about 200 miles from Sacramento City, then the goal of all intending miners, the outfitting place for all the miners of this future State; yet then and there, many were persuaded to turn northeast and cross a most dangerous desert, known then as Black Rock Desert. Nevins says it was eighty miles across, with no grass and with but one watering-place. The whole route was a death-trap, but a majority of his party were determined to follow that ignis fatuus, the Southern Oregon road.

The letter shows that Nevins lost all his oxen but one, and also lost his wagon and tools. He went hundreds of miles out of his way up into Oregon, lost three weeks of time, and nearly lost his life from the dreadful sufferings of the Southern Oregon road. He bitterly opposed going that route; and in view of the consequences hardly anyone blames him for doing some healthy robust cussing on leaving a fair road for a dangerous one. The mournful

results sustained his wise judgement in opposing the alleged "shorter and better route."

But immigrants and tourists seem to be still very perverse, though now it is the Ford, Overland and Pierce-Arrow drivers, eight out of ten, it is said, who coolly and insistently turn southwest at Ely, Nev., claiming as a justification that they can reach Los Angeles with forty-four less miles of travel than in going to San Francisco. Hundreds of miles of desert travel are endured to reach the Mojave paved road, when a better road through Nevada, and fine mountain grades over the mountains, would take the tourist to the head of the State system of paved roads at Placerville or Auburn, near Sacramento, the capital of the State. It is a far cry to say that one must go to Los Angeles or San Francisco to reach California. From Sacramento the tourist can travel hundreds of miles in all directions over fine cement roads. But, of course, those forty-four miles saved at Ely, Nev., overbalance many hundreds of miles of blinding desert travel. The tourist may be contented and happy, for is he not persuaded that he is on the alleged "shorter and better route"?—as were the Nevins party when they foolishly left the Humboldt meadows, plunged into the Black Rock Desert, and went hundreds of miles wide of their destination at Sacramento, so that they could reach California by the "shorter and better route," via Oregon.

#### Prices in 1849

The following are extracts from an account book kept in 1849 at Barnes' store, on the North Fork of the American River, by P. M. Backus. It shows the prices of eatables and drinkables thought necessary by the miners of those days. The accounts, which were published in the Placer Herald, of January 25, 1873, are all for the months of June, July and August, 1849.

"Doctor"	One bottle gin.....	\$ 6.00
"	Two lbs. biscuit, \$1.25 per lb.....	2.50
"	One lb. figs.....	1.50
"	To one pair socks.....	3.00
D. T. Crabtree,	one lb. sugar.....	2.00
"Uncle Ben,"	to one pair socks.....	3.00
L. Battaile, J. S. Dillahunty, M. Godbury,		
"	To 19 pounds pork, \$1.50 per lb.....	28.00
"	25 lbs. flour at 62½c per lb.....	15.62
"	36 lbs. pork and ham.....	54.00
"	1 cotton handkerchief.....	.50
"	To hire of one pack-horse.....	10.00
"	1 ham, 16 lbs.....	24.00
"	1 bottle molasses.....	2.00
"	1 quart beans.....	2.00
L. Battaile,	1 B. knife.....	2.50
Captain Slade & Co.,	30 lbs. flour, 62½c.....	18.75
Mr. Maynard,	2 bottles ale, \$2.50.....	5.00
Jose, the Chillano,	1 lb. chocolate.....	2.50
"	" 1 day's board.....	3.00
Mr. Bower,	to one day's board for self and young Smith.....	5.00
Mr. Lennox,	25 lbs. sugar.....	18.00
"	5 lbs. figs.....	7.50
"	12 lbs. dried apples.....	25.00
"	4 fathoms rope.....	5.00
Dr. Fruit,	3 lbs. bread.....	3.75

Robt. H. McPherson, 1 caddy tea.....	\$ 10.00
" 2 bottles pickles.....	14.00
" 1 bottle gin.....	6.00
" 1 bottle brandy.....	8.00
" 2 drinks .....	1.00
Johannes Ohissen, to 1 pair linen pants.....	5.00
Mr. Rodgers, to 1 blank book.....	1.00
" to 1 pair scales.....	12.00
Wadleigh, to 1 serape.....	8.00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tobacco.....	.63
Griswold & Co., 12 lbs. pork.....	18.00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. soap.....	.75
" 1 lb. bread.....	1.25
Major Briggs, 10 drinks.....	5.00
" 1 box matches.....	.50
" 3 drinks.....	1.50
" drinks .....	6.00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle brandy.....	4.00
" 1 bottle wine .....	5.00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ doz cigars .....	2.25
" provisions .....	2.00
" 8 cigars .....	1.00
" 1 handkerchief .....	.75
" Watermelon .....	4.00
" 8 drinks .....	4.00
" 1 doz. cigars .....	1.50
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle brandy.....	4.00
" pants .....	23.00
Benj. Ogden, 1 box salt.....	1.50
" 1 butcher knife .....	2.00
" 1 kettle .....	14.00
" 1 axe and handle .....	10.00
" 2 pipes .....	.50
" 1 bottle pepper sauce .....	3.00
" 1 stew pan .....	8.00
J. C. Fruit, 1 lb. saleratus .....	10.00
James Fort, 1 tin pan .....	16.00
" 1 cup .....	2.00
" 1 plug of tobacco .....	1.50
" 1 purse .....	2.00
" 1 lb. nails .....	.75
" 1 bag .....	2.00
" 1 pail .....	5.00
" 1 bottle pickles .....	6.00
A. B. Harding, 1 box cigars.....	15.00
John Piper, 1 frying pan .....	7.00
G. Gautz, 1 lb. potatoes .....	1.00
F. A. Boughton, 1 lb. coffee .....	.75
" 1 lb. crackers.....	1.50
" 4 lbs. rice .....	2.00
" 1 tin pan .....	16.00
" 1 bag .....	1.50
" 1 shovel .....	8.00
" 1 pick .....	12.00
" 1 box yeast powders .....	3.00
" 1 paper tobacco .....	1.00
James Ewers, 1 magnet .....	12.00



Robert Johnson, 1 bottle porter.....	\$ 5.00
Thomas Gautz, 2 meals .....	3.00
" 2 sodas .....	1.00
Mr. Hall, 3 boxes sardines .....	9.00
Ferris & Co., 17½ lbs. bacon .....	41.75
Geo. Rogers, 2 apples .....	3.00
A. B. Kellogg, 1 paper pepper .....	1.00
Jas. A. Cunningham, 1 shirt .....	4.00

The following is a copy of a bill of goods purchased in Auburn by M. D. Fairchild, and preserved by him as a memento of the olden time:

Auburn, December 12, 1849.

Mr. Fairchild bought of Wetzler & Co.

12 lbs. rice, @ 75 cts.....	\$ 9.00
9 lbs. meal, @ 75 cts.....	6.75
11 lbs. sugar, @ 80 cts.....	8.80
10 lbs. cherries (dried), @ 80 cts.....	8.00
10 lbs. peaches (dried), @ \$1.00.....	10.00
2 lbs. tea, @ \$1.50.....	3.00
77 lbs. pork, @ 80 cts.....	61.60
85 lbs. beef (corned), @ 50 cts.....	42.50
10 lbs. raisins, @ 60 cts.....	6.00
1 lb. candles, @ \$2.00.....	2.00
150 lbs. flour, @ 60 cts.....	90.00

\$247.65

Paid, Wetzler & Co.

The payment was in gold dust at \$16 per ounce, the usual currency of the time. This bill of goods could have been supplied at Auburn in 1881 for about \$33.50; yet the purchase was made at a rather favorable season of the year, as prices were much higher after the severe weather of the winter of 1849-1850 came, flooding Sacramento City and rendering the roads difficult to travel.

The above prices are copied from the History of Placer County by Thompson and West, page 80. Most of the articles purchased look reasonable and necessary, and the times were very similar to the present, for the country was just recovering from a foreign war, the war with Mexico. The prices were a little inflated. The profiteer was an old bird even then, it seems. As there are no separate dates assigned to the items, it is presumed the goods were all bought at the time the charges were made.

It is interesting to examine the bill of Major Briggs. He must have had a good-sized "toot" that day at Barnes' store, or have had lots of friends to assist him with his purchases. The drinkables cost \$29.50, cigars \$4.75; matches, provisions and handkerchief cost \$3.25. We will admit the Major cut a four-dollar watermelon that day, and must have enjoyed his twenty-three-dollar pair of pants immensely.

The reader may recall that some soldiers mined on the ravine at Soldier's Spring in the early summer of 1849, and later went to Barnes' Bar, on the North Fork of the American. It may be possible that Briggs was a member of Colonel Stephenson's disbanded regiment, who developed his military title of "Major" the day he bought his matches, handkerchief, melon, twenty-three-dollar pants, and other incidentals. One has to have a strong imagination to fully appreciate those heroic days.

### Occupations of Early Days

To show how great the proportion of miners was above all other callings, the writer selects two pages from the Directory of the County of Placer for the year 1861, one containing forty-nine names with the letter M, residents of Forest Hill, and the other containing fifty-one names beginning with the letter S, residents of Michigan Bluff (including seven from Last Chance) and Yankee Jims, as follows:

Forest Hill: Maurice, Jos., porter in Forest House; Mills, John S., teamster; Miller, Alfred, miner; Miller, Abraham, miner; Miller, Henry, miner; McC'anahan, Wm., miner; McRae, Geo., miner; McIntire, Benj., miner; McGill, James, miner; Monroe, J. M. K., saloon keeper; McInnery, Pat, miner; McManus, Thos., miner; McCullin, Michael, miner; Maye, Herman, miner; McCullough, A. miner; McCullough, L. J., miner; McClary, Carr, blacksmith; McKinnan, Daniel, miner; McLean, James, painter; Mewer, Jas., miner; Mewer, Wm., miner; Manix, John, saloon keeper; McGlin, Daniel, miner; Mills, John L., miner; Mundell, John, printer; Marshall, D. P., miner; Moore, John, miner; Morrison, John, watchman; McKean, John, miner; McKean, Wm., miner; McCorcle, S., miner; McComb, Wm., miner; Morehead, A., miner; McDougale, D., miner; McDougale, Wm., miner; McFee, C., miner; McDermott, John, miner; McAvoy, Joseph, miner; Myers, Mark H., miner; McMannery, Thos., miner; Maus, Matthew, miner; Moore, Samuel, miner; Melton, Wm. J., miner; Moore, Alex., miner; May, Martin, miner; McGlenn, Daniel, miner; McQuade, James P., miner. Michigan Bluff: Smith, A., miner; Prould, James, miner; Steeley, James, miner; Spear, Wm., miner; Simmons, Pelig, miner; Smith, Wm., miner (Last Chance); Snyder, E. H., miner (Last Chance); Sherd, W., miner (Last Chance); Sperry, G. F., miner (Last Chance); Shellback, A., miner (Last Chance); Streete, Solon, miner (Last Chance); Sykes, N., miner (Last Chance); Seeley, I., miner; Smily, Chas., miner; Shain, W. C., miner; Strobridge, R., miner; Swinson, Chris, miner; Stackhonn, J. S., miner; Sibley, E., miner; Seeley, Wm., miner; Sayles, Louis, miner; Slifer, Adam, ranchman, Smith, Wm., ranchman; Stewart, J. C., ditch superintendent; Smith, H. C., miner; Starkweather, J. M., miner; Sprinkles, Wm., miner; Starkweather, E. M., miner; Steele, P. L., miner; Stanford, Lyman, merchant; Sherman, — blacksmith; Smith, A. B., miner; Spear, David, miner; Smith, W., miner; Stammer, C., miner. Yankee Jims: Sanburn, J. L., tax collector; Spudy, Samuel, butcher; Simpson, Wm., millman; Stander, Henry, miner; Sherwood, John, miner; Smith, A., miner; Smith, A. T., miner; Simpson, E. B., miner; Sheche, Pat, miner; Sheche, Tim, miner; Swett, M., miner; Sevey, Eli, miner; Sherley, E. P., miner; Sanborn, D. S., dairyman; Smith, John N., miner.

Of the hundred men whose names are found on these two pages of the Directory of Placer County for 1861, eighty-three are miners.

### Newspaper Advertisements

Much information as to the personnel and population of the early mining towns is obtainable either directly or by inference from a perusal of the business advertisements and the lists of unclaimed letters published in the newspapers of pioneer days.

A sample advertising column on the front page of the Herald of October 23, 1852, has the following business cards.

H. O. Ryerson, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Auburn, Placer Co.

B. F. Myres, Attorney at Law, Auburn, Cal.

Ralph W. Thomas, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Auburn, Placer County.

Hale & Hopkins, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Placer Co., Cal., will give their joint attention to all civil business entrusted to their care. Jas. E. Hale, Yankee Jims. R. D. Hopkins, District Attorney, Auburn.

Empire Hotel and General Stage House. Auburn, Placer County, by H. M. Honn.

Justices' Blanks, Posters, Quartz certificates, cards, &c., neatly printed at the office of the Placer Herald.

Britton & Co. Butchers and dealers in stock. Shop on Court street, one door from the National, Auburn, Sept. 18.

Blacksmithing of all kinds done to order upon the lowest terms; also, mending and repairing waggons, by Allen Willis, near the Empire Hotel, Auburn.

Yankee Jims:

Herrick's Hotel, corner of Main and Spring Streets, Yankee Jims. S. Herrick, Proprietor.

Gardner's Hotel, Main Street, Yankee Jims. N. G. Gardner, A. T. Howes, Proprietors.

Niles' Hotel, Main Street, Yankee Jims. Henry W. Niles, Proprietor.

James S. Folger & Co., Empire Store, Yankee Jims. Dealers in provisions, Miners' Tools, Wines and Liquors. Goods packed to order.

Cartwright & Bullard's Bowling Saloon, Main Street, Yankee Jims.

Bar and Billiard Saloon. By A. J. and J. Bartholomew, on Main Street, Yankee Jims.

Isaac A. Avery, Justice of the Peace. Office on Main Street, Yankee Jims.

Livery Stable. Yankee Jims. Horses to let at all times. Hay and grain to sell, also stabling for horses and mules, near to People's Store. J. Gailey & Co., Proprietors.

Stein, Eisner & Co. Dry Goods, clothing, boots and shoes, provisions, groceries, liquors, crockery, cigars and all kinds of miners' tools, the largest assortment in town. Main St., opposite the Golden Gate, Yankee Jims.

Ophir:

J. W. Scobey, Attorney at Law, Main St., one door below Adams & Co.'s Office, Ophir.

W. Hathaway, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main St., Ophir, one door below Adams & Co.'s Express Office.

R. P. Perry, Merchant, Main Street, Ophir. Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of clothing, boots and shoes, mining tools, provisions and all kinds of goods, cheap for cash. All who wish for bargains call and examine.

The advertisements for Yankee Jims look good and business-like, especially the three hotels. But on May 28, 1853, I find that S. C. Astin, assignee in Smith Herrick, Insolvent Debtor, is ordered to sell on June 11, 1853, at public auction, in Yankee Jims, for cash, said Herrick's hotel personal property and book accounts. The notice of sale fills nearly a column in the Herald. For a village hotel it seems to have been fairly well equipped. The following items are listed for sale: 4 double bedsteads, 27 doz., 2 berths each, 8 cots, 56 woolen bed blankets, 52 calico quilts, 50 straw pillows, 20 moss pillows, 64 straw beds, 50 pr. sheets, 89 pillow cases, 6 long dining tables, 17 doz. knives and forks, a lot of other material, groceries, etc., including many gallons of wine, brandy, rum, Madeira, gin, whisky, lemon syrup and several dozens of champagne. It is a little suggestive, that the California legislature had recently passed, on May 4, 1852, an "Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and protection of Creditors." It appears to the



writer, however, that this must have been an honest insolvent proceeding, and that the debtor offered all his hotel goods for sale.

I find also that R. O. Cravens, assignee of creditors, offers for sale, on September 5, 1853, the hotel property of H. W. Niles, the rival of Smith Herrick in the Yankee Jims hotel business. There was in this case a goodly supply of hotel furniture and a long list of accounts.

Auburn, Yankee Jims and Ophir were then the largest towns in Placer County. The Sacramento and Auburn stage lines, carrying United States mail and express, passed each of these places by direct routing, and connected with other stage lines for up in the mountains.

I quote some of the express and stage-line advertisements from the third page of the Herald of October 23, 1852:

"Adams & Co.'s Express. To Sacramento, San Francisco and the southern mines. Will be despatched daily from their Offices at Yankee Jims, Auburn, and Ophir, at 6½ o'clock a. m. Checks on Adams & Co., at Sacramento and San Francisco at par. Sight drafts on all the principal cities of the United States. Particular attention paid to transportation of Treasure, Packages, &c. Collections promptly attended to. Highest price paid for Gold Dust. Messengers leave our office weekly for all prominent points on the North and Middle forks of the American River.

"Adams & Co.

"Auburn, Sept. 11th, 1852."

"Auburn and Yankee Jims Daily Express Line. The subscriber having established stables, both in Auburn and Yankee Jims, are prepared to furnish spirited and gentle horses to persons wishing to pass over the road. By this conveyance much inconvenience arising from dust is avoided. It is also quicker and cheaper and passengers are not compelled to walk up the hills. The advantage of this line over the difficult and dangerous transit by stage must be apparent to all.

"This line is connected with Brown & Parish's mail Line of stages from Sacramento city.

"Agents: Yankee Jims, at Copeland & Co.'s stable, opposite Herrick's hotel; Auburn, J. Brown, Jr., Crescent city hotel. Saddle horses to hire in both places, on the most reasonable terms.

"Copeland & Co."

"United States Mail. Pilot Line. Brown and Parish would respectfully inform the public that their regular mail line of stages for Sacramento leaves every morning, at 6½ o'clock and arrives in Sacramento in time for the San Francisco boats. Their office is at the Empire Hotel. Their coaches are equal to those of any stage line in the state."

"Pioneer Line. Splendid Concord Stage Coaches for Sacramento, Yankee Jims and all intermediate points. Always Ahead!! Two Lines leave the National Hotel daily for Sacramento and intermediate points—one at 7 a. m., and the other at 1 p. m. The Yankee Jims stage leaves every day at 1 p. m., and arrives at 12 m., touching at all the intermediate points. This line will run on Sundays. All expresses are carried on this route. C. Green, Proprietor."

While we are on this third page of the Herald, which contains five columns—all solid advertisements—it may be well to copy two legal notices as evidence that the young county was progressing nicely, then as now.

"Notice. It having been recommended by the Grand Jury of the County of Placer at the October term, A. D. 1852, that a bridge be built across the Auburn ravine, at Ophir, Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that proposals for the erection of said bridge as per specifications on file in the county

clerk's office, will be received by the county clerk until Saturday, the 23rd inst., at noon. By order of court.

"Oct. 11.

"H. R. Hawkins,  
"Deputy Clerk."

"Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the erection of a court house for the county of Placer, will be received at the county clerk's office in Auburn, till the 11th day of November, A. D. 1852. Specifications of the work may be seen at the clerk's office. By order of the Court of Sessions.

"Hiram R. Hawkins,  
"Deputy Clerk."

The first election for county offices was held on May 26, 1851, and was a very spirited one. Auburn, with her outstanding promptness, put up a full ticket. Hiram R. Hawkins and H. T. Holmes aided in putting up a ticket called the Miners' Ticket at a convention at the Missouri House, a few miles below Auburn. This ticket was in fact elected; but Auburn, with her wonderful ability as a vote getter, claimed the election by about four hundred majority. A contest was had, and at the hearing before the court "The case of Hawkins against Stewart was compromised, Hawkins assuming control of the county clerk's office, and acting in that capacity, with the consent and concurrence of James T. Stewart, and having full management of its business." See H. T. Holmes' statement, appearing hereafter. It appears that Stewart was the nominal county clerk. He appointed Hawkins as his deputy, but Hawkins assumed full control of the office, was its responsible head, and drew all the salary.

The notice of this first election of county officers was given by posting up written notices of election. There was no newspaper in Placer County at that time. The Weekly Placer Herald, the first newspaper in the county, issued its first number on Saturday, September 11, 1852.

#### Advertised Letters

In the Weekly Placer Herald, Vol. I, No. 7, the issue of Saturday, October 23, 1852, appears a list of letters remaining in the post office at Auburn, as of that date. The list begins:

"A.  
adams chas m 2  
allen isaac b  
allen jim p  
anderson chas m 2"

and continues through the alphabet, a double column of names, with from one to four unclaimed letters credited to many of the names. The length of the full double column is 16¼ inches, and there is nearly one-fourth a column more. The list is signed, "Wm. Gwynn, post Master." From the typography of the list, one may safely infer that capital letters were scarce in the type cases of the Placer Herald.

On December 4 of the same year, another list of two double columns of unclaimed letters is published. This list starts with F-G, and H follows on the next page; H is finished with small letters in place of capitals. On the last page I find A, B, C, D and E, also with small letters used at the end of the lists.

In the issue of December 11, 1852, apparently the lists are continued on the third page. I find over one double column, ending with "Zoveriage Orange M. Zown John M.," the small letters again helping out. This list is

also signed, "Wm. Gwynn P. M."; and a notice is added: "Next week we shall publish a letter list from the Express Office of Wells, Fargo & Co., at Yankee Jims."

There seems to have been trouble in printing the list of December 4; for on the last page of the issue of December 11 I find a continuation with the letters I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, and R, all the names being capitalized, except most of those beginning with M, which were set with small initials. The list for December 4 aggregated nearly four and three-quarters double columns of delinquent names, and part of these were credited with several letters each.

But now for the express office list at Yankee Jims. It appears on the last page of the issue of February 12, 1853, and occupies nearly a full double column, over the names of Mason & McCombs as agents. There is also a small express letter list from Newcastle. In the issue of February 5, 1853, we find a half-column double-space list of express letters from Ophir, and nearly a full column from the Auburn office. So Yankee Jims, Auburn, Ophir and Newcastle all had Wells, Fargo & Company express offices which advertised letters not called for.

The Auburn post office was still a busy place. The list of February 12, starting in the issue of that date and finishing on February 19, 1853, contained over three double-space columns. On February 20 there were one and three-fourths columns of double-space lists published, and on March 5 the same. Three double-space columns, with all names capitalized, appear in the issue of April 30, 1853.

In the Placer Press of July 7, 1855, we find a list of names to whom letters are addressed at the post office at Rattlesnake for the quarter ending June 30, 1855. There are eighty names on the list, including one married woman, by name Mrs. W. C. McLelland; many have two letters, two have three each, and J. S. Palmer has six.

The town of Rattlesnake will be described elsewhere. At the present time it would be difficult to have the actual site of the town pointed out, though perhaps Mr. Edward Silva might do so, he having been born there. It has now disappeared, though hardly more completely than many another of the once lively mining camps. It is interesting but sad to hunt for the sites of old mining towns, once full of life and business—places that in their halcyon days sheltered citizens of wealth, influence and character, men who wielded commanding influence in the business, politics and social interests of their county, and yet whose home towns are only names today, insomuch that the present generation cannot agree as to their location. Perhaps an old graveyard may aid in the search, the meeting of two creeks or ravines may fix the spot, the crossing of two prominent roads may recall the place, while the cellars, foundations and corner-stones of old stores and business houses are surer signs; but the pulsing hearts and eager hands of the earnest men and women are stilled forever. The few headstones in the near-by cemetery speak of other days.

#### **Experiences of a Freightman on the Forest Hill Divide**

In the following letter, the writer, George W. Stone, gives an account of delivering what is said to be the first load of heavy mining machinery taken on to the Forest Hill Divide.



"Chicago, July 28, 1911.

"Mrs. Chas. Robinson,

"East Auburn, Cal.

"Dear Sister: On receiving your letter saying that you had located at Auburn, California, it brought to my mind the beautiful sloping hillsides in that vicinity and my experiences along the road from Sacramento to the mining camps as an ox-teamster. As you know my first business in California was mining about Grass Valley; that was in the fall of 1853, and until the spring of 1855, when I returned to the States, I followed freighting with ox teams, getting my freight from Sacramento, and my destination often brought me through Auburn.

"On one occasion, I remember, July 2nd, 1854, I found myself, two other men, ten yoke of cattle, two wagons, machinery on one, camped on the top of the hill near the road that led to the bridge crossing the North Fork of the American River; our loads were destined to Iowa Hill. The road to the bridge was a narrow grade winding around the mountain side, of curves so short that I had great fears that the top-heavy load might be upset, and if upset it was, no power on earth would stop the big boiler until it lodged in the river below. However, early next morning found us ready to make the trial with one yoke of cattle in front of the wagon; and four yoke chained to the rear. We proceeded foot by foot, and reached the bridge safely about noon, with our troublesome loads.

"A hasty lunch on the other side, and the \$7.50 bridge fee paid, we tackled the job of climbing the mountain (Green Point). By putting the yokes of cattle to one wagon, we slowly accomplished the feat long after dark, and camped on the road which ran along the crest of the mountain, turned our cattle out to browse, ate our supper of bacon, bread, and coffee; with blanket spread on the ground and boots for a pillow, we slept until the sun of July 4th came in upon us from the eastern horizon.

"From where we were camped we could see down the steep mountain-side into the river. A few miners' cabins were scattered along the bank, and we could see men seeming shouting and shooting, evidently intended as a welcome to the glorious Independence Day. We could see the puff of smoke from their guns and hear a distant indistinct report; all this reminded me that away in the East, in my New England home, all was alive with patriotic rejoicing. The anvils and other improvised cannon had been brought into action. The never-to-be-forgotten liberty pole had been raised, the oft-repeated Declaration of Independence was perhaps just then being read by the most favored lady of the town, and speeches of patriotic eloquence rising from every hamlet toward the stars were blending in one common chorus of rejoicing.

"As I looked to the east and imagined all this, and remembered my first outing on the 4th of July on Boston Common and my first greatly appreciated privilege of shooting firecrackers and carrying flags upon the street; I say when I thought of these enjoyments that I had left behind, to lift and tug at heavy loads, to trudge along the dusty road, to sleep alone upon the stony ground, three thousand miles from friends and all that cared for me, for the first time my heart gave way, and had I wings, not oxen nor merchandise, nor thought of gain would have kept me from crossing the continent to the Eastern shore.

"Fortunately I had no wings, and my man, Benson by name, another Yankee, and a practical, good fellow, broke my reverie by calling me to breakfast, and jokingly suggested that I was no doubt thinking of my best girl away off in the East.

"Our next camping place on this trip was in the woods about a mile from an inn or tavern (The United States Ranch), the one where an astonished Irishman and his wife discovered water coming out of an oak tree.

"Another amusing incident happened at that camp. We had loosened our cattle (near the present site of the Carlson ranch); and with us three bundled in one blanket, we were soon quite sleepy. The topic of conversation at our evening meal had been grizzly bears, as at that time there were plenty about there and we had seen along the road traps built to catch them. About the middle of the night I felt a sharp bump in my ribs and a whisper: 'Stone, Stone, listen!' Benson was awake and scared; I did listen and heard the faint cracking of dry limbs a little way from camp. I managed to quiet him by the suggestion that it was only the cattle; and I was again asleep when—bang! again to my ribs. By this time all three of us were wide awake, and the other two were so confident that the bears were after them that they bundled themselves together and ran down the road toward the team as fast as their legs could carry them, only to return when breakfast was ready, surprised no doubt to find me safe and whole, instead of torn in fragments by the bears.

"Soon after leaving camp we left the traveled road and followed a trail where no loaded team had ever passed; by dint of hard work for oxen and men, we reached our destination that evening, discharged our load and returned to Sacramento the way we came. The trip occupied nearly two weeks' time.

"This is a sample of the trials of a freighter, and of the efforts and struggles of the early settlers of California. At this time there were only two or three houses between Sacramento and Auburn, and we had to ford the American at the city. The valley and foothills were well covered with grass, but without rainfall no one could imagine that the country would be suitable for settlement or cultivation; but I fancy that if I could look upon it now, I should wonder at its development. I should be glad if I could see that country once more, but I fear I never can. While my stay there was wrought with many privations and hardships, I feel a gratification in knowing that I had some little hand in building the great and beautiful State of California.

"Sincerely your brother,

"Geo. W. Stone."

#### JAMES FRENCH

Miss Albertina Amelia French has furnished the writer with facts and data, taken evidently from a diary or family papers, regarding the life and activities of her father, James French, a retired farmer, who died in 1922. Miss French is writing a history of the life of her father, which will, no doubt, be of much value and future interest. The following is taken from her advance rough notes of his very active life down in the southwest corner of Placer County.

"James French was born at Hillsdale, Michigan, July 6, 1834. His parents came from Leicestershire, England, in 1828. He was of a family of fourteen children. At the age of thirteen years he was bound out by his parents to a neighbor by the name of Hezekiah Morris, to remain with him until he was twenty-one years of age. At that time he was to be given 160 acres of land, a yoke of oxen, and a cow. Land then had a value of only \$1.25 an acre.

"Mr. Morris, getting the gold fever, got the consent of his parents to let him go to California; so by uniting with other neighbors, they composed a train of twenty-two schooners, 100 head of oxen, mules and cows, with Mr. Morris as captain of sixty-three people. They were named the Wolverines. At the Missouri River they were joined by a company of twenty-three people, called the Sacker Boys, from Missouri.

"Their way was beset with hostile Indians from the time they left Fort Laramie until they crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and they had many skirmishes. They were six months making the trip, following the most northern trail taken by any party up to that time. The buffalo and elk were traveling north, thus providing them with fresh meat. They could stand in one place on the Platte River and see three and four thousand. They often saw, when companies preceding them found themselves too heavily loaded and had to take off provisions, flour and bacon stacked like cords of wood.

"They crossed the Missouri River at St. Joe on a ferry steamer; then proceeded up the South Platte to the North Platte, which they crossed by fording; then across the Laramie Plains to Fort Laramie. They crossed the Green River by putting the wagons and stock on the schooners, with their bottoms and ends built boat shape, and swimming the stock hitched to them.

"They then drove sixty miles north of Salt Lake to the headwaters of the Humboldt River, then into Lassen County and Honey Lake. They were deceived by signs that Mr. Lassen had placed on the trail to get the emigrants to come the northern route, at the headwaters of Humboldt River, so the emigrants would patronize his store. It proved to be 300 miles farther and eighty miles more desert, with no water. They suffered great hardships, losing about half of their stock. They became very angry, and threatened Lassen's life, should they ever get hold of him. The only Indians who showed signs of friendliness were the Sioux and Pawnees, where they crossed into Lassen County. The Pitt River Indians followed them for some distance.

"As they drove into the Sacramento Valley, at Red Bluff and Chico, they were impressed by the immense herds of antelope and elk and the wonderful green pastures. At the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains the roads were so steep and rough they had to let the schooners and wagons down by ropes hitched to trees.

"Upon reaching Feather River they wintered at Long Bar, on the south side of Feather River, where lots of miners were mining. It was a very wet winter and they again suffered hardships, as it had been a very expensive trip and they did not have much in the way of food, clothing or shelter. They took their stock back to pasture at the Sam Neil grant, where he took in stock for pasture, they being herded by Indians. Almost all the grants kept tribes of Indians who worked for a little clothing and some food. It being such a wet winter, provisions or grub had to be carried on foot from Marysville, flour selling as high as \$100 for a fifty-pound sack, and everything else at the rate of \$1 a pound. As soon as the ground was dry enough, James French hauled supplies to the miners at Long Bar and String Town, where Mr. Morris and Bellefield built a hotel and store.

"In 1851 he came into Placer County and did his first mining at Garden Bar, on Bear River, for about two years. He was then employed by Cox and Quinn to do range riding after their stock, they having as high as 700 head of cattle and about a hundred head of horses.

"After learning something of the stock business, he settled on land on Coon Creek in 1856, raising all kinds of stock and garden truck, which he sold to the miners and hauled to Grass Valley and Nevada City.

"In 1863 he went to Victoria, British Columbia; Dalles, Oregon; Elk City, Florence River, Salmon River, Idaho; and Butte City, Montana, to new diggings and on a sight-seeing trip.

"In 1864 he went back to his place of birth in Michigan (Panama route), and spent the winter, leaving Nick Hack in charge of his ranch. In the spring he married Ellen Tiffany Van Wert. They went to New York, where they spent several weeks, then sailed on a boat to Greytown, by the Nicaragua route. It took fourteen days to cross. The San Juan River was then very low; the men passengers walked most of the way. A Mr. John Hughes,



a blacksmith by trade who later settled at White Pine, Eldorado County, and James French paid the natives to push the boat along. As they passed the sand-bars they saw alligators lying on their backs in the sun, catching flies. It was a great treat to have the tropical fruits to eat. They rode on a steamer across Lake Nicaragua seventy-five miles. They had twelve miles of land over which they could either ride a Spanish bronco or ride in a Spanish coach. The animals were cared for by lazy Spaniards, and were in such weakened condition that the party came most of the way on foot, making the trip in a day's time.

"They passed close to a fort built by Spaniards which held about twelve or fifteen guns. Guards were on duty watching it. About six months prior Bill Walker, leader of the Fillbuster Gang, had slipped into the fort and spiked their guns. They sailed from Acapulco to San Francisco, arriving again at a new home he had built before going to Michigan.

"In 1866 his first child and oldest son was born. In 1868 his wife and son returned to Michigan for a year's visit, over the Panama route. In 1869 he sold his home and land to a mining company and disposed of his cattle to various stockmen. His horses, consisting of about fifty head, he drove to Austin, Nevada, where he sold them at public auction; then, leading one horse with a pack of provisions and a rifle, he rode another to Cheyenne, Wyoming, the railroad being completed west only that far. There were four horseback men in the party. They made only about thirty miles a day. From Salt Lake to Cheyenne they met several trains of emigrants. They saw several bands of cattle being driven ahead to be sold to the railroad company while building the road. When he reached Cheyenne, he sold both horses and saddle, and went by railroad to Hillsdale, Michigan, where he joined his wife and son, and returned to California over the Panama route.

"Then by buying possessory rights of land from Andy Kimmerly, joining the lands he first settled on, and also filing a homestead and timber claim, he accumulated a tract of 2975 acres, where he continued in the stock business and farming.

"He was associated in the stock business with Mark Hopkins, they having land joining, of possessory title. They ran their stock together with Mose Hopkins, a brother, to help look after their share. When Mark Hopkins came to visit his range, he would come in a special car to Sheridan, and was driven out by Rodgers' livery, and would be entertained at James French's home. It was while he was building the railroad, and he often said it was a great relief to get away from business. Mose Hopkins was a great lover of fancy horses. James French later bought his title, also his title to summer ranges at Soda Springs."

### Experiences with Indians

"While crossing the plains, when they camped for the night they would form in a circle, with the stock inside, to protect them from the Indians. Two men would stand guard until midnight; then two would relieve them until daylight.

"One evening, on the Platte River, twenty miles west of Fort Laramie, James French and a boy about his age, by the name of Chillis Underwood, drove the stock about a mile to water, and as they were coming back Indians on foot jumped up from behind low willows, ran out and threw up their red blankets and skins to frighten the stock so they would stampede, which they did. They had gotten a little too far through the willows, or past the Indians; so they broke for the camp instead, with the two boys following on their mules, nearly frightened to death.

"In the spring of 1851 James French and Chillis Underwood were sent by Mr. Morris to Marysville to get a load of supplies for miners at String Town. They had two yoke of oxen and a span of mules. On their way back they camped for the night about ten miles from String Town. They slept in the wagon and chained the oxen to the wheels, as Mr. Morris had instructed them. In the morning they saw where the Indians had walked around the wagon and oxen so many times they had worn a path, fearing to go up and drop the chains. Not thinking much of this, they let the chains down so the oxen could go down to the meadow and feed before breakfast. No sooner had they reached the meadow than the Indians, lying in wait, jumped up from behind a bluff and frightened them so they broke, going in opposite ways. James French jumped on a mule and overtook one yoke of oxen, which he brought back to camp. He then followed the other yoke three miles, turning back only when he feared for safety.

"In 1856, shortly after he settled on land on Coon Creek, he was busy one afternoon hoeing, in his garden, the vegetables from which he sold in Grass Valley and Nevada City, when he happened to notice a big, tall, strapping Indian with a gun on his shoulder down near the cabin door. He was peering all around and listening to see or hear if anyone was home. He watched him getting nearer and nearer the door, and knowing that his provisions that he had only recently hauled from Sacramento had cost him a great deal, besides going so far to get them, he slipped down on the opposite side of the house and went right in on the Indian, taking him by such a quick surprise he could not raise his gun. James French grabbed that first, the Indian hung on, and it was only after a hard struggle that he got it from him. The Indian gave one of his cries and put up his hands, but James French quickly stepped to the door, shot off the loads, then gave the Indian some stiff blows from the barrel of the gun across his body, and handed it back to him, also giving him some stiff kicks from the toe of his boots as he went out of the door. He was never bothered again after that.

"The home which James French prepared for his bride on his return from Michigan was a hard-finished house, and was considered a fine home in those days. Soon after he had it completed he gave a bachelors' party. Friends came from long distances in full dress. Dark's Orchestra of Auburn furnished the music, Jim Dark playing first violin and Hi Francis second violin. No one could ever surpass Jim Dark playing or calling square dances. Miss Mary Burdge (now Mrs. Mary Sanders) attended with her fiancé, Kit Sanders. Her sister Mattie (now deceased) accompanied James French. They then lived with their parents at New Town. Miss Mary Burdge was always considered the most beautiful belle of all the balls. She dressed in the usual soft, flowing, long, full-skirt lace mantilla, and always carried a fan. Her coiffure was of curls and fancy ornaments. Her graceful dancing was always commented on by the bachelors.

"The supper was prepared by a chef from Nigger Bar, Bear River, French furnishing the meats and chickens from his flock. He had ordered a mammoth fruit cake baked in Sacramento. It failing to arrive on the stage, he sent a man in a horse and buggy to get it. The Indians, by that time having had more dealings with the white men, heard of the dance, came, and camped for the night under the shrubbery and vines near by, waiting to get the remnants of the feast the next morning.

"On the land which he afterwards acquired, he often visited the mounds where the Indians would be holding their pow-wows or dances. It not being safe to be close, he sat on horseback at a distance. He also saw them burning their dead, killing or burning their horses, or anything that belonged to them.



"James French helped with other miners and Colonel Jefferson to hang an Indian at McCourtney Crossing. He and another Indian had killed two Chinamen on Three Island, Bear River. They had burned the bodies of the Chinese, all except their feet, which the miners found sticking in the sand. He was pointed out by a miner who had seen him in that section the day before. The other Indian got away. He was about twenty years of age. The only resistance he made was by saying: 'You no hang me for killing a Chinaman?'

"He also helped to hang an Indian on the Cox & Quinn Ranch, who killed a white man. He attended the lynching of a Spaniard at Camp Sacho, who had robbed some miners."

#### Gardening in 1858

"In 1858 he hauled his vegetables to market at Grass Valley and Nevada City, clearing as high as \$100 for a two-horse load, corn selling at \$3 a dozen, tomatoes \$1 a pound, watermelons \$5 apiece, and all other varieties selling at \$1 a pound. He grew his tomato plants in hot beds, and they were ready for market by the 1st of July. While on these trips he met and became acquainted with Mr. Miller, of Rattlesnake Bridge, he having the only fruit, berries and grapes that were brought into the market.

"There were lots of deer, antelope, elk, geese, and duck; and fish were found in all streams."

#### A Pet Mule

"When James French came into Placer County in the spring of 1850, he was riding a mule which represented three years of servitude with Mr. Morris, who having failed in business with a man by the name of Bellefield, whom he met crossing the plains, they grubstaked miners on the Yuba River. The partner, Bellefield, deceived Morris and absconded with a great share of his money. About the only property that he had left was the mule which he brought across the plains, and this he gave to James French. It was mouse-colored, with a black stripe down its back.

"That spring two men by the names of Colonel Jefferson and Bijou Bigelow left claims on Garden Bar and came to String Town, having heard of richer diggings, which did not prove to be what they expected; so they came back, bringing James French with them. He being a boy of sixteen years, they made him a small rocker and showed him how to mine; and in a short time he could make as much as they. Several of the miners used what is called a "long-tom" to mine with. They carried their coarse gold or nuggets in long buckskin purses.

"In the spring of 1853 he rode his mule down to Camp Sacho, Calaveras County, there being an excitement of new diggings. While mining there, he put the mule in pasture that he rented. It was taken from the pasture by freight haulers who claimed it and refused to give it up. They told him that he would have to prove that it was his. Having heard that Mr. Morris, of whom he got it, had moved to Napa, he walked from Camp Sacho to Stockton, going on boat from there to Benicia, then walking from there to Napa through bands of Spanish cattle, only to find that Mr. Morris had passed away a year before; so he had to walk back through the cattle, which were very treacherous.

"When he reached Camp Sacho, he consulted a lawyer, who advised him that it was best to let it go, as it would cost too much expense of miners from Placer County as witnesses that he had, saying that he believed the case was as he had stated, but that he was only a boy, and they were taking advantage of him. So he had to walk back to Garden Bar, Placer County. It was a hard task to part with the mule. He went down to the pasture to pet it, and it followed him to the gate, which almost brought tears to his eyes."



### Notes on Towns, Cattle Ranges, and Grants

"The first house in Sheridan was what was called "Rodgers Shed," built by a man of that name. It was a stopping place for stages and coaches and freight teams. A large flour-mill was built near the railroad when it was first put through. At the time the mill was running, it was a very flourishing town, supporting two hotels, two blacksmith shops, one drug store, a clothing store, two grocery stores, skating rink, two livery stables and a large depot. The ravages of three fires left only a few buildings.

"The first house in Lincoln was moved down from Gold Hill by a woman by the name of Jane Mason. A man by the name of Wilson built the first railroad (narrow-gauge) up as far as Reed's Station, it coming from Folsom. It was afterwards sold to the Central Pacific and changed to a broad-gauge. Walkup & Wyman owned the first grocery and merchandise store. They were also stockmen. Pete Ahart had lots of stock around and near Lincoln.

"Daneville was a mining camp and got its name by reason of the fact that several Danish families settled there. It had two stores and two saloons at one time.

"The Cox & Quinn ranch was located on section 12, township 13 north, range 6 east.

"Cheney Glode, a Frenchman, had a grant adjoining Cox & Quinn on the northwest, on which he ran horses and cattle (Spanish).

"The Johnson Crossing was west of the Glode grant on Bear River.

"Mark and Mose Hopkins, the former one of the builders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, had ranges in section 8, township 12 north, range 6 east, on which they ran horses and cattle. Mark Hopkins was a great lover of horses. They also had a grant or ranch close to Nicolaus.

"Camp Far West was on Bear River, between Johnson's Crossing and McCourtney Crossing. Soldiers were stationed there.

"A large wire suspension-bridge, built in 1862 by a man named Rush, crossed Bear River one-half mile below McCourtney Crossing. In 1852 or 1853 James French hauled logs with oxen to help build a sawmill half a mile below the suspension-bridge. The mill was built by a man by the name of Van Court. This sawmill was later turned into a flour-mill and run by men by the names of J. L. McDonald and Joe Stottard. The suspension-bridge later collapsed with a band of sheep crossing it.

"Once a year a round-up or rodeo was held at different places, taking about six weeks to make the drive. Every one attended the round-up who had a brand and ear-mark, and took their stock home. There were bull-fights by Spaniards who made a business of going from place to place for that purpose.

"Race tracks were built at Sheridan, Lincoln and Hungry Hollow, where races were held Sundays.

"James French was in Sacramento when the first material for the railroad to Folsom was unloaded. He also saw the smoke of the fire in Sacramento in 1854."

### HENRY THOMAS HOLMES

The reminiscences of Henry Thomas Holmes give much information regarding the early history of Auburn and Placer County, particularly regarding the industrial development in Auburn and its vicinity. We quote here from his statement of his recollections.

"I was born in Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, New York, February 28, 1829. My father's name was Gershom F. Holmes, who married Lavina Bornt, my mother, who is still living at the age of eighty-eight. I received the advantages of the village school until I was fourteen years old, when I

entered a store as clerk, and began life for myself. For six years I continued to struggle with average success until I started for California in January, 1849, via Cape Horn, on the ship *Tahmaroo*, in company with Hiram R. Hawkins. (Hawkins, after reaching California, was editor of a number of newspapers, and afterwards went to Gold Hill, Nevada, where he also edited journals; and Senator Stewart attributed his success to Hawkins' writings. Hawkins was later appointed consul to Tumbez, Peru, by President Lincoln, and remained there until his death.)

"We arrived at San Francisco July 1, 1849, remained there a few days, and then took passage on a schooner for Sacramento, paying \$16 deck passage to that place, and arriving there after two or three days' sailing. After a few days in Sacramento, we hired an ox-team to take us to the North Fork of the American River, thirty-five miles above Sacramento, and on our way passed through the present town of Auburn, then called Wood's Dry Diggings. Hawkins and myself, in company with others, mined on the North Fork of the American River until the fall of 1849, then started back to San Francisco, on account of the wet weather, and there took passage to the Sandwich Islands, where we remained during the winter. Returning to California, we went back to the mines and opened a trading post near Missouri Bar; then located the Long Valley House, about two miles below Auburn. A few months after, the question of the division of what was then Sutter County having been advanced, commissioners were appointed, who, I think, were Joseph Walkup (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of California), William Gwynn, and some others. The division was made and the new county was called Placer County.

"An election for officers of the new county was called. The citizens of Auburn made up a ticket, selecting candidates for all the county officers from the Auburn precinct. Hawkins and myself, conceiving this to be wrong, immediately posted notices in writing (as there was no newspaper published in the county at that time) in every mining camp of any importance, including Auburn, calling a miners' convention at the Missouri House, some six or eight miles below Auburn, to select candidates for the different county offices which were to be filled by the election, the first ever held in Placer County. That convention was held at the Missouri House and very largely attended. We selected a ticket, which I think in the election that followed was carried by a very large majority; but the Auburn candidates brought in fraudulent returns purporting to show something over 200 majority in Long Canyon District and about the same in Mad Canyon District. We immediately set to work to contest that election. My partner, Hawkins, was running on the miners' ticket for county clerk against Stewart on the Auburn ticket. I interested myself in contesting the election in favor of Abraham Bronk, who was running on the miners' ticket for county treasurer. Hugh Fitzsimmons ran upon the Auburn ticket for county judge against Davenport on the miners' ticket. On the day the case came up the man who had run for county treasurer against Bronk died, and the court appointed Bronk to fill the office. The case of Hawkins against Stewart was compromised, Hawkins assuming control of the county clerk's office and acting in that capacity with the consent and concurrence of Stewart, and having full management of the business. The case of Davenport against Fitzsimmons was never contested by Davenport or any one to represent him. Samuel Astin was elected sheriff (afterwards was with Walker in Nicaragua) on the miners' ticket. These were the first officers of Placer County. Astin appointed me (H. T. Holmes) deputy sheriff, which office I held until the next spring, when I paid a visit to my home in New York. On my return Mr.

Astin was anxious for me to take the position again, but I declined, being in ill health.

"This was in 1852, and I then received a proposition from Mr. Jno. R. Gwynn to take charge of the post office, which I accepted and carried on in connection with a small retail store for the sale of stationery, books, cigars, etc., in consideration of my services receiving one-half the profits on the goods sold, the other half going to Mr. Gwynn. I continued in this business for some time and made considerable money, something over \$200 per month for each of us. I invested what money I made in lands and village lots in the town and erected improvements thereon.

"After remaining in this business for one year, Mr. John R. Gwynn's business in his general store became so great that he called upon me to help him in his store, which I did, giving up the post office and associated business. Shortly after, I was married to Mr. Gwynn's daughter, Laura Virginia. Mr. Gwynn now proposed to me to sell out his business and property at Auburn in Placer County, and take in exchange some property I had at Millertown, together with what money I had earned and certain obligations which I had entered into and carried out to the satisfaction of Mr. Gwynn and myself. I then continued in business at Auburn on my own account, sending to the Atlantic States for my brother, Gershom F. Holmes, who came to assist me in my business. I remained in Auburn until the year 1857; and being then about to leave for Sacramento, I gave one-half interest in my general store business to my brother, the firm name becoming H. T. & G. F. Holmes, at Auburn."

#### Business Operations While in Auburn

"I will now relate some of my business operations while in Auburn, which turned out to my advantage from a money point of view. One of the first, and while I was in the post office, was . . . the Alta California Telegraph Company.

"Mr. I. E. Strong had just arrived from the East, a telegraph operator and builder, who had suggested the idea of building a telegraph line in California, but received no encouragement either at San Francisco or Sacramento. He came to Auburn and I made his acquaintance, and after talking over his ideas we concluded to try and see what could be done. We called a meeting of the citizens, miners and merchants. The plan took; we organized a company called the Alta California Telegraph Company, obtaining sufficient subscriptions to organize, and elected J. R. Gwynn president, H. T. Holmes, secretary, with other directors, and Mr. Strong as manager and superintendent in general, with power to let the contract to build a line from Auburn to Grass Valley and Nevada. Mr. William Gwynn and myself took the contract and built the telegraph line to these places within the specified time, and made considerable money out of it. This was the first telegraph line built in California. When it was finished and in operation, the company concluded to extend it to Sacramento, by way of Coloma and other points en route. They advertised for bids for the construction of this line, and Mr. William Gwynn received the contract and built the line to Sacramento. Shortly after this enterprise was completed and found out to be a success, another company built a line from San Francisco to Sacramento. All of these lines were afterwards transferred to and merged in the Western Union Telegraph Company, in this State.

"At this time Auburn was built up with nothing but wooden buildings, and the water supply was so small that nothing could stop the ravages of fire, if once started. I conceived the idea to start the burning of brick, and established a brick-yard between Auburn and Millertown, and had just got a kiln of bricks burnt when the fire did come and destroyed the whole town of



Auburn. My loss was quite heavy, as there was no insurance company in California at that time, and no one had any insurance on his property. My brick, therefore, came in good time.

"About this time the supervisors of the new county of Placer advertised for plans and specifications for a new county jail. I concluded to submit a plan, prepared one, which was accepted by the supervisors as the best submitted, and they then advertised for its construction according to the plan I had sent in. I entered into an agreement with Murphy & McGinly to put in a bid with myself for the erection of this jail. Ours was the lowest bid and was accepted. We immediately began work, and I had full charge of the construction until the building was completed, which still stands to this day upon the same ground. Its construction left us a good margin of profit. I also erected two large stone buildings for stores, also a large brick building for a store, in Auburn, these buildings also remaining intact to the present time. The brick building mentioned is now owned by Mr. John Worsley partly, and partly by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the upper story having been sold by myself to the order some time before I sold the lower stories to Mr. Worsley. I do not know of another building in this State where the upper story is sold to one party and the lower to another.

"I continued in the general merchandise business in Auburn all the time, and ran the Auburn Lime Kiln, about one mile above Auburn, supplying lime to Grass Valley, Nevada, Marysville and Sacramento. The demand for lime at Sacramento became so large I concluded to start the business at Sacramento City, and I made arrangements and preparations to go there myself and work up the lime business, as the agent that I had at Sacramento did not meet my approval. So about the year 1857 I left Auburn for Sacramento, leaving my brother, Gershom F. Holmes, in charge of the property at Auburn and in Placer County. I proceeded to Sacramento and established the lime business on Sixth Street between I and J Streets, and continued in that business for about eight years, or until May, 1865. During that time I erected the brick warehouse on Sixth Street, between K and L, afterwards sold to the Masonic Hall Association."

### The Lime Industry in Placer County

About the year 1853 John R. Gwynn discovered a ledge of lime rock about one mile above the town of Auburn, on the Auburn Ravine, and commenced the erection of a lime kiln, which he put into successful operation, producing a large quantity of lime. This lime was sent to Grass Valley, Nevada, Marysville and other points in the northern part of the State, and all the brick and stone buildings in that section were supplied with lime produced by J. R. and William Gwynn until about 1853 or 1854, when the business and works were transferred to H. T. Holmes. From that time on, for thirty years or more, seven-eighths of all the lime furnished for the erection of all the brick and stone buildings in the northern part of the State was supplied by the above-mentioned ledge, managed or controlled by Mr. Holmes.

In Sacramento, Mr. Holmes took the contract to furnish the lime for the State Capitol Building, and supplied all the lime that was required to complete the same, as well as other buildings in Sacramento. There was some lime burnt at the time in Eldorado County, but three-fourths of all the lime used in Sacramento was furnished by Mr. Holmes.

About the year 1854 Mr. Holmes opened a quarry of lime rock at a place known as Clipper Gap, about six miles north of Auburn, in Placer County, and erected a lime kiln there. He afterwards opened another plant with kiln and works, about seven miles north of Auburn on the line of the

Central Pacific Railroad at a place known as Applegate. The demand for lime increased, and he found it necessary to locate in such manner as to supply it conveniently. At this time he was furnishing all the northern part of the State and the State of Nevada, which was buying large quantities.

From the foregoing it will be seen how important is the part taken by Henry Thomas Holmes in the industrial development of Central California. A man of great intellectual activity and of restless energy and unconquerable perseverance, but a few months after arriving in the State he took part in the formation of the County of Placer. Later he was the first to give encouragement to the project of building a telegraph line in the State and to organize a company and erect wires. He established the first brick-yard and erected large stone and brick buildings in the city of Auburn, where he also constructed, according to his own plans, the county jail of Placer County, a most substantial building.

All in all, Mr. Holmes must be rated as one in a thousand, nay, ten thousand, of those who came through the boiling and seething cauldron of California's early days and steadily and persistently added to her greatness in multifarious and essential ways, a man to be honored and revered by posterity, respected and admired by his contemporaries. His deeds of public use and benefit will live after him in the annals of the Pacific Coast, and reflect an added glory with the lapse of time.

#### Central Pacific Railroad

The important data given by Mr. Holmes regarding the early struggles of the Central Pacific Railroad must not be overlooked, wherein, incidentally, he is shown to have been one of the first to extend a helping hand to that great undertaking at a time when its most enthusiastic advocates held no greater interest than he did. We quote further from his recollections.

"While I was residing in Sacramento, the proposition of the engineer, Mr. Judah, to construct the Central Pacific Railroad was brought forward, and I was one of the parties who subscribed for the original stock of the company, holding five shares; and I do not think at that time Stanford or Crocker held any more. Judah proceeded with the preliminary survey. The company was in operation to some extent and had built a portion of the line, some fifteen or twenty miles of track. At this time I was in Sacramento and met Mr. Huntington, who invited me to take a ride on a new locomotive that was about to make a trial trip a few miles from Sacramento. I accepted the invitation; and while with him, conversation arose between us regarding his success while East, acting as the financial agent of the railroad, and he told me the manner of his success in securing financial aid to the road.

"While in the East Mr. Huntington called upon several locomotive works and iron manufacturers for the purpose of obtaining iron for rails and locomotives, and he was rebuffed by every one upon whom he called, as they considered the scheme altogether too large, or not worthy of business consideration, as Huntington offered them no money, only the bonds of the company, to obtain the material. In nearly every instance where he called upon them, the question was raised, how much money he would give if they took his order; and he found it was necessary to have some money.

"He then thought of visiting Boston and calling upon Oliver Ames, who was in the hardware or shovel business there and of whom Huntington & Hopkins were customers. Huntington, however, had no personal acquaintance with Ames. He called upon him and told him he had a proposition to lay before him. Ames appointed a time for interview the next day. To while away the time until then, Huntington said he walked the streets looking at

the shop windows, as he had no other business in Boston. The time appointed came, and he called upon Ames and laid his proposal before him, namely, to borrow \$100,000 or \$200,000 and give a large amount of bonds of the proposed railroad company as security. Oliver Ames' reply was: 'Are you going to give the bonds of something that is not yet in existence? I will have to look into this matter and think it over.' And he made another appointment for the next day. When Huntington again presented himself, Ames told him that after he had heard his proposition, the first thing he had done was to examine the books of his firm to see how Huntington & Hopkins stood; and said he, 'I must say this, that no firm or customer that we have on our books has been more prompt in the meeting of their obligations in every way, shape or manner than the firm of Huntington & Hopkins during the time they have been dealing with us. Now, do you intend to carry on the construction of this work in the same manner as you have carried on your business operations?' Huntington answered that they certainly intended to do so. 'Well, then,' said Ames, 'I do not hesitate a moment to loan you the \$100,000 or \$200,000 that you require in cash; and I will do so and take your bonds, provided that the firm of Huntington & Hopkins will take the same interest in the affairs of the road and look after my interest as they have done when I sold them goods.' And he added, 'I think I can be of more benefit to you in other ways than even by loaning you this money. I can give you letters to the different iron and locomotive men and others, and I am acquainted with nearly all of them; and I think these letters will be of great advantage to you in making your contracts with them.'

"He then prepared letters, as he had promised, to all the different iron manufacturers and locomotive builders; and with these and the assurance of the amount he had asked, Mr. Huntington once more went among the manufacturers whom he had before visited with such poor success. The purport of the letters given him by Ames was that he, Oliver Ames, had confidence in the enterprise and in the men who were undertaking it to such an extent that he had taken a good many of their bonds as an investment, and considered it perfectly good or he would not have accepted them, on account of the integrity of the men who were at the head of the enterprise.

"Huntington told me that when he presented his letters to the different iron and other manufacturers, he had no trouble to get all the material he wanted and upon all the credit he wanted; in fact, he did not actually need the money.

"That was the starting-point of his success in the East. Not only this, but Ames told him that he had a brother who was in Congress and who might be of great assistance in furthering the interests of the railroad there. This information I received from Mr. Huntington himself, as I have above stated."



## CHAPTER VIII

## AUBURN

## The Christening of Auburn

"The town of Auburn is one of the oldest in the State, having been a 'mining camp' of considerable importance early in 1849. Of the first discovery of gold upon its site, or in its neighborhood, there is at this time no reliable account; but when the writer of this article passed the spot in the first days of July, 1849, the ravines, converged in what is now the Plaza, showed signs of having been wrought to some extent during the previous rainy season. The only persons at work, however, at that time (July) were two Chilenos 'panning' in Rich Ravine, a short distance above where the American Hotel now stands, and a white man with a rocker upon the Main Auburn Ravine, near the present bridge on the turnpike. About the middle of July Wm. Gwynn and H. M. Honn started trading-posts here, and a considerable population began to accumulate. Up to that time the place had been known as 'Wood's Dry Diggings'; its new name of 'Auburn' was adopted during the following winter."

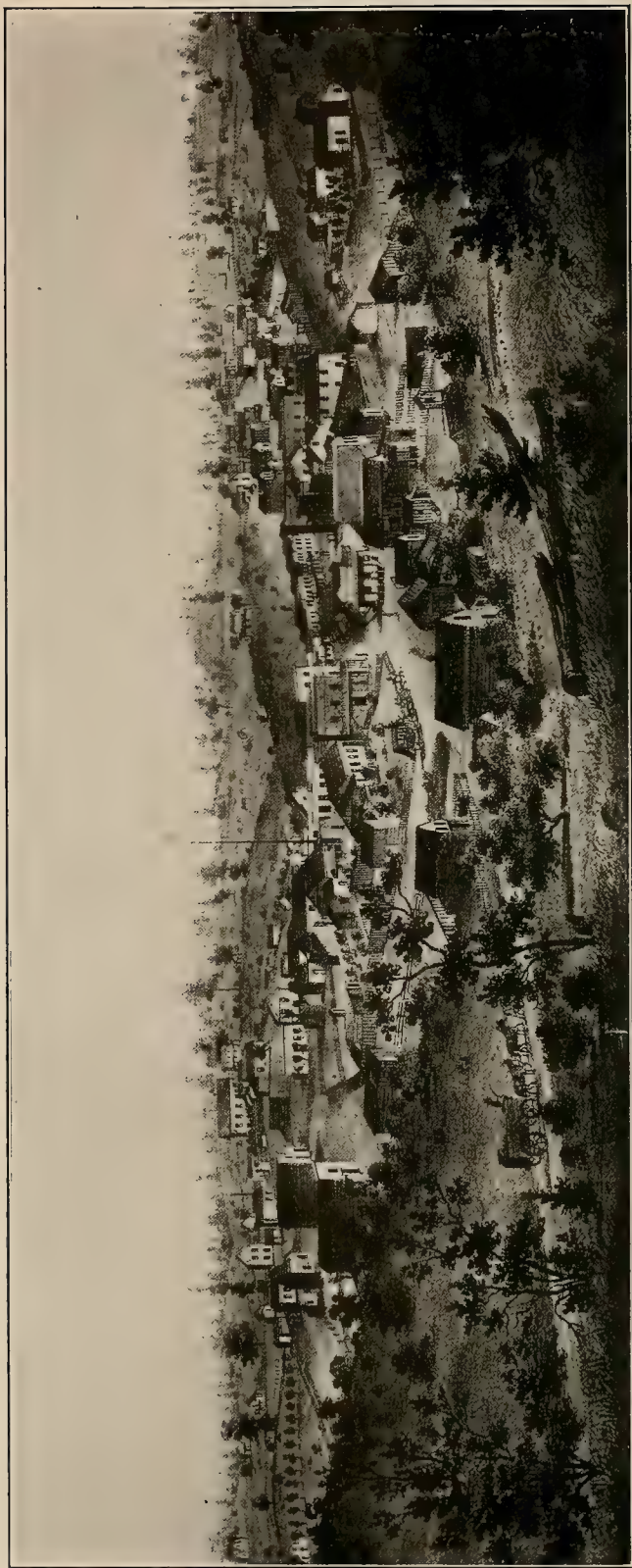
The foregoing is from the pen of R. J. Steele, one of the publishers of the Directory of the County of Placer for the year 1861.

In the discussion that has arisen regarding the naming of Auburn, the question is often asked, "Who was the first person to discover gold in Auburn?" In answer, the assertion is often confidently made that it was this one or that one, and often a third name is mentioned. Claude Chana, a Frenchman, is most often given that honor, yet it is a fact that "Wood's Dry Diggings" was a name so firmly fastened to the locality which we now know as Auburn, that the champions of its priority are still very insistent. Another general name mentioned very often in the early records was "North Fork Dry Diggings" or "The North Fork Dry Diggings." In an effort to throw some light on the mooted question, and at the same time to present a first-hand view of the early mining activities here, I shall quote from various sources of information.

A most interesting diary was kept by an old pioneer of Placer County, John A. Markle, who later died in Kelsey Township, Eldorado County. The diary is entitled "The Travels of a Gold Digger en Route," starting at St. Joseph, Mo., April 18, 1849, and ending in Auburn, Cal., January 18, 1850. The diary is contained in a book 6½ by 7½ inches, written on eighty-seven full pages.

On Sunday, September 2, 1849, Mr. Markle and party arrived at Sacramento, via the Truckee, Donner, Bear River and Sinclair Ranch route, and there he remained for some time suffering from poison oak. The diary was recently discovered among some old papers belonging to the late Solon Stevens, old-time druggist of Auburn. It lies before me as I write, and I quote from the last fourteen pages.

"Wednesday, September 26th, 1849. By this time I am much better of the poison. Lorin Robbins and I agree to go to the mines together.



AUBURN, AS THE TOWN APPEARED IN 1857

"Thursday, September 27th. This morning we got some provisions, and about 4 o'clock P. M. loaded them on an ox wagon and started for the North Fork Dry Diggings. We traveled with the wagon awhile, but it being slow, we started ahead and got to the Blue Tent at 10 o'clock, where we waited until the wagon came up; we then got our bed and slept at the foot of an oak. Distance today was thirteen miles.

"Friday, September 28th. Today we wandered along until we came to the Half-way House, when we got dinner. Four miles more brought us to the Oregon Tent, where we stayed all night with some New Yorkers who had come around the Horn.

"Saturday, September 29th. Seven miles this morning brought us to the Miner's Hotel where we cooked dinner. We then started ahead of the wagon, and eight miles brought us to another boarding tent kept by a Mormon; being lost from our wagon, and not knowing when it would come up, we called for supper, and got it by paying two dollars each.

"Sunday, September 30th. We waited until 9 o'clock this morning and the wagon did not come; so we started on. Four miles brought us to the Dry Diggings, our place of destination; but no wagon there. It arrived however, about 4 o'clock. We then selected an oak, cooked supper, made our beds and slept.

"Monday, October 1st. Today Robbins and Risher, a man who came with us, sold some articles they had left when they were up here before, and in the evening we moved up the left-hand ravine about one and a half miles to a spring, where we stayed all night.

"Tuesday, October 2nd. Robbins and I made a tent, and Risher went to the river to prospect.

"Wednesday, October 3rd. Today Robbins and I went to the river. We prospected with our pans, but could get nothing. We then loaned a washer and washed out about five dollars worth.

"Thursday, October 4th. Today Risher and I went prospecting further up the river, but did not succeed well. Robbins went to buy a mule to pack our things to the Middle Fork; like us, he was unsuccessful.

"Friday, October 5th. Today we all went to the river, and panned out about two dollars apiece; and rather than climb the mountain to our tent, we concluded to stay on the river. Our bed was on pebble stones, and Oh! such a sleep as we had!

"Saturday, October 6th. Today we washed awhile and then went to our tent, where we suppered on flap-jacks, and then retired.

"Sunday, October 7th. Today we were wandering around in the Dry Diggings, and I succeeded in picking out a lump worth from three to four dollars; I then gathered up about a gallon of dirt, carried it to the water and washed it, and found about two dollars more.

"Monday, October 8th. Today we dug in the Dry Diggings and made about six dollars.

"Tuesday, October 9th. Today we did as yesterday. In the evening it rained enough to wet through a person's clothing—the first I have seen fall for a long while.

"Wednesday, October 10th. Still working at the same place. Robbins found a lump worth twelve dollars and a half. It rained in the evening.

"Thursday, October 11th. Today we dug and threw up dirt to pack to the water. Robbins found another lump worth nineteen and a half dollars; clear in the evening and no rain.

"Friday, October 12th. Today we bought a horse and packed dirt to a well that we dug; weather clear and cool.

"Saturday, October 13th. Today we packed six loads and got twenty dollars, weather clear and warm.



"Saturday, October 20th. Since Monday, we have been packing dirt and washing it. The weather was very warm all the week, as well as dry and clear.

"Saturday, October 27th. Since Monday last, we have as usual been packing dirt. The weather, as last week, without rain.

"Monday, October 29th. Today we washed what dirt we had packed, and concluded to throw up dirt to wash when the wet season sets in, as we have concluded to winter here.

"Tuesday, October 30th. Throwing up dirt today. In the evening it began to rain.

"Wednesday, October 31st. Today it rained—coming by small showers.

"Thursday, November 1st. Today we commenced to build our cabin. The day clear and a little cold.

"Friday, November 2nd. Still at work at the cabin. It rained some little through the day, and at night it poured down. The water came through our tent, our bedclothes became wet, and our sleep was not as pleasant as it might have been.

"Saturday, November 3rd. This morning the rain continued to pour down; the fire all out; our bed wet, and still getting wetter. Robbins, looking at these things, got the blues bad enough for both of us; so I laughed it off without much trouble.

"Sunday, November 4th. This morning it was clear and we went to work on the cabin, as we thought it necessary to do so. In the evening it began to rain again and rained all night; but we were a little more comfortable than on the previous night.

"Monday, November 5th. Rained all day. Messrs. Willick and Whigham arrived here from Sacramento City. This morning Sampson made arrangements to cabin with us. Daddy Blue, Dodge and Quinch in a sweat about the matter.

"Tuesday, November 6th. Today it was clear. Sampson, Robbins and myself went to work upon the cabin.

"Wednesday, November 7th. Today it rained by showers, and we worked at intervals.

"Thursday, November 8th. Today same as yesterday.

"Friday, November 9th. Clear today and we got our cabin all ready for the roof.

"Saturday, November 10th. This morning I took two horses and started for Sacramento City in company with Risher, who was going home. The day was somewhat wet, but not so much so as to stop us. We got to the Half-way House and stayed all night.

"Sunday, November 11th. This morning my bill for breakfast, and letting my horses stand on a pile of spoiled hay, was three dollars and a half. The day was clear, the sun shone beautifully, and as we were going down the valley we could see the snow-clad peaks of both the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range Mountains—one behind and the other before us.

"Monday, November 12th. Today it was clear and pleasant. I bought what things I wanted, and made ready for starting.

"Tuesday, November 13th. Today I waited until the steamer McKim came up, expecting to get letters. I was disappointed. Rained in showers during the day, but at night it came down in torrents.

"Wednesday, November 14th. This morning it was clear, and I started for home with about fifty pounds on one horse and seventy-five on the other. By wading and floundering through the water from one to two feet deep, I got across the valley. My horses frequently mired down so that I had to unload them. About sunset one of them mired so that I had to unpack him, tie the bridle reins to his feet, and roll him over before I could get him out. By this time it was dark and I was unable to proceed

any farther; so I wrapped myself in my blanket, and was lulled to sleep by the howling of the coyotes.

"Thursday, November 15th. This morning I found my horses with a drove of wild ones, and had trouble in catching them. After getting them, and shaking the lizards out of my blankets, in three miles the horses mired twice, so badly that I had to unpack. About 10 o'clock I got my breakfast—the first I had eaten since yesterday morning. About 10 o'clock at night I got to Auburn, where I stayed all night.

"Friday, November 16th. After sleeping in Kennedy's tent all night, I went up home and got my breakfast—the first since yesterday morning.

"Saturday, November 17th. By this time Robbins and Sampson had built the chimney and got the clapboards ready; and by noon we had part of the roof on. In the afternoon it rained.

"Sunday, November 18th. Today the weather was clear and cool; so we dried our bedclothes and other things.

"Monday, November 19th. Today we worked at the cabin and finished the roof. It rained all day; but at night we felt as if we had a shelter.

"Tuesday, November 20th. Today was clear and warm, and we finished the cabin.

"Wednesday, November 21st. Today was clear and pleasant, and we built a large fire in the cabin and dried it thoroughly.

"Thursday, November 22nd. Today we moved into the cabin and commenced to lead a bachelor's life.

"Tuesday, November 27th. Today we had a shower of rain; but since last Thursday the weather was clear and warm.

"Sunday, December 2nd. Since Tuesday the weather has been clear and warm without any rain. Today I tried to bake some ginger-bread, but made a mistake and put in mustard in the place of ginger.

"Sunday, December 9th. During the last week the weather has been beautifully clear, without any rain, and of nights there was a strong north wind, making the nights cold; but in the morning, after sunrise, the wind would change and blow from the south, which made the days warm and pleasant.

"Sunday, December 16th. The weather for the last week has been variable. Monday and Tuesday were clear and cold. On Tuesday night it commenced raining and continued until Friday, occasionally ceasing a few hours. On Friday morning it commenced snowing, and continued to snow until night, when it ceased. Considerable snow fell, but the ground was so wet from the rain that it melted away.

"Sunday, December 23rd. It rained all of last week with the exception of one day, when it was beautiful and clear, giving us a chance to get out of the cabin, where we were pent up to our dissatisfaction.

"Tuesday, December 25th. Since Saturday the weather has been fine. Today being Christmas, we did not work. O! glorious Christmas! Hall, Robbins and I got a quarter of venison and a bottle of old Monongahela, and retired to the cabin. We then made a pot-pie. After it was cooked we ate, drank and were merry until evening; we then topped off with a taffy-pulling, which was quite amusing when we got our fingers mixed among sticky molasses.

"Monday, December 31st. Since Tuesday there has been no rain except a little that fell on Thursday.

"Tuesday, January 1st, 1850. Today it rained moderately. About 11 o'clock Robbins and I took our plates, knives and forks, and went to Hall and Martin's tent, to partake of a pot-pie made of beef and potatoes, for the occasion. The feast was glorious and good, and was not without a little of that stuff which makes a person happy for a short time. At night we went to Auburn, where we spent the evening."

The above, from Mr. Markle's dairy, shows several things: First, the vicissitudes of early pioneer days; second, the weather conditions for fall and early winter; third, his success at mining in the North Fork Dry Diggings, and that the mining on the river was some distance away, with a hard hill to climb down and up to their cabin; and fourth, that they built their cabin above the "Dry Diggings, our place of destination." Other statements, also, are significant, as, for instance, that they "moved up the left-hand ravine about one and a half miles to a spring," and that Robbins and Risher had been in the neighborhood before. Markle says that on returning from Sacramento with two horses and provisions, about ten o'clock at night he got to "Auburn," where he stayed all night, and that the next morning, the 16th, after sleeping in Kennedy's tent all night, he went up home and got his breakfast. Was the name "North Fork Dry Diggings" the name for Auburn, or the general name for a long stretch of what is known as "Auburn Ravine," including "Baltimore Ravine," and the rich ravine up towards the old Bernhardt place?

There is another name that often appears in the records before the name Auburn became fully fixed and settled, and that is "Wood's Dry Diggings." Some contend to this day that Wood first discovered gold in and near Auburn, in (as we now know it) "Auburn Ravine." John S. Wood, without a doubt, mined in the ravine near the present Auburn early in 1849. Perhaps he was one of Colonel Stephenson's Regiment that arrived in California too late for active service in the Mexican War. About a dozen soldiers settled on the bend of the ravine, about half a mile below the present Auburn, at the place ever since called "Soldier's Spring." They finally moved to Barnes' Bar on the North Fork.

Capt. Charles H. Robinson, of Auburn, a veteran of the Civil War, has collected the following facts about John S. Wood from Wood's niece, Mrs. Kate B. Layman, a visitor at Auburn. Wood was most probably from Ottumwa, Iowa, as he returned there in 1855. He was city marshal of Ottumwa for several years. When the Civil War came on, he joined the 7th Iowa Cavalry, and was made captain of Company A. Subsequently he became major, by which title he came to be known in Iowa and Montana. The regiment served in the northwest Indian country, and was mustered out at Omaha, Nebr., January 31, 1865. Major Wood was later government agent for the Blackfoot Indians in Montana; later still, he lived in Ottumwa, Iowa, and was in the employment of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad for many years. Wood died at Omaha, Nebr., July 4, 1912, aged eighty-eight years. The belief has prevailed in the immediate family of Wood that he was the first to discover gold in what is now called Auburn Ravine, or at least that he mined in the ravine early in the spring of 1849, and that his name became fixed on this special locality as "Wood's Dry Diggings." But let us hear what others say about the matter.

Mr. Henry Thomas Holmes, for many years a resident of Auburn and Placer County, says in his reminiscences given elsewhere: "We arrived at San Francisco, July 1, 1849, remained there a few days, and then took passage on a schooner for Sacramento, paying \$16 deck passage to that place, and arriving there after two or three days' sailing. After a few days in Sacramento, we hired an ox-team to take us to the North Fork of the American River, 35 miles above Sacramento, and on our way passed through the present town of Auburn, then called Wood's Dry Diggings." He and his party mined on the North Fork of the American River



until the fall of 1849, then went to the Sandwich Islands for the winter, but came back to the river and mines in 1850, from which time the name of the place is Auburn.

E. T. Loving, an old resident of Auburn, says in his essay or statement that he left New York on June 13, 1850, and reached San Francisco in the latter part of August, 1850. The same night he went up the river by steamboat to Sacramento. From there he started by wagon and horses for Coloma, where he stayed about two weeks, and then came across on foot to Auburn, and did his first work on the ravine near Ophir.

A printed article (to be found in a later chapter) entitled "Justice in the Early Days: A Newspaper Man's Account of the First Trial Held in Auburn in 1850," has the following heading: "Log Cabin on the North Fork, Auburn, Cal., Feb. 16, 1850." This tends to show that in the month of February, 1850, the first miners' trial of the neighborhood took place in a mining camp called Auburn. Furthermore, in the last lines of the article the correspondent refers to "Samuel W. Holladay, of Cleveland, Ohio, the temporary alcalde of these dry diggings, a noble-hearted, talented young man," and closes with these words: "and quietness and good order once more reigned triumphant in the dry diggings on the North Fork." These recurrent references to the "dry diggings on the North Fork" lend credence to our surmise that the name Auburn had been recently adopted.

Claude Chana was a Frenchman who came over the summit in 1846 and stopped for a time with other French immigrants on the Bear River near Johnson's Ranch. In the spring of 1847 he went to Sutter's Fort and worked as a cooper for seven months, after which he returned to Sicard's Ranch, on the Bear River. The owner of this ranch was a countryman of his. While at Sutter's Fort, Chana became well acquainted with James W. Marshall, who was also working at the fort.

During the winter of 1847, Sicard's Ranch became the headquarters for immigrants of French extraction—hunters and trappers. There was considerable travel back and forth from the Bear River to Sinclair's Ranch and Sutter's Fort; so the news of Marshall's discovery of gold in Coloma in 1848 was not slow in reaching the settlements on the Bear River. The more direct way from Sicard's Ranch to Coloma was unblazed; so Chana, who determined to visit his friend Marshall, went the usual route, via Sinclair's Ranch and Sutter's Fort, and then up the South Fork of the American to Coloma. At Sutter's Mill he found the people all busy digging for gold; among them were some Frenchmen, who taught Chana the best methods—with tin and wooden pans.

Chana came back the same route he went to Coloma, intending to procure an outfit and return to Sutter's Mill. At the ranch he found a man by the name of François Gendron, an old trapper who had been west of the Rocky Mountains since 1832; Philibert Courteau, who came into California with Fremont in 1843-1844; and also another Frenchman by the name of Eugene. These men and himself formed a company to dig gold at Coloma. The party made bateas, or wooden pans, for washing the dirt. They took along with them twenty-five Indians, all natives but six who came from Oregon. The whole outfit included thirty-five horses. François Gendron, being an experienced mountain man, volunteered to lead the party directly across the country to Coloma, instead of down to Sutter's Fort and then up the South Fork of the American. The first night, they camped at what later was called "Cox's Ranch," and the second night not

far from the present site of Ophir, on Auburn Ravine. This was early in May, 1848. Chana tried his batea, or wooden pan, and got gold. He followed up the Ravine and, as he said afterwards, about half-way between Judge Myres' house and the old "Deadfall," washed out the first pan in the district. He got three good-sized pieces of gold.

The prospects looked good, but they were without experience as miners. They set to work in the main ravine. About the same time, Sinclair began to work Indians upon the American River. He, through the Indians, learned that Chana and party had discovered gold in the foothill ravines, and came up to see them. The river gold was fine; the ravine gold was coarse. Sinclair, however, concluded to continue mining on the river, and tried to persuade Chana to go with him to the main American River; but Chana and party continued at work on the main ravine for two weeks. They then began on the Baltimore Ravine, just below Judge Myres' late home. They worked there one week, finding some good-sized specimens. The ground was not considered rich. They were without experience; their tools were not adapted for mining purposes. Chana is reported to have said that they took out only three pounds of gold during the three weeks' work. Reports came of great strikes on the Yuba by Sicard, and Chana and his party set off for the Yuba.

The next we hear of our immediate Auburn Ravine is that some Indians in the employment of Nicolaus Allegeier soon followed Chana.

Claude Chana went to the Yuba River, and in October, 1849, returned to Sicard's Ranch on the Bear River the possessor of \$25,000.

Although Claude Chana's mining operations, begun on Auburn Ravine on May 16, 1848, were not successful, yet the gold in good paying quantities was there, because others, and no doubt with better tools, had no difficulty in taking out big sums.

Samuel Seabrough, in his sketches of the "Beginning of Placer Mining in California," says:

"In the 'Dry Diggings,' near Auburn, during the month of August, 1848, one man got \$16,000 out of five cart-loads of dirt. In the same diggings a good many were collecting from \$800 to \$1500 a day.

"The region soon acquired the name of 'The North Fork Dry Diggings,' and in the summer or fall of 1849, when the settlement became more concentrated and stores were established, was given the appellation it now bears, 'Auburn.'"

That Auburn Ravine was very rich in coarse gold, there can be no doubt. At Rich Flat, near the Bernhardt place, up the ravine for a mile or less and down as far as Virginia Town and farther, the mining, while it lasted, was good. John Boggs told the writer that the ravine under the American Hotel had never been mined, and that he would rather have the privilege of mining the ground under the hotel than have the value of the structure.

Mr. Zuver, an Iowa Grand Army man, and his three sons mined the ravine below Auburn one winter, about 1890. They used sledges and crowbars largely, prying out many of the rocks and cleaning out the lowest crevices.

### Recapitulation

Now, as to the different names for this immediate locality. We have many facts before us, though some points are a little obscure. The writer has drawn his own conclusions, which are as follows: The name, "The

North Fork Dry Diggings," was the general name for the whole ravine now known as Auburn. It was near the North Fork of the American River. The bars on the river and the river were not "dry diggings." Many had their tents and cabins at or near the "Dry Diggings," and went down the river hills to prospect and mine.

Claude Chana, the Frenchman, with his companions from Sicard's Ranch on Bear River and Indian laborers, has frequently asserted that he dug his first gold from the "Dry Diggings" on May 16, 1848, on the main ravine, not far from Judge Myres' ranch, somewhere below the present Auburn and above Ophir; that he mined two weeks in the main ravine and one week in Baltimore Ravine without much success. The next miner was Nicolaus Allegeier, who followed Chana with some Indian laborers.

Samuel Seabrough, the writer, describes some miners who next mined in the "Dry Diggings" in August, 1848, and who were very successful.

Then came the disbanded soldiers of Colonel Stephenson's Regiment, who came to the "Dry Diggings" early in the spring of 1849. They gave the name "Soldier's Spring" to a clear body of water which still refreshes the thirsty just below Auburn. They soon went to Barnes' Bar on the North Fork. Most of the soldiers came around the Horn in two ships called the "Loo Choo" and "Susan Drew." It is not improbable that a soldier named John S. Wood was among them, who remained on the ravine and continued his mining operations near Soldier's Spring and around our present county seat, and gave a particular section of the "dry diggings" the local name "Wood's Dry Diggings." H. T. Holmes states positively that this was the name early in July, 1849, when he reached this locality. Wood's niece, Mrs. Kate B. Layman, who resided in Auburn for a time, states that it was a tradition in her family that Wood actually first discovered gold in the "Dry Diggings"; or at least, that the mines were known in his immediate family by the name of "Wood's Dry Diggings." Capt. C. H. Robinson, an old resident and soldier, and an earnest searcher for historical facts, has no hesitancy in asserting that for a certain period of time the name "Wood's Dry Diggings" covered a portion of the "diggings" including the present Auburn and "Soldier's Spring," and extending down the ravine a short distance. A belief and conviction so firmly settled cannot be lightly cast aside. The writer is convinced that the name "Wood's Dry Diggings" should be given an unqualified credence.

But the change came soon—almost over night. John A. Markle says in his diary that he started for the North Fork Dry Diggings on September 27, 1849, and reached his destination on September 30. On October 1 he moved up the left-hand ravine about one and one-half miles to a spring, and there settled and began mining. On November 10 he went to Sacramento for supplies. On November 15, at ten o'clock at night, he got to "Auburn," where he stayed all night. He slept in Kennedy's tent, and next morning, the 16th, went up home and got breakfast. He must have lived in his cabin up the ravine above Auburn a short distance. On January 1, 1850, Markle and Robbins went with their plates, knives and forks to the Hall & Martin tent and partook of that grand beef and potato pot-pie, and in the evening they went to "Auburn."

The New Yorkers were numerous as ex-soldiers, miners and business men. Markle says that on September 28, 1849, on his way to the mines, he staid all night at the Blue Tent with some New Yorkers who had come around the Horn. And so, when the village became settled and stores and



other places of business were erected, then, perhaps through weight of numbers of the New Yorkers from their Eastern home city, or by common consent, or by vote of a town meeting, or by poetic inspiration—no one seems to know just how or why—the new-born settlement received its present name, and “Auburn, the loveliest village of the plains,” had her christening day.

### CHOICE OF THE COUNTY SEAT

To get a correct idea of Auburn as a county seat and place of residence, independent of and above its importance as an early-day mining camp, we must comment to a small extent on the history of Sutter and Yuba Counties and the two county seats of Sutter County.

The first State legislature, on February 18, 1850, divided the State into twenty-seven counties, Sutter and Yuba being two of them. Sutter County as originally constituted lay south and west of a line starting on Bear River six miles from its mouth and running in a direct course to the junction of the North and Middle Forks of the American River. That portion to the north and east was Yuba County.

Auburn and the surface-mining section west of this line were in Sutter County; and a place called Oro, on Bear River, two miles from the junction of the Bear and Feather Rivers, was the county seat. Oro was a mere paper town, born in the fertile brain of Thomas Jefferson Green, who was one of the Senators representing the district which was to be organized into a new county and have a county seat. Auburn was then a lively mining camp, and with Nicolaus, Vernon and Yuba City, was a candidate for the position of county town. But let Judge P. W. Keyser, in his Centennial address at Nicolaus on July 4, 1876, describe the matter.

“Bear Creek, or River, as it was sometimes called, was in those days a small but pretty stream, quietly and lazily wandering through the foothills and down to the plains, where it meandered between well-defined and well-wooded banks, its calm flow disturbed and impeded by trees and underbrush growing thickly in the midst of its clear waters, to Feather River, with which it formed a junction a mile or two above Nicolaus. Of course, it was unnavigable, except to light rowboats, and not to them in low water; while the large river steamers, of which the largest and finest was the ‘Senator,’ could, even at the highest water, scarcely approach the mouth.

“Green, however, in describing, during the discussion of the county-seat question, the advantages of his town of Oro, spoke of the splendid river on which it was situated, the waters of which, he asserted, when at the lowest stage of a long and dry summer, could be easily navigated. A brother Senator, who knew Green’s weakness for hyperbole, interrupted by asking him if he meant to say that the river steamers could navigate Bear River at its lowest stage of water. ‘I mean to say,’ replied Green, ‘that the Senator can navigate it at any time of the year.’ After adjournment some one accused him of having, to put it mildly, stretched the truth in saying that a steamer like the ‘Senator’ could navigate Bear River. ‘I never said,’ answered Green, ‘that the steamer “Senator” could. I said the Senator could, but I meant the Senator who had asked the impertinent question.’”

### The First County Officers

The first election of county officers was set by the legislature for the first Monday of April, 1850. The records of the election were very incomplete, but it seems the following were elected: County judge, Gordon N.

Mott; county attorney, N. Fisher; county clerk, T. B. Reardon; sheriff, John Pole; recorder, George Pierson; treasurer, Willard Post; assessor, William H. Monroe. P. N. Thomas and Tallman H. Rolfe were justices of the peace and associate judges of the Court of Sessions.

### **The First Session of Court**

The first meeting of the Court of Sessions was held June 10, 1850, at Oro, the county seat, with County Judge Gordon N. Mott presiding; P. N. Thomas and T. H. Rolfe, associate justices; and T. B. Reardon, clerk. The first entry of proceedings on that day was as follows:

"Upon it appearing to the court that there were not proper and necessary accommodations at Oro, the county seat, for the offices of the several county officers who are by law required to keep their offices open, it is ordered that, for the future, and until such buildings can be procured at the county seat, the courts and county offices shall be held and kept open at Nicolaus, being the next nearest point where such buildings can be procured, and the clerk of said court is ordered to give notice of the above order.

"There being no more business before the court today, it is adjourned to meet at Nicolaus tomorrow at 10 o'clock A. M."

At a special meeting of the court, held at Nicolaus the next day, it was ordered "that a poll-tax of three dollars be levied upon each male inhabitant over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, and a tax of twenty-five cents upon each \$100 worth of real or personal property in the county, this tax to be levied and raised for county expenditures."

### **The Court-House at Oro**

The following description of that famous county seat and the adjournment of the court are from the address of Judge Keyser, from which quotations have been made above.

"Oro, however, enjoyed the honor, if it enjoyed it at all, but a short time. There was not a house nor a building in the town for any purpose, much less for holding court, the transaction of county business, and the preservation of public records. Some preparations must be made by the owners of the town to enable the first term, at least, of the court to be held at the county seat; and to this end they erected, or rather planned upon the ground, a zinc building about 20 by 20 feet in size, with a floor of rough boards, a roof of zinc, and holes cut for the court, the litigants, the witnesses, the jurors and the air to enter, but without glass or shutters for the windows, or doors for entrances. Not a tree or brush or shrub grew near enough to give its shade to the building; a June sun poured its rays upon that zinc building, until, outside and inside, it became almost as hot as the furnace of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. Law and equity, lawyers and litigants, jurors and witnesses, with a spontaneity of action that would astonish nothing but a salamander, rushed out of and fled that building, never again to return."

### **Auburn Becomes the County Seat**

Thompson and West's History of Placer County, page 93, gives a conservative statement regarding the "Election for County Seat," as follows:

"The mass of the population of the county was in the vicinity of Auburn, upon the North Fork of the American River, and among the various dry diggings adjacent. These demanded the removal of the county seat, and an order was obtained for the election, submitting the question to a vote of the people.

"Four ambitious places entered the lists for the prize, Auburn, Nicolaus, Ophir, and Miners' Hotel. A comprehensive and comprehensible history of that election, it would be difficult at this day to write.

"In the preceding year elections had been held for delegates to the constitutional convention for the adoption of the constitution and for State and county officers. The elections were conducted in the simplest and most primitive forms. Party divisions were almost unknown; there was a general fraternization of the people digging gold and trading in merchandise, and town lots were more profitable than office-holding, and no efforts were made to influence or excite voters. Polling places were held where convenient, and it is reported that boxes were fastened to trees convenient to the roadside and passing trails, where citizens could deposit their votes or examine those which had preceded theirs. Even with this freedom from restraint, the total vote was far less than the voting population, and the elections were satisfactory to all classes.

"But a different feeling prevailed in the election to decide the location of the county seat. It was in 1850. The population had increased, and the glamour of gold-mining had worn off. All were ripe for fun or excitement. The question was not a serious one of national honor or great political principle, but a rivalry between towns, and it was contested on the policy of the 'devil take the hindmost.' Each place voted to the utmost stretch of its population and conscience. The result was the selection of Auburn as the county seat of Sutter County by 'a large majority,' or as Mr. Steele, the historian of 1861, puts it: 'The favorable location of Auburn, its preponderance of population, and the inexhaustible powers of voting possessed by its citizens and partisans, decided the contest in its favor by a majority considerably exceeding the entire population of the county.'

"Such a vote it would be useless to contend against, and Auburn became the county seat. A court-house of slight frame and canvas covering, and a substantial jail of logs, were constructed. These were rude structures, but answered the temporary purpose."

In the Directory of Placer County for 1861, R. J. Steele states that he passed through the future Auburn in early July, 1849. The events above described, and other matters of interest in the early history of the town, are summarized by him, in his account in the directory, as follows:

"In the spring of 1850 it [Auburn] had assumed quite an important position as a mining town, and was the trading-point of a very extensive mining district. The principal traders were Bailey & Kerr, D'sbrow & Willment, Walkup & Wyman, Parkinson & Leet, Wetzlon & Sutter, Wm. Gwynn, H. M. Honn, and Post & Ripley. Of these pioneers, Mr. Willment alone remains a resident of the town, and is doing business at the old stand [1861].

"In the first division of the State into counties, Auburn came within the boundaries of Sutter, the county seat being at Nicolaus, on Bear River, some thirty miles distant. The mass of the population being in the nearer vicinity of Auburn, upon the North Fork of the American, and among the various dry diggings adjacent, the removal of the county seat was demanded, and an order obtained for an election submitting the question to the people.

"Four ambitious precincts entered the lists for the honor—Auburn, Nicolaus, Ophir and Miners' Hotel (Franklin House). The favorable location of Auburn, its preponderance of population, and the inexhaustible powers of voting possessed by its citizens and partisans, decided the contest in its favor by a majority considerably exceeding the entire population of the county.



"The legislature of 1851, by an act creating the counties of Nevada, Placer, Trinity and Klamath, cut the town off from Sutter again, bringing it within the boundaries of the new County of Placer, and declaring it the county seat. This act also provided for the holding of a special election for the organization of the county, and appointing Joseph Walkup, H. M. Honn, J. D. Frey, Wm. Gwynn and Jonathan Roberts commissioners of said election. The election was held on the 26th day of May, 1851, and upon canvassing the vote the following officers were declared elected: H. Fitzsimmons, county judge; Samuel C. Astin, sheriff; R. D. Hopkins, district attorney; James T. Stewart, clerk; Alfred Lewis, assessor; Douglas Bingham, treasurer.

"Horace Davenport, of Rattlesnake, contested the seat of Fitzsimmons; Hiram R. Hawkins, of Deadman's Bar, that of Stewart; and Abraham Bronk, of Horseshoe, that of Bingham, and upon a rehearing by the commissioners, fraud in the returns was shown, and the contestants were declared entitled to their respective offices. The proceedings of the commissioners were, however, declared void by the district court, and Fitzsimmons held his seat as judge, while Stewart appointed Hawkins as his deputy, and Bingham's death occurring on the very day of the trial, Bronk was appointed treasurer by the court of sessions.

"The court-house was at this time a crazy wood and cloth tenement, occupying the present site of Mrs. Roussin's residence on Court Street, and the jail a small but secure structure of logs upon the rear of the same lot.

"The town was composed of about equal numbers of log cabins and clapboard or shake houses. The National Hotel was the only two-story building in the place. A gradual improvement in the number and style of the buildings has marked each succeeding year. Two destructive fires, the first on the 4th of June, 1855, and the second on the 9th of October, 1859, have been rather improving than detrimental to the appearance of the town. Better and more ornamental structures have taken the place of those destroyed. There are at present nineteen brick and stone buildings, exclusive of the jail, some of which are blocks of two or more stores, making in all thirty-two brick tenements.

"The residences of the citizens in the suburbs of the town are noted for their substantial character and neatness and taste displayed in their structure. Fruit and flowers flourish in unsurpassed abundance and luxuriance, and each of these homes is surrounded by its orchard and embowered with clambering vines of almost perennial bloom. Those who recollect how bleak and barren, parched and sterile, those hills appeared 'in that elder day,' and now cast their eyes over the bright and smiling landscape, can fully appreciate what it is to 'make the wilderness blossom like roses.' . . .

"Although once ranking among the first mining towns of the State, Auburn can at this time hardly be accounted as such. The diggings in the vicinity were of a superficial character, being confined almost exclusively to the beds of the numerous ravines and to the 'flats' at their sources. Among the latter, Spanish Flat, half a mile from town, and Rich Flat, at the head of Rich Ravine, were the most important and yielded abundantly for many years. Both are now considered 'worked out.' Spanish Flat is now a fertile garden spot and Rich Flat is an unsightly desert of quartz boulders [now a fine pear orchard]. New ravines and flats have been opened up of late years in the adjacent country, comprising an area of fifteen or twenty miles square, giving employment to a large population, for whom Auburn is the market for sale of dust and purchase of supplies. The North Fork of the American is but a mile distant, and is year after year flumed almost from source to mouth. No deep coyote or tunnel

diggings have been opened in this district. The country is thick-veined with quartz ledges, but as yet that branch of mining has been prosecuted with but indifferent success.

"In the first election, at the organization of the county, no party lines were drawn, and the offices of the county were held by men of both political parties. In the fall of 1851, in the election of members of the legislature, conventions were held and party nominations made, the Democratic party being successful, and that party has since been the dominant one in the county, except on very few occasions.

"In 1854, the Democratic party being divided into the Broderick and Gwin factions, the Whigs elected a full county ticket. [The writer: The Whigs often called the two factions of the Democratic party the 'Shovely' and the 'Chivalry' wings.]

"Again, in 1855, the American party elected their legislative candidates. In 1858, the same party elected their tax collector, all the other offices being filled by Democrats. And in 1860, the Republicans elected one assemblyman and the county recorder, the latter beating his strongest Democratic opponent by only two votes, there being four tickets in the field. Hon. B. F. Myres was elected on a local, and not on a political issue; and his predecessor, Hon. J. M. Howell, Whig, was elected by a majority of 1000, in the face of a general Democratic majority in the district of over 1500."

Judge Keyser, in his Centennial address at Nicolaus in 1876, gives further amusing facts about the removal of the county seat to Auburn (still in Sutter County). He says:

"I wish I could remember the scenes and incidents that accompanied the removal of the county offices, county records, together with the resident lawyers who felt it to be their interest to migrate with the first two, and to dwell within the sound of the musical voice of the sheriff as he cried, 'Hear Ye!' from the court-house door. One circumstance I do remember, and that is that the county officials, the members of the Bar, and others who followed the removal of the county seat, were received with open arms and a hearty welcome by the citizens of Auburn. A great dinner was given to the new-comers by the leading business men of the town. Fifty or sixty, comprising merchants, mechanics, miners, lawyers and doctors, sat down to a generously supplied table, around which, after the inner man had been satisfied, wine and wit, mirth and laughter circulated as freely and unembarrassed as if in their native homes. . . . I recall the name of one, now several years dead, who was at that time a resident of Auburn, and a 'character' in that vicinity. It was Jim Crawford. He was a great mimic and full of rough humor. I remember that on the occasion of which I have been speaking Jim was called on for a song. He said he would comply if time was given him to send for his fiddle. This was done, and when that universally popular instrument was brought, Jim rose from his seat at the table, and standing on one foot, and placing the other upon his chair, began to play in inimitable style the 'Arkansas traveler.' For more than half an hour, alternately playing the tune, and telling, in their order, the stories connected with it, he kept the table in a roar. I shall never forget his features, especially his eyes, when he told the story of the cross-eyed man. That those orbs could resume their natural position in his head seemed miraculous."

The relations of Placer County and Sutter County have always been of the most friendly kind, and there may yet remain alive, in Placer County, pioneers whose residence was for a few years listed in old Sutter County, where they or their fathers voted and paid their taxes.

The writer cut the following notice out of the Sacramento Union of March 8, 1920:

"Nicolaus, Sutter Co., March 7. The American Hotel, which was the first court-house in Sutter County, erected in 1850 by Nicolaus Allegeier, after whom the then county seat was named, is being razed by Judge T. J. Mulvaney. The tearing down of the old building removes a landmark of the days when General Sutter was a resident of the county which bears his name. Sutter gave Allegeier a square mile of land for a townsite. At the time the court-house was built, seventy years ago, Nicolaus was a thriving community, an important point on the river, and a central point on the Marysville-Sacramento stage line. It was a rival of Marysville for the honor of the principal place between Sacramento and northern mines."

The late Stephen J. Field, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court and first alcalde of Marysville, in his history of early California, says that half of the passengers on the boat on which he was traveling to Marysville disembarked at Nicolaus. Prior to 1854, when the county seat was moved to Yuba City, many important cases had been heard in the old court-house. A historic one was that of Rideout, a negro on trial for murder; for while the jury was deliberating, the defendant was lynched. Workmen found their labors interesting in razing the old court-house, as the greater portion of the lumber came around Cape Horn in 1848, was landed at San Francisco, and conveyed by boat to Nicolaus; and the construction was said to be substantially different from present-day methods.

### Reminiscences of John Craig Boggs

John Craig Boggs, a pioneer of 1849 and a long-time resident of Auburn, who for many years was constable and deputy sheriff, and in 1880-1883 sheriff of Placer County, has related to the writer many interesting stories of trips to Nicolaus while a citizen of Auburn and Sutter County. Some of the tales shed light on the zeal with which the Auburnites worked and voted to have the county seat transferred to Auburn.

Whether Mr. Boggs had ever read Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" or had any well-settled notions about the future beauty of Auburn, no one knows, but the town was not built up according to his plan. He and many others wanted the whole ridge between Commercial and Court Streets to be one large court-house lot. He also wanted the Plaza down town to remain open, as a little park. After one of Auburn's devastating fires he urged strongly that by common consent the whole business part of the town move up on the comparatively level ground between the present court-house and Odd Fellows Hall and there rebuild, giving every man with a corner lot down town a similar lot upon the new site, etc.; but his arguments did not prevail.

The first man who started to build in the center of the Plaza, where the Hollenbeck Bank once stood, was a saloon-keeper. The indignant citizens hurriedly caused protests and affidavits to be prepared, stating that a building was being erected on the Plaza at Auburn. A swift horseman was started to Nicolaus, the county seat, for an injunction. When the constable got back the next day with the restraining order prohibiting the man from constructing a building on the Plaza of Auburn, he agreed readily enough to abide by the order—for his building was already constructed, and his wet goods were being dealt out. The simple structure did not take much time for its erection.

The progressive Auburnites concluded the county seat was located too far away. Mr. Boggs states that when the question of moving the county seat to Auburn came up for a vote, the leaders went about the matter



in a practical manner. The voting place was at Walkup and Wyman's log store building, located where later the Temple Building stood, across the street from where the three lawyers' offices now stand. There was no bothersome registration system in those days. A man simply announced his name, presented his ticket, and passed it through the open window, where it was received and dropped into the ballot box by the election officers inside.

A bright idea presented itself to the politicians of Auburn. The Coloma citizens and those of Auburn had always been very friendly. Gold was first discovered at Coloma, and next at Auburn. There was much traveling to and fro by the miners. Mr. Boggs says an urgent appeal was sent over to Coloma to send over every saddle-horse in that community, and a rider in every saddle—very urgent matter, and explanations would be made when they arrived. On the morning of the election sixteen husky horsemen arrived, and they were requested to aid with their votes in locating the county seat of Sutter County in Auburn. Their entertainment would be furnished free, and they were requested to be diligent in their voting. The saddle-horses were borrowed by eight Auburn citizens, eight to ride and with a led horse, and these brought in and returned eight voters each trip from Millertown, Rock Creek, down on the American River, and anywhere voters could be found. The Coloma visitors changed names after each vote, and any high school boy or girl can name by the simple rule of permutation the number of votes given in aiding to locate the county seat at Auburn. The historian of 1861, R. J. Steele, speaks of the inexhaustible powers of voting possessed by the citizens of Auburn and their partisans; but Mr. Boggs describes the results of the voting at Auburn that day by saying that there were more votes for Auburn for the county seat in the box that evening than there were white men and women, Spaniards, señoras, bucks, squaws and papooses in the whole of Sutter County. The writer does not vouch for this seemingly extravagant statement; but there was without a doubt a very heavy vote cast that day in and for Auburn.

#### **The Historic Bell on Placer County's Court-House**

When the new court-house, which was dedicated July 4, 1894, was about finished, O. W. Hollenbeck, late banker and prominent citizen of Placer County, received a letter from a San Francisco foundryman requesting him to quietly buy the old court-house bell, if the supervisors intended to sell the same. A court-house bell is rather an unusual convenience in the counties of the State. A ten or fifteen minute warning bell to come to court, like a church or school bell, made it easier for careless attorneys and tardy witnesses and jurors to be on time. Two judges especially, Myres and Prewett, were prompt in opening court, and many a sharp reprimand was dealt out to careless delinquents who kept the court and public business waiting. Mr. Hollenbeck quietly investigated and learned that the court-house bell was to be retained, though special arrangements were necessary to place the bell outside of the main tower so that the bell rope could be pulled at the lower floor or at the landing of the second or third stories of the new court-house.

A record is always kept of good bells, and the old bell was described as of especially good make, a steel bell with an addition of certain valuable metals and alloys when being cast. This bell and two others came around Cape Horn in early days, and were used in Placer and certain other

counties—Sierra and Plumas, as the writer recalls the matter. The old Placer County court-house was built in 1854, and the same contractor built two other court-houses about the same time. The San Francisco bell man requested Mr. Hollenbeck to secure the bell for him, if possible, because it was a very fine bell of its class. The old bell is numbered 876. The arched cross-arm to which the bell is attached has the words, "Naylor Vickers & Co., Sheffield," and near the bottom of the bell appears, "Naylor Vickers & Co.—1859—Sheffield—Cast Steel—E. Riepe's Patent." The diameter of the bell is twenty-seven inches, and that of the wheel for the bell-rope, twenty-five inches.

The writer recalls an incident at the opening of court one rainy day, about the year 1880. The warning bell was not rung on time. Judge Myres took his seat, and after waiting a few minutes for the attorneys and court officers, said: "Mr. Sheriff, I can walk a mile and be here on time, and you must ring the court-house bell at ten minutes before ten, or I will put you in jail." Sheriff John C. Boggs and the judge were both old men and pioneers. Two pairs of eyes snapped ominously, and the matter was ended.

### Early Fires in Auburn

In early days Auburn suffered many destructive fires and as often rebuilt better buildings than had been destroyed. The destruction of personal property, goods and merchandise is, of course, an actual loss of value, and if not insured, a total cash loss and hard to bear; but the owner of a good business lot can, with a mortgage, borrow a portion of the value of the new structure, and the new building is generally better than the burned one, it often being a fireproof structure, or nearly so. For this reason a moderately destructive fire is often a benefit to a growing town.

Of the many destructive fires which swept over Auburn in early days, the writer selects the fire of June 4, 1855, as a sample of the fires of early times. He will draw the facts pretty fully from the Weekly Placer Herald, and the Placer Press, but more especially from the Placer Press, then a newly started paper, whose first issue had come out only two days before the fire. The comments of both editors will be characteristic of those days, and will show the buoyant and hopeful spirit after a great calamity, and incidentally the true courage of the editors.

The Placer Press was a good-sized, four-page, six-column paper published by H. R. Hawkins & Co. In the salutatory the editors explained why the name of the paper was changed from the "Auburn Whig" to the Placer Press, which the editors thought was the largest country paper in the State. It was well written and had many columns of good, fat advertising, private and official. Vol. I, No. 1 looked auspicious for Auburn, and was published on June 2, 1855. The next issue, published on June 9, five days after the fire, was necessarily a small affair, about 6 by 11 inches in size, with four pages, of two columns each. However it kept twelve official and four private advertisements, and ran a solid column of losses by the great fire of June 4. The Placer Press itself headed the list, with a loss of \$4000. Some of the larger losses were Placer County, \$13,000; Echols & Lloyd, \$10,000; H. M. House, \$20,000; George H. Stephens, \$10,000; H. T. Holmes, \$8000; A. Davidson, \$9000; Anyo, \$6000; Ching Chang, \$6000; Lung Wa, \$5000. The total losses were given as \$215,100; no insurance. In apology for the small size of the issue, the editor says:

"In consequence of the entire loss of our office by the fire Monday last, we issue this little sheet today in order that our subscribers may know that we 'still live.' We are under lasting obligations to Bro. Mitchell, of the 'Placer Herald,' for the use of his material, the greater part of which, we are happy to say, was saved. By next Saturday, or the Saturday following, the 'Press' will resume its former size. . . . Our thanks are due the Pacific Express Co. for the early delivery of Atlantic papers by the steamer Cortes."

As this is to be illustrative of an early-day fire at Auburn, the editor is allowed to describe it in full, under the title, "Auburn Totally Destroyed by Fire. Loss Over \$200,000."

"The agony is over. Auburn has been reduced to ashes. That long expected event, the burning of Auburn, took place on Monday, the 4th of June. From the 1st of June the weather has been excessively hot, the thermometer varying from ninety to one hundred in the shade, with the sun blazing down at such a furious rate upon the tinder boxes, of which the town was composed, that the least spark in the world would set the magazine all in one blaze.

"The day was hot and sultry. 'Twas the hour of three o'clock, p. m., and scarcely a breath of air was stirring, when our citizens were startled by a cry of 'Fire!'

"Our people left their houses and repaired to the part of town occupied by the Chinese, where in a house owned by Messrs. Ferrell and Brewster, and occupied by some Chinese, the fire originated. The house was soon enveloped in flames, and the air becoming rarefied by the heat, a current of wind came rushing in, and the flames leaped up and waved to and fro as the breeze fluctuated in its career. Meantime our citizens were industriously engaged with hooks, ladders, ropes, axes, buckets, &c., in vain efforts to confine the devouring element to the vicinity in which it commenced operation.

"In ten minutes after the fire alarm it became so intensely hot that the people were obliged to abandon all hope of saving the town. The fire was across the street in houses of Kenzie, the Diana Bowling Saloon, Stephens' Livery Stable, and all others surrounding in that vicinity. All now turned to their own dwellings and bent their energies towards saving their own goods. Safes were closed upon money and papers, and those who had fireproof cellars pitched their effects as fast as possible into these receptacles, but most of us took what we could in our arms, and made the best time we could for the woods in Auburn ravine.

"There were seen such sights as sufficiently indicate a temporary state of insanity on the part of the actors. There were men engaged in carrying crockery ware out of the shops very carefully in their arms, and then in their haste to return for more, never bending but dropping their load with a crash upon the ground. Two men ran desperately through the streets desperately intent upon saving a wagon tire. Others, with a presence of mind most extraordinary under the circumstances, grasped the decanters, kegs and demijohns of spirits and made for some secure spot. The streets were strewn with laces, calicos, new clothing, legal documents, jack-knives and eau de Cologne in bottles, the debris of the hasty retreat.

"Very soon the fire communicated with the handsome hotel, the Empire, and thence to the National, streaming up the pillars, along the corridors and balconies, and roaring in its strength through the halls and passages, and then communicating with the balance of the house. The town leaped up to Heaven in one grand blaze. Scarcely three-quarters of an hour elapsed from the commencement of the fire until the place was one heap of smoldering ruins.



"The Court House and other houses on that hill down to and including the office of the Bear River and Auburn W. and M. Company, were at one time on fire and only saved by the extraordinary exertion of the Board of Supervisors (who were then in session) and the people thereabouts.

"Every house from the Methodist Church on the hill west to the Auburn Ravine, back of the National Hotel, has been destroyed. The livery stable belonging to Allen & Fogarty escaped more by good luck than any exertion to save it. No lives were lost, although a skull was found in the vicinity of Odd Fellows Hall, and some think it marks the remains of a sufferer. The first story of the hall was occupied by a family, but we scarcely think it was any of that family. A report was in circulation that the bones of a burnt Chinaman were found near where the fire originated, but when our reporter left the ground the antiquarians in the neighborhood were divided in opinion as to whether the aforesaid bones belonged originally to one of the porcine race or of the genus Celestial.

"There was some little stealing done as a matter of course: the opportunity was too inviting for human cupidity to resist. Two or three gentlemen (?) were found levying taxes upon the unfortunate by insisting upon the value of certain services rendered by themselves in the hour of peril, and which services were sometimes disputed, whereby blows were exchanged instead of money. In bright contrast to this it should be recorded that many persons exerted themselves to save the property of our citizens without having the least interest in the world, pecuniarily, in the result, and who would feel themselves insulted by any offer of compensation for such services.

"Among these, we cannot refrain from alluding to Chesterfield Jackson, a colored man, who, although badly wounded by a clumsy axeman at the outset, continued to exert himself and to so much purpose that the saving of the houses on Court House hill is attributed to his labor, skill and judgement. Some substantial acknowledgement should be made to this man, especially as from his wound he is incapacitated from the necessary labor to support himself and family—at least for the present.

"Good humor, as a general rule, prevailed, and the night closed in upon our homeless people, who exhibited so much fortitude under the disaster that one might suppose they actually enjoyed the fire. Envious, evil-minded persons attribute this to the fact that the records of the Division of the Sons of Temperance of this place were destroyed, and slanderously assert that some members of the division, with the Grand Patriarch at their head, were exhilarated some way.

"We lost most of our material, and are indebted to the 'Herald' for the use of their press and type to get up the extra.

"Phoenix-like, the town is rising from its ashes. Another Empire Hotel is now in operation, and the carpenter's hammer is heard in all parts of the burnt district, repairing by temporary sheds the loss until bricks and other substantial edifices can replace them.

"The streets will be widened, better houses go up, and on the whole we expect to see a much better and handsomer town spring up as Auburn No. 2."

Our optimistic editor, after enumerating seventy-six of the main fire sufferers and giving an estimate of their losses, comments further, under the title "At Their Old Stands," as follows:

"Many of our citizens have resumed business, in temporary structures, at their old stands, as near as we can ascertain, as follows: Wickis Drug Store, Oberdeener's Book Store, Orleans Hotel, Empire Hotel, Keehner's Bakery, Crescent City Livery Stable, Van Mater's Tin Shop, Goodkind's Confectionary, Wells, Fargo & Co., Hyneman's Clothing Store, New-

man & Co.'s Clothing Store, Parkinson & Co., Geo. Willment, Robt. Gordon, and S. E. Rousin's Meat Market. Mr. Echols, of the National, has opened at H. R. Hawkins' residence. Credit, of the Gem Restaurant, will be found at the Methodist Church; the Temple Saloon is at Allen & Co.'s Livery Stable; Geo. Stephens has erected a temporary stable for his livery barn on the south side of the hill above the Crescent City Stable; the Lawyers and Physicians are at the Court House; the Pacific Express Co.'s Office, Telegraph Office and Post Office, at Mr. Martin's residence; the Placer Herald and Placer Press in the blacksmith shop just opposite. Those who want to shave will find Stevens' Saloon somewhere on the side of the hill in the rear of the Orleans."

The thrifty editor of the Placer Press comes out on June 16th, 1855, with a paper of full size, one sheet, one side, six columns, under a sub-head, "Published Under Difficulties." On June 23, 1855, No. 4 of the Press is issued complete, as it started.

The Placer Herald of June 9, 1855, has a similar description of the fire of June 4, the heading being "Auburn in Ashes. Loss over \$200,000. Eighty houses consumed." The editor, Tabb Mitchell, under the heading "Confusion," says:

"Our office is all confusion. We occupy a portion of the blacksmith shop situated on the ravine, and editorials, such as they be, are written amid the delectable neighing of horses, sound of hammers, and noises generally. Office in pie—type, paper, books, bed-clothes, chairs, a mixture; and thus we issue our paper this week, and perhaps we shall have to do so the next No.; but in ten days we shall have a new office and go ahead again."

In a comment the editor says:

"The time occupied in the burning was one hour and twenty-five minutes. The town has gone, what of that! In twelve months we will have a prettier and much better one."

The fire was such a serious one, the citizens petitioned the supervisors then in session to aid in keeping the center block or plaza free from buildings. They passed the following:

"Ordered, that the space existing between the line of ground formerly occupied by the centre block, lying between the Empire and Samuel Hyne-man's Store, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Office, and the property heretofore occupied by Morrison, Rice, Norcross and John Echols, be and the same is hereby declared a public highway."

The reader will recall that an injunction was secured from the judge at Nicolaus, the county seat of Sutter County, about five years earlier, when Auburn was a part of Sutter County, to prevent a saloon-keeper from building a saloon in the Plaza, but his building was up before the injunction returned. The condition of old, or down-town, Auburn no doubt would be much better if the earnest wishes of many good citizens had prevailed and the center blocks had never been erected. In their place should stand a small park, with flowers and trees, the ravines arched over, plenty of room, with better buildings around the square. All these things may yet take place, and the old "Dry Diggings" may yet come into their own and become an important part of the newer and more beautiful Auburn.

It has been said that Auburn has a bad fire, on an average, every five years. It may have been so in early days; but since the installation of a pipe system, under 150 to 300 feet pressure of water, and the forming of two volunteer fire companies, while frequent fires may start, they are generally put out quickly. Hotels seem to be especially unfortunate.

About the time the water system was installed, Auburn had seven hotels; there are now only two, but they are large and very good ones.

### The Auburn Poetess

On April 19, 1854, the Placer Democrat began publication at Auburn. It contained four pages and seemed well supplied with advertisements. The first issue, No. 1, in the bound volume, is torn, and No. 2 seems to be missing, the first complete issue being that of May 3, 1854. J. Shannon & Co. seem to be the owners; and Philip Lynch was the editor.

One especially noticeable feature of the paper was the poetical verses, generally found on the first and fourth pages, beautifully written, some with the author's name, some without. Under the title "Poetry," you are sure to find something good. The first poem, in what was evidently the first issue, is entitled "Approach of May," and is unsigned. The lines begin:

"She comes—the varied vernal May!  
Let's haste to gather our Bouquet!"

and end:

"'Tis a sweet theme,  
Which many a muse before has tried;  
Let none now deem  
The hands profane which touch the lyre;  
They but essay (it were no crime t' aspire)  
To sing again that oft-sung tale:  
The May Rose and The Nightingale."

Another was "The Miner's Burial." In the issue of May 3, under the heading "May," we find:

"Deceased, sweet May,  
Thou queen of flowers,  
In vernal robes  
To dress the bowers."

And at the close:

"Month to every poet dear,  
Fairest unveiling of the year!  
Handmaid who, with leafy wing,  
Fans the cheek of wanton Spring."

In the first column of the issue dated May 24, 1854, appears the note: "The following extract is from a collection of poems in the hands of Moore & Anderson, book publishers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and shortly to be issued." A beautiful poem of six stanzas follows, entitled "The Seasons of the Flowers." This is signed "Eulalie," the nom de plume of Mrs. Mary Fee Shannon, the wife of John Shannon, publisher of the paper. She was called the "Auburn Poetess," and her charming verses not only appear in the Placer Democrat, but in other publications as well. Besides being the author of many beautiful poems, she wrote for the Daily Times of Cincinnati and for other papers. But more about the poetess, later.

The Placer Democrat was a paper representing the so-called Broderick wing of the Democratic party of Placer County; and when that faction was beaten the paper ceased, on September 27, 1854, and was succeeded by the Auburn Whig.

John Shannon seemed to have a roving disposition, and was a starter of several papers, the Calaveras Chronicle being one of them. After the death of the Placer Democrat, Mr. Shannon established the Delta of Visalia, in Tulare County, a "locality distinguished for the intensity of feeling of its



Democratic majority, and Shannon was fierce in his onslaughts on his opponents." The surroundings, no doubt, were congenial to his sharp editorials against his political opponents. It is reported that during the early period of the Rebellion the newspaper disputes at Visalia became so fierce that one of the local papers was mobbed, the paper and office destroyed, and the building razed to the ground. It is said that Federal soldiers were called to preserve order.



"EULALIE," THE "AUBURN POETESS"

A Republican paper was also established in Visalia, and very soon the fireworks began, and the controversy became very bitter. On November 14, 1860, Shannon entered the office of his rival, and with a large pistol struck Morris, one of the proprietors of the opposition paper, on the head, knocking him senseless to the floor and cutting open his scalp. Morris soon recovered consciousness and drew his pistol. When Shannon retreated towards his office, Morris followed, and with one hand wiping the streaming blood from his eyes, fired and killed his assailant. Morris was exonerated on his examination by the magistrate.

The writer now returns to "Eulalie," the gentler figure in the Shannon household, and surely the sadder. She died in childbirth in Auburn in 1854, and was buried in the "Old Cemetery" near Captain Radcliff's residence. The cemetery was close to the Auburn public schools, and about the year 1893 it was determined to petition the State legislature for the passage of an act allowing the removal of all bodies and remaining bones of deceased persons to a location in the Odd Fellows' large cemetery in the northern part of the city. The act was passed, and all bodies and remains, with the headstones, were removed to the new location. The old cemetery was plowed and leveled down, sown to grass, and improved, and

in time, with its fine live-oak trees, became Sierra Park; but it was many years before the school children could be persuaded to use the place as a playground.

The remains of the poetess were buried in the extreme northeast corner of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. While not so considered, and not intended to be such, the location soon became a sort of neglected "Potter's Field." The newly made graves settled, and the headstones soon leaned badly over the sunken earth, the headstone of the poetess along with the rest. The headstone is of marble and bears the simple words:

EULALIE

Erected by J. M. Reeves

Now comes the interesting part of the tale. On June 8, 1924, Mr. William R. Fee, a relative of a prominent railroad man of California, called on the writer. He and his family were from Los Angeles, and were driving by motor to Lake Tahoe. He is a prominent banker of Alhambra, and this being his first visit to Northern California, he had determined to find the grave of his relative, Mary Fee Shannon, a writer, formerly of Ohio, and known as "Eulalie."

A visit to her present grave and to the locality of her first grave (now Sierra Park), in Auburn, was soon made. Numerous camera views were taken of the headstone, now standing, and of the approximate spot it once occupied in the little park; and then a long night message to relatives in Cincinnati, Ohio, told the sad story, and conveyed the news that the grave of "Eulalie" had been found after seventy years of doubt.

The following on "Eulalie" was taken from the *Overland Monthly* of December, 1919. The article was written by Boutwell Dunlap, and is entitled "Eulalie, California's First Woman Poet." We quote:

"Forgotten and unknown by historians of California letters, 'Eulalie,' pseudonym of Mary Eulalie (Fee) Shannon, seems to have been a California woman author, the first to have had a volume of her poems published. At the request of Librarian Joseph Rowell of the University of California, I make a biographical note of this priority for permanent preservation in the *Overland Monthly*. If her verse had little merit, its existence is at least a literary curiosity.

"In looking over, last spring, some of my historical notes and collections, made some years ago upon the mining section of the Sierras in the fifties, I found a reference to the *Placer Herald* of March 18, 1854, containing the statement that John Shannon, Jr., had on January 31, 1854, at New Richmond, Ohio, married Mary E. Fee, who had contributed many graceful poems to Western periodicals over the nom de plume of 'Eulalie,' and that Shannon planned to return to California. A citation to the *Auburn Whig* of December 30, 1854, noted her brief obituary, with nothing of her antecedents. A *Placer* county history without detail barely speaks of her poetry, but not her book!

"There is no mention of her in the literary histories of California, by the official literary historian of the State, nor in other histories of California literature, nor Pacific Coast anthologies. Librarians, booksellers, and collectors of Californiana told me they had never heard of her residence in California. The California State Library, which has not listed her in its printed names of California authors, referred me to 'Literary Women of California Who Have Passed Away,' an article in the *Sacramento Wednesday Press* of March 11, 1903. This was written by Winfield J. Davis, the Sacramento historian and native of the county of 'Eulalie's' residence in California. It contains a

repetition of her obituary from the Auburn Whig, and the assertion 'Of her there is very little available.'

"A hurried and incomplete examination of Eastern publications reveals she was not unknown and forgotten in the East. William Cushing's 'Initials and Pseudonyms' has the following: 'Shannon, Mrs. Mary Eulalie (Fee), 1824-55 (sic). Eulalie. An American poet, of Auburn, Cal.' Joseph Sabin's 'Dictionary of Books Relating to America From Its Discovery to the Present Time' lists her volume of poems under her married name and gives her pseudonym.

"I used antiquarian methods in searching old files and following clues, and located, after much correspondence, her nephew, Dr. Frank Fee, a physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom I am indebted for data on her early life."

"Mary Eulalie Fee was born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, February 9, 1824, daughter of William Robert Fee, a native of Scott County, Kentucky, born in the pioneer days of 1793. She was thus one of the first few women poets of Southern birth, although I do not find her in Lucian Lamar Knight's valuable biographical dictionary of Southern literary people in the 'Library of Southern Literature.' Her mother, Elizabeth Dutton Carver, born at Castleton, Rutland County, Vermont, in 1795, was of the seventh generation from John Carver, first Governor of Plymouth. The mother and her parents crossed the Alleghanies in covered wagons and settled at Marietta, Ohio, in 1812, where, at seventeen, she became a school teacher, and is said to have been a 'great student of history, Shakespeare and the Bible.'

"Miss Fee was educated by the best private tutors in Cincinnati. Among her intimates were Tosso, perhaps the greatest violinist of the Middle West of the period; Alice and Phoebe Cary, and Henry Warrels, a great guitarist. Her home was at 'Dove Cottage,' built by her father at New Richmond, Ohio.

"Her husband, John Shannon, Jr., a California editor of the early fifties, was afterward one of the publishers of the Calaveras Chronicle. He established the Visalia Delta, a Democratic paper, in an intensely Southern settlement. As the result of a bitter newspaper controversy with William Gouverneur Morris—whose name suggests a connection with a talented family—editor of a Republican publication of that locality, he was shot to death by Morris in 1860 in a violent encounter. Shannon returned to the East in 1853 and married Miss Fee on January 31, 1854, going immediately to California, where I have a record of her residence as early as April 10, 1854.

"Her volume of poems, 'Buds, Blossoms and Leaves,' a well-printed book of vii, 194 pages, 4½ by 7 inches, has this title page: 'Buds, Blossoms and Leaves; Poems. By Eulalie. Cincinnati; Moore, Wiltstach & Keys. MDCCCLIV.' If there were no other evidence, its preface, dated June, 1854, indicates she was a resident of California when the book left the press.

"None of the poems show a California influence, and all were probably written before her departure. One is entitled 'To Frank—In California.' 'Lines' was 'suggested by the death of James D. Turner, who died in Nevada City, California, August 4th, 1851,' according to a note. 'The Desert Burial' resulted from the receipt of a letter on the death on the desert of an immigrant to California. The poems must have had a considerable circulation in this State, because to this day they are often found there in second-hand book shops.

"Depending upon the definition of the term, it may be declared she was hardly a California poet. She calls herself 'a Californian' in her correspondence with Eastern newspapers.

"From a scrapbook of her newspaper writings, I find she contributed a series, 'Travel Scenes,' written for the Daily Times of Cincinnati, after her arrival in California, beginning in April, 1854, and extending to December, 1854, the last date a few weeks before her death. In this scrapbook there are nine columns by her, 'Leaves From the Diary of a Californian.' . . .



There is also a story, 'Frank Waterford, a Tale of the Mines,' written for the Placer Democrat, published at Auburn by her husband. Following is a three-column story, 'A Lost Waif, Mining, in California,' dated Auburn, October, 1854. . . . All this is among the first California story-writing.

"In this scrapbook there is an announcement from the Daily Democratic State Journal, once published in Sacramento by the father of Joseph D. Redding, of a lecture by her on 'Home,' delivered at McNulty's Music Hall.

"Her California home was at the Junction House, in the Sierras, a stage station two miles from Auburn, where branched in the fifties the stage line from Sacramento to Dutch Flat and Yankee Jim's, one of the largest and liveliest mining camps in California. The retiring and idealistic poet, I learn from a pioneer, was the object of pride, love and interest to hundreds of young mining adventurers who daily passed the station, and her fame became wide in the mines.

"Dying in December, 1854, her obituary in the Auburn Whig says, 'She was generally known in this State as "Eulalie."' Her tombstone in an abandoned cemetery in Auburn had nothing on it but the word 'Eulalie.' Ambrose Bierce makes this graveyard one of the scenes of his story, 'The Realm of the Unreal,' and says the delapidated burial ground was a 'dishonor to the living, a calumny on the dead, a blasphemy against God.' It was removed a few years ago, and it seems no one knows what became of 'Eulalie's' remains."

### The Letter That Started Things

Law Offices, Geo. Cadwalader, 301 J Street,  
Sacramento, Oct. 31, 1883.

"Chas. A. Tuttle, Esq.,

"Dear Sir: I have had in my possession for some time, with the usual instructions to collect, nearly the whole of the bonded indebtedness of the town of Auburn, which, I believe, includes the real and personal property lying, as I recollect, within one mile of the Court House. I suppose I know the reasons which actuated your people in refusing to further acknowledge the validity of this indebtedness and I may not be mistaken in supposing that time enough has elapsed for them to see that sooner or later such indebtedness has to be taken care of. I would greatly prefer in room of the litigation proposed that I should be met by an influential committee of your citizens, with a view of ascertaining whether or not some satisfactory basis of adjustment could not be reached.

"I write this to you as an old-time resident and property holder of Auburn, with a view of having it exhibited and answered.

"The bonds I hold for Eastern clients, and I devoutly trust that some mutually agreeable conclusion is possible.

"Very truly yours, George Cadwalader."

The older residents of Auburn knew what the letter meant, but it took a meeting of the citizens at the courtroom and a full explanation before they realized that Auburn and its people were about to be sued in the United States court for the bonds of the heretofore city of Auburn, with accumulated annual interest, for a total sum of about \$80,000. The fact was, that Auburn had been incorporated by act of legislature on March 29, 1860, and that to aid the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company it had voted \$50,000 of city bonds, with eight per cent interest coupons attached, and neither bonds nor interest had been paid.

It was explained at the meeting that a United States judge had held that when a city had legally executed bonds, and they had fallen into the hands of innocent holders for value, the bonds could be sued on; and if the disincorporated community refused to pay, as in our case, the United States

court could appoint assessors and tax collectors and enforce the collection of taxes to pay the bonds. In some Eastern city—Memphis, as I recall it—these drastic measures were followed out in order to collect on a judgement in the United States court.

The citizens got busy; other meetings were called. Some protested they had objected and voted against the Auburn railroad bonds. The writer, with the receiver of the above letter, was appointed a committee to investigate. The writer bought of Isaac Stonecipher of Lincoln the bound volumes of the Placer Weekly Herald (1852 to 1872) for \$50. Search was made and the facts were found to be as follows: In 1859 the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Company was incorporated, the road to start at Sacramento and run via Folsom and Auburn to Nevada City. The road was constructed over the American River on an imposing single-span truss bridge, and reached a point called Auburn Station, about six miles below Auburn, the station being where the J. J. Brennan fruit orchard is now located, not far from where the old King stone farmhouse stands.

A beautiful certificate of stock lies before me. Although blank, it has the name of the president of the railroad company, J. E. Hale, signed to it, apparently ready to be filled out quickly and delivered. The central picture is a fine sample of the lithographer's art. It represents two very high and long trestle works, on each end of the bridge truss, with an engine, baggage car and two passenger cars. The engine has an enormously big and high smokestack, which emits a long, black, rolling mass of smoke. Near by is a public road and wire suspension-bridge. Low down, on a level with the highway, are the abutments of stone for both bridges, heavy and substantial-looking; while the towers for cables of the highway bridge are tall and very solid in appearance. Both bridges give an impression of solidity, both for the railroad company and for Sacramento County—but the railroad company got stuck at Auburn Station.

Auburn, in a few years, was to have another railroad pass her doors—an overland road, a government-aided railroad, which had for its main promoters men of great financial ability but of modest wealth themselves. They so controlled the money markets of California that Robinson and Bayerque, the main promoters of the smaller road, never could go beyond Auburn Station. That railroad, and its light 60-pound rails and 5-foot gauge, made much history for Auburn and Placer County, and even our adjoining county Eldorado, and its county seat, Placerville, as will appear further on. Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, of San Francisco, who was the attorney for Robinson and Bayerque when their railroad was in financial distress, recited to the writer their troubles and disappointments.

The State legislature, in 1860, passed an act authorizing the people of Auburn to vote on the proposition to subscribe \$50,000 of the stock of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad, to be paid when the road was completed and in working order to within thirteen miles of Auburn. This was a very popular measure in Auburn, and was strongly advocated by the papers. The election occurred on the 4th of June. The vote was 160 yeas, and not one in opposition. This report of a unanimous vote for the bonds quieted those who claimed they had been wise and voted against the proposition.

When it became evident that the Sacramento road via Folsom never would reach Auburn, the citizens hastily concluded to disincorporate. This the accommodating legislature did for them on March 30, 1868.

The subscription for the railroad bonds was to be paid by the bonds of the town of Auburn—in value, dollar for dollar, payable in twenty years, interest eight per cent. John Boggs, as tax collector, collected the taxes on said bonded indebtedness for several years and then ceased. There was a sort of feeling of justification for this, on the ground that as the railroad did not come nearer than six miles of Auburn, the town was excused from paying its bonds.

But other side issues began to appear. Robinson and Bayerque had mortgaged the rails of their road and the rolling stock for money to equip their road. Foreclosure proceedings were started and judgement obtained. J. E. Hale was mayor of Auburn, and also president of the railroad. He accepted service of summons in the foreclosure, and aided all he could in allowing the iron rails to be removed from Placer County. He had the agreement in writing that the Auburn railroad bonds would be given up and the debt canceled if he and the Auburn citizens would not obstruct the removal of the rails and the railroad personal property. Another reason was that the Central Pacific Railway Company would soon pass through Auburn and on to the East—pass entirely through Placer County for about 100 miles.

Robinson and Bayerque had offers of liberal assistance from Placerville and Eldorado County to build the railroad from Folsom East through Placerville and Eldorado County, at least to the rich mines at Virginia City.

The Central Pacific Railway people were not asleep to this danger. Rails were costly and it took many months to bring them from New York or London around Cape Horn. The longer they could keep the Robinson and Bayerque railroad material tied up in Placer the less distance the railroad could get up the mountains toward the rich Virginia City and Carson mines. Every obstruction seemed legitimate. The people were inflamed by speeches to the effect that they were being robbed of their road, already built to Auburn Station. The Central Pacific Railway was called the "Dutch Flat Swindle," and it was insisted that it would never go farther East than that town; the Robinson and Bayerque rails must not be removed.

Griffith Griffith told the writer that he at that time conducted a small stone quarry on the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad line, and that he was presented with two shares of its stock gratis, and was provided with an attorney to bring suit to prevent the rails from being removed. The Auburn Grays were sent down to overawe the shotgun rough element brought up from San Francisco to aid the railroad men in taking up the rails. As fast as the rails were taken up, the track-men were arrested by the Placer County sheriff; and they were as promptly bailed out by J. E. Hale, personally, on the promise of having the Auburn railroad bonds delivered up.

Wellington Swezey once told me of a night expedition he was induced to take. He was young and daring; and no real harm was intended—just a lark. The Central Pacific Railway had reached Newcastle. He rode with a young friend, a railroad man, in a buggy to Newcastle after dark, secured some spike-pullers and bars from the Central Pacific Railway sheds, and drove down towards Folsom. The two railroad engines of the opposition road generally stopped at Auburn Station through the night, and the object of the expedition was to pull up the spikes and remove the rails in some level place, so that the engines would run off the track when coming down early in the morning. There was no expressed intention to injure the engineers or firemen; the purpose was simply to run the engines off



the track and cause delay. The rails were taken up; but Swezey said he felt easier when he learned that both engines were in Folsom that night.

After much worry and great expense, the iron rails were taken up and laid down in Eldorado County, and the Robinson and Bayerque railroad got as far as Shingle Springs towards Placerville, which town, like Auburn, had voted bonds—\$75,000 I believe—to bring the Robinson and Bayerque road to that place, and possibly up over the summit and in reach of the rich mines of Nevada State. Later, Placerville was disincorporated, like Auburn, and got along in local affairs without city trustees for many years.

But let us come back to Auburn and the numerous court-house meetings, and to the letter that started things. A committee was appointed and raised \$600 as attorney's fees and incidental funds. The citizens subscribed on a percentage basis as they were assessed on the county assessor's books. They were too badly scared to let "George" do all the subscribing.

At one of the meetings Judge Hale recalled that he had received a letter from Robinson and Bayerque, or the parties who held the Auburn bonds, stating that if he, Hale, would assist, as mayor of Auburn and in other legal ways, and help the railroad people in getting the rails and other property out of Placer County, they would return the Auburn bonds. The meeting was adjourned, and the judge found the nearly forgotten letter in an old trunk in his wood-house. Negotiations were opened with the writers or their representatives. The answer came back that the citizens of Auburn had caused them an expense of \$3500 in gold by fighting the removal of the rails; the shotgun men also cost them that sum, or in all about \$10,500 in currency; and if he, Hale, would pay over that sum, the \$50,000 of Auburn bonds would still be returned. Judge Hale reminded the parties how he had befriended them under very adverse circumstances, when it was very unpopular to do so.

The whole matter was adjusted by Auburn agreeing to incorporate once more and issue \$10,500 in bonds. This was done midst great rejoicing on May 2, 1888. New bonds for \$10,500 were issued; the old bonds were returned; and Auburn has continued as a city of the sixth class ever since—and unafraid. Those 60-pound rails have, however, caused worry and sorrow to other people, as I will briefly relate.

In 1890, the writer, as Assemblyman from Placer County, sat in the Assembly chambers across the aisle from Assemblyman Henry Dibble, of San Francisco. L. H. Valentine, who afterwards became United States district attorney for the Southern District, was a member of the Assembly from Los Angeles City. He was very friendly to Eldorado County, having been born and raised in that county, I believe. Valentine soon informed me that Mr. Dibble had introduced a bill which he believed was aimed at Placerville. It was a very innocent little bill, which provided, in effect, that when any city, heretofore having been incorporated, was afterwards disincorporated, in such case the Governor of this State might appoint five competent citizens of said town as trustees thereof, which trustees might sue or be sued, legally, as if they had been regularly elected. The writer gives its contents from memory; but in substance, such was the import of the bill.

The writer had agreed to help Mr. Valentine and Eldorado County all he could, and to be especially vigilant so that the bill should not be called up for second reading when Mr. Valentine was out of the chamber.

Soon after, when Mr. Valentine had been called out of the room, the seemingly innocent bill came up with a lot of others for second reading. The writer rushed out and found Mr. Valentine, who came in—and the fireworks started; it appeared there was an agreement between the two members that the bill was not to be called up in the absence of Mr. Valentine. The whole object of the bill then came to the surface. It was aimed at Placerville. It was intended to pave the way to sue Placerville for about \$75,000 and interest for aid to the Robinson and Bayerque railroad in reaching Placerville; but those 60-pound rails only aided the railroad in getting to Shingle Springs. The outcome of the matter was that conferences were held between prominent citizens of Placerville and the bondholders; and it was agreed that Placerville should reincorporate and issue new bonds. A compromise figure was agreed upon—\$30,000, I was informed—and the old \$75,000 bonds were given up.

The writer fell heir to the Cadwalader letter, but he never learned what became of the \$600 subscribed for attorney's fees.

### First Memorial-Day Services in Auburn

The first Memorial-Day services in Auburn were held on Sunday, May 30, 1880. The legislature of California had a few years previously decreed that May 30 of each year should be one of the recognized legal holidays of the State. This day, commonly called Memorial Day, or Decoration Day, was to be observed in honor of the fallen Union soldiers, who died during the War of the Rebellion. The writer had attended the exercises, as carried out in the Eastern States, and also had observed how the custom was observed in the national cemeteries in the South, and how the Southern people honored their dead on May 28 of each year. Sweet flowers and precious memories were entwined together on those last days of May, and from the greatest general to the humblest drummer boy the fallen heroes each received his meed of praise and affection.

Such good women as Mrs. D. W. Lubeck, Mrs. George Reamer, Mrs. J. R. Crandall, and others, requested the writer to carry out, as near as possible, an imitation of the growing popular Decoration Day exercises for the fallen Union soldiers, principally for the benefit of the young boys and girls. The ladies furnished the white sheeting and flags, and the older school girls and young ladies willingly sewed on the ivy leaves and ever-green lettering and mottoes suitable for the day and occasion.

Several events of interest were connected with that first Memorial-Day service. There was another old soldier, not included in the published list, who marched with the ex-soldiers to the cemetery, an old soldier by the name of Hughes, living west of Auburn. He claimed to have been a soldier in President Jackson's time, in the first Seminole War, in Florida, in the year 1835. He became imbued with the idea that he ought to have a pension like the Civil War veterans, and persuaded the writer to assist him in his efforts; but under the pension laws then in force, and due to the lack of witnesses, and lapse of time, the effort failed.

Another incident of that day was the following: Early in the afternoon, while the ex-soldiers were falling in line to march to the cemetery, a comparatively young man appeared and asked permission to fall in with the ex-soldiers. He said he wanted to be fair and use no deceit, and stated that he "fit" on the other side, that his name was Archibald Brinkley, and that he had enlisted as a young man in a Virginia regiment, and had fought

in the Army of the Potomac under General Lee. Young Brinkley was quite tall and had dark eyes and hair. He fell into line and seemed to enjoy the companionship of soldiers once more. He was a quiet, steady man, and lived and worked for some time with the Collins family near Auburn. He told little about himself or his family—simply that he came from the South and had a married sister with a family there. Archibald Brinkley worked for the owners of the Auburn Orange Association for a time, and then drifted up into the mountains and worked in the mines. Later he worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as a section man and in construction work.

About the year 1879, while Dr. R. F. Rooney was public administrator of Placer County and the writer was his legal adviser, the local superintendent of the County Hospital informed the public administrator that a man by the name of Brinkley had died at the hospital; that he had been sick some weeks, and was supposed to be an indigent; and that the hospital authorities were about to bury the body in the Potter's Field, but in examining his clothes they found in his vest pocket two certificates of deposit aggregating \$1400. O. W. Hollenbeck, the banker, was interviewed and said the certificates were legal, when signed by the proper person, the money being left on deposit in the bank. The public administrator took charge of the estate, and the body was given a more decent burial than was at first intended, being interred in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. Brinkley was treated as a pay patient at the County Hospital. A bill for his nursing, board and clothing was filed, as also a doctor's bill to Dr. T. M. Todd, both of which bills were allowed; and after all fees were paid there remained \$965.40 in money.

The attorney asked Judge Myres to allow him to try and find Brinkley's heirs, so the money would go to his sister, if living, or, to her children, if dead. The request was granted, and the search began. No letters or writing could be found, except his name on some receipts, his identification signature in the bank, and his name and affidavit in the county clerk's office as he registered as a voter, part of the time as a Democrat, part of the time as a Republican. His name and affidavits were all the clue he left.

Brief duplicate notices were prepared, giving his name and approximate age, and stating that a small estate was under charge of the superior court of Placer County. This letter was sent to the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, and results were awaited. Soon the letters (sixteen in all) began to come in from the South and West. Some were amusing, notwithstanding the general sadness of the letters. One sister felt sure it was her brother who had gone to California after the war, and who had lost his leg at Gettysburg; another writer thought it was a relative who had lost his left arm at Fair Oaks, or "Seven Pines," as it is called in Virginia. All letters asked for full particulars—and especially how much money was left.

A general letter was now prepared, saying the unfortunate man was possessed of a completed body when he died, and that we were hunting for his true heirs, who could produce proofs of heirship. Finally, a lawyer in Richmond, Va., wrote that he believed he could find the true heirs; that his father, in the early part of the war, raised a regiment of Virginians who fought through the war, and that later Brinkley moved into Gates County, N. C., where there were still many families of the same name, and one in particular, in which a sister, who had died leaving nine children, had a



brother who had later gone West and finally to California. The Richmond colonel, father of the writer, had died; and the writer felt sure that as soon as private papers of his father, and especially the Confederate government records of his father's regiment, could be examined, he could identify the ex-soldier. In due time the proofs came, and the balance of the estate was distributed to the nephews and nieces of Archibald Brinkley, part directly to those who were of age, and part to the minors through their guardians, \$107.26 $\frac{2}{3}$  going to each heir.

Another interesting incident of that first Memorial Day at Auburn was the decorating of Confederate soldiers' graves as well as those of the Union soldiers, though not officially. It came about as follows: William M. Crutcher, a stanch Democrat from Kentucky, an old resident of Auburn, came to the writer as the procession was forming in front of the American Hotel, and asked if all the graves of the buried soldiers in the cemetery were to be decorated. He was informed that only those of the Union soldiers were to be decorated, as the services were to be as near like the customary national Decoration Day memorial services as possible. Mr. Crutcher pleaded that all the graves should be treated alike. Some of the buried soldiers had lived in Auburn. One had been a faithful county officer, had gone back home and enlisted in a home State regiment of the South, then came back to Auburn after the war, and had died in Auburn. He pleaded that they were all Americans, were brave men, and even here in the parade Mexican soldiers, Union soldiers, and ex-soldiers of the South were all fraternizing and marching to the common cemetery to honor the dead soldiers of part of the States.

While the writer was born and raised in the North, and held the strongest convictions as to the right and the wrong of the War of the Rebellion—that the Rebellion was altogether wrong in principle, wicked, and the handiwork of artful politicians—yet from family connections he was sympathetic towards all the officers and men of both armies. He had more cousins in the Southern army than in the Northern. All of them were Northern-born, but most of them moved to the South when young. One became a general, another an admiral; and two brothers had fought shoulder to shoulder in General Scott's army in Mexico. The war caught all the younger of these men in the South with their wives and families. This resulted in the older of them, West Pointers and naval officers, remaining with the Union forces and fighting against their own brothers and cousins in the South.

Mr. Crutcher was earnest, and suggested this plan: He, on his own responsibility, would go to the cemetery a little in advance of the four flower-girls, and would suggest to them that the committee marking the soldiers' graves had omitted to mark some of them with crosses, would point out to them six other graves of brave soldiers, and request that they also be decorated. The writer was detained at the Plaza for a time in forwarding all the marchers, buggies and carriages. Marshal Steven Ridley Chazotte was much exercised in his zeal to have the school children keep step like the old soldiers. As the parade passed on, Mr. Crutcher, or "Billie," as he was called by his close companions, wore a broad smile, for he had succeeded in having six Confederate graves well decorated by the flower-girls.

It is the sincere prayer of all true Americans that from Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, forward, there will be but one Decoration Day for all American soldiers of this our common country.

The writer once heard the following story relating to the long, bloody War of the Rebellion; a story of a taunt by an Englishman to a Union soldier, and the soldier's answer. The Englishman asked why it was that all the Northern States, with unlimited money and resources, with world commerce unhampered, with nearly twice as many soldiers, a great navy, and apparently all the worldly advantages in their favor, yet required four long, weary years to conquer the nine States of the South. The cool answer was, "We were fighting Americans."

### Grand Army Posts and Relief Corps

In a few years regular Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were organized in Newcastle, Auburn and other towns of the county; and as auxiliaries, the Ladies' Relief Corps supplemented the good work of the Posts in charity and good works.

The Post at Auburn, Belmont No. 101, was organized on January 22, 1886, and at one time had a large membership. They have a plot of ground on the western slope of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, where their patriotic memorial services are still held. There is a fine flag-pole, and some cannon set apart by the Federal government. Often a thousand or more people still gather on that dedicated spot, on May 30 of each year, to show their devotion to those who fought that the Union might be preserved.

### HIGH SPOTS IN THE CITY'S PROGRESS

The writer does not purpose here to give a consecutive chronological account of Auburn and its growth, but rather an occasional glimpse to show how its progress has kept pace with the growth of the county in general. Unfortunately, Auburn never had a pay-roll like Lincoln, Penryn, Rocklin and, latterly, Roseville. She grew slowly, as the county grew, in business, population and wealth. Many early efforts were made to build up enterprises, but these were generally either killed by harsh criticisms or failed because ill-timed or improperly located.

One of the failures was a cannery, built on the site of the present Auburn Hotel. Its non-success was mainly due to lack of fruit and to its being located on a good hotel site in the center of upper Auburn; so a good hotel it finally became.

Next was an attempt to locate a woolen mill. Ex-Congressman Luttrell would have moved his woolen mills here, but met discouragement from our own people. We had the drop of ditch water, the power, the electric lights, thousands of sheep going to and returning from the mountain ranges, and a good site on the edge of town; but scoffing indifference killed the plan.

Next, an effort was made to locate the Home for the Feeble-Minded, a public institution; but it went to Glen Ellen. Some of the old-timers laughed and said we had enough half-crazy people in and near Auburn already; so the State commissioners went elsewhere for a site.

Then a small knitting-mill for Alaska goods was advocated, but no encouragement was offered. Some wide-awake town got the small factory and soon had thirty-five girls and women at work on warm Alaska-knitted goods.

Next was a State Trades School. A fine site of several hundred acres was bonded, the most liberal terms for water and electric power were offered, and railroad switching tracks were adjacent to the land; but politics got mixed in the matter, and a most promising proposition went by the board.

Unfortunately, the very configuration of Auburn, as the city was laid out in the early days, was against progress. The old-timers were down in the older part of town; and there were just so many corner lots and good store sites. New-comers were not cordially received. The streets were steep and narrow towards the only railroad depot at that time, and also where the higher and comparatively level building sites lay. The propositions for new and better streets running to the upper parts of town were frowned down. Efforts were made by some of the most progressive to improve their surroundings by getting glass fronts, better sidewalks, and better streets; but these forward-looking citizens were met by their landlords and neighbors with the slogan of civic stagnation, "It is good enough; we have been here for forty years, and we have done well enough; and if you are not satisfied, move out." The dare was taken. The W. G. Lee Company's department store; McLaughlin, the druggist; Anderson Bros., jewelers; and a furniture store quietly bargained for the building of up-to-date store rooms on the large triangular place in the upper part of town. Home building lots were being offered for sale at reasonable prices near by. In April, 1906, five stores were emptied down town, and the new center block was occupied. W. A. Freeman, on his hotel bus, calling "All aboard for Auburn" to witnesses, jurors, and country business men at the county seat, drove the now awakened down-towners nearly crazy. They saw ruin and a deserted old town before them. They had scoffed at the inevitable too long.

### "Dog Days"

Hot August weather is often called "dog days," a time when the dogs get the rabies and snarl and bite at their friends and enemies alike. This period, as a rule, only lasts a few weeks at most; but unfortunately for Auburn and its healthy growth, civic "dog days" lasted, with certain of its citizens, for nearly twenty years. The disease got into social and political affairs. Some were even persecuted if they changed their place of residence. In fact, the disease has apparently only lately died out, with the passing of the older citizens of both parts of town, for the contagious malady laid hold of the up-town boomers also when they got in the ascendant so strongly. They succeeded in getting better mail facilities, because they deserved them; but they went too far with their rivalry. The new up-town post office, by wish or otherwise, was called East Auburn Post Office. Then the up-town business men and citizens got the rabies in its most virulent form, considering the solidarity and growth of Auburn. The map-makers, in their zeal to be correct, located Auburn down the ravine somewhere; then they inserted the figure 3, indicative of the distance to the next town, East Auburn; and then the figure 3 between this town, that legally had no existence, and Bowman. The hotels, stores, and even banks, had the silly words, "East Auburn," much too prominent on their stationery. The craze affected Auburn and most lines of public service in the whole State, and generally to the hurt of Auburn. Many business transactions were dated East Auburn, a place that had no legal existence. Telegrams were sent from and received at a non-existing town. Men's financial standings were listed from East Auburn in cases where, for forty years before, the listings had been made from Auburn; hence more troubles.

The convalescence and awakening took place suddenly when the government changed the name of the up-town post office to Auburn and put



in a contract or down-town accommodation office, called "Branch A." The main office was not moved into another building; the troublesome word, "East," was simply dropped—and three-fourths of the people of the city found themselves residents of Auburn. For over half a generation, children have been born and raised in a place that never has existed. But we hope the dog-days are over, the harmful disease is ended.

### The Old Cannon

For many years, as far back as 1857 at least, there was a tall flag-pole located at the corner of Commercial and Court Streets, near the southeast corner of the old Temple saloon building, and near by it was stationed the big iron cannon, hung on large, heavy blocks and wooden wheels. According to the best account the writer has of this old cannon, it was jointly owned by patriotic citizens of Auburn and Ophir. The two towns alternated annually in its use for the sunrise salutes on the Fourth of July. One particular year when it was Auburn's turn to celebrate with the sunrise salute, the powder was got ready, but early in the morning the cannon was heard booming down at Ophir. The Ophir boys had quietly hauled the cannon to Ophir during the night, and celebrated very early on the morning of the Fourth; and to carry the joke farther, they hid the gun in the bottom of Stephen Jamison's reservoir, where it lay for several years. The hiding-place being disclosed, the Auburn people hauled the cannon back to the Temple building. It was finally taken off its carriage and lay on the ground for several years; but after the death of George Crisman, his daughter had it planted in the ground, to be used as a hitching-post. Later it was removed to Sierra Park and mounted on a large base of granite quartz. The flag-pole was taken down when it became old and dangerous.

### Music Hall

Music Hall was situated on a lot forty-four feet wide and 300 feet long, more or less, which ran southerly from Washington Street, like an old-fashioned mining claim of uncertain depth. The hall itself was about eighty feet long, with a good stage at the south end. It was originally called Armory Hall, and was used by the Auburn Grays as a drill hall. Later it was sold to certain trustees of the Auburn Brass Band. This was in 1871. In 1891 it was sold to the Auburn City Hall Association, and the following January a more complete deed was made to the association.

The old hall was a noted place, and served the people of Auburn for different purposes from early days to 1892—as a drill hall, and for band practice, dancing, theatricals, skating rink, archery hall, political conventions, district fairs, and other purposes. It was the only hall in town. The theatrical people rated Auburn as "a good show town, but with poor accommodations."

Dr. T. M. Todd was a fine violinist and musician, and was always planning to have better musical companies visit Auburn. That generally meant guarantees. The writer recalls that on one occasion he secured the Boston Quintette Company, then a first-class troupe. There was a heavy guarantee to be raised. The Doctor, Charley Adams and others raised the guarantee. A good program, fostered by the Doctor, often brought lovers of good music from Dutch Flat, Colfax, Forest Hill, and the near-by towns below Auburn. The hall faced the cross-street, between Hollenbeck's Bank and the Walsh shoe shop. There were numerous dancing parties, but about

once a year a real ball was given, with good Sacramento music and a fine supper at the American Hotel. Then the Pioneers turned out.

### A Mexican Celebration

Back in 1873, on September 16, the writer witnessed in Auburn the celebration of the Mexican Independence; in fact, the celebration continued over two days. Tuesday was the real holiday, but the merry-making began at 11 p. m. on Monday evening. Young ladies sang the Mexican national hymn, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. A salute of twenty-one guns was given the national flag, and the Declaration of Mexican Independence was read. Tuesday, at sunrise, the celebration was resumed with another salute of twenty-one guns, singing of the national hymn, and music by the Auburn Brass Band. An oration was then delivered by Mr. Angel Calvillo. Towards evening the celebration was again resumed, with more salutes, and more singing by the Mexican girls. A procession was formed, flags were flown, and banners and torches were used. The Auburn Brass Band headed the procession through the main streets of the town and back to the Plaza, where there were more speeches, singing and salutes. The celebration was ended with a grand national ball at Music Hall.

It was at this or another ball at Music Hall that the writer witnessed the settling of the dust in a peculiar mode. Mr. Romero, Sr., a Chileno, and Mr. Charles Hellwig, the harness-maker, came on the dance floor with a dampened woolen blanket. Each catching a corner, they mopped forward and backward, up and down the long hall, reversing hands. The men were of about the same size and wore the usual high-heeled boots; their long-tailed coats touched the floor, and the impression left on the writer was as if they had thrown down the challenge, "If anyone is looking for a shindy, please step on the tail o' me coat." The dust was gathered up, leaving the floor slightly dampened, with no resulting damage to the many elegant dresses worn by the ladies.

### The Opera House

The old Music Hall had well-nigh served its day about 1890. It was too far from the residence center of town. The electric street lights were not numerous or bright on Washington Street on a dark, rainy night. Colonel Davis, General Hamilton, W. A. Freeman, the writer, and many others started the proposition for an opera house more nearly in the center of the residence population. A rule swung around the present opera-house site, on the map, showed that it was at the exact center, touching the residences on the river hills and the ridge west of the ravine. A big triangular space was in front, and seven streets centered in or near the wide streets. An architect drew the plans on a liberal scale. The stage was forty feet deep and fifty-five feet wide. The grooves were placed eighteen feet above the floor, as required by the best-made scenery at that time. The scenery was painted in Chicago and framed by a San Francisco artist.

Everything was going just lovely, when the hot August weather again began downtown. A rival corporation was started, called the Auburn City Hall Association. Other land was added to their site, and a brick building seventy-five feet wide and nearly 100 feet long was started, with stores beneath, and a town hall and theater with galleries, upstairs. As a consequence, the Opera House Company began to lose some of its subscriptions; but its promoters persevered, borrowed money, and finished a very creditable building which would seat about 700 people.

The Opera House was opened by the Dr. Bill Troupe, who had played in Paris, London and New York, and were returning East after playing two weeks in San Francisco. Governor Markham and staff were invited to open the Opera House, the Governor and staff occupying opposite boxes. The gubernatorial party was given a chicken dinner in their car before leaving for Sacramento, while the Dr. Bill Troupe caught the midnight train for the East. The tickets were \$2.50 each, and the house was filled.

Another incident of the opening night is worthy of mention. As the troupe had played in Paris, it was rumored that the girls might be a little frisky; but Colonel Davis, General Hamilton, and William Freeman vouched for the high standing of the troupe and gave assurance that Auburn and the Governor's party would be pleased with the play. Certain of the good sisters of the town, however, would not be satisfied till they had gone to the depot and met the incoming train and troupe. The manager was sought and urged to eliminate any Parisian features of the play and give Auburn and the Governor's party and staff a very modest little performance.

The manager had the positive assurance that he would not miss the Eastern overland train that night. The drayman was on hand to carry the trunks and baggage to the depot on time. Moreover, the house was filled, the ticket-office returns were good, and the Governor and his staff smiled their best; so the manager of the troupe put Auburn for that one night on the regular Paris, London, Chicago, and San Francisco circuit. The good sisters who had hunted up the manager, and got his promise, said the kicking and short dresses were "just scandalous."

But the "dog-days" continued for a time. The Opera House Company had secured a fine opera house in the exact center of town and population; and the members of the company seemed satisfied. The directors borrowed the necessary \$5000 to pay off their debts, and finally were so satisfied with the center-of-town Opera House that they deeded the building lot to the mortgage-holder—and ten of the principal stockholders waived the \$1000 of stock held by each, and quietly bore the loss.

The opposition theater and stores, meantime, approached completion. The stores were occupied for a time; the upper floor was partly finished, so far that political gatherings could be held there; but debts pressed the promoters. The last possible dollar was subscribed and put into the unfortunate enterprise; yet the unfinished building was finally sold to an enthusiastic old Auburn resident for a consideration of about \$9000. He neglected to carry insurance, and the property later burned down. The whole question of an opposition theater was an unfortunate mistake. The citizens of Auburn could hardly afford even to have one in the center of town. The promoters of the first one lost about \$20,000, but have a well-equipped theater, still functioning. The opposition building was a fine-looking structure, and must have cost not less than \$30,000—and what a sad wreck remains! The remnants of the front and lot were rented during the war for a gathering-place for scrap iron, etc.; and over the once pretentious portal are the forlorn words, "Auburn Junk Co."—once Armory Hall, later Music Hall, and now a bitter remembrance. About \$40,000 was foolishly wasted in two theater enterprises; but "dog-days" can happen most any time of the year if factions will foolishly contend.



### The County Court House

The old Placer County court-house, built in 1854, is shown in the view of Auburn in 1857, reproduced in this book, on a rolling hill near the upper left-hand corner of the picture. It was a well-built wooden structure of two stories, with plastered walls. Leading from a door on the east side out of the court room, on the second floor, was an iron bridge which led to the top of the brick jail built by Henry Thomas Holmes about the year 1857. The clerk's office and treasurer's office occupied the upper part of the jail building. The jailer's rooms and kitchen were on the next floor below, and the cells and jail proper, a half-story and sub-basement, at the bottom. The old court-house was about 40 by 60 feet in size, with a small bell tower on top of the house for the present historic old court-house bell, described elsewhere. Two half-winding stairways met on a landing opening into the court-room. A full-page view of the old court-house and jail faces page 33 of this history.

The Plumas County court-house, the writer is informed, was built about the same time, at Quincy, that ours was built in Auburn; and both were similar in construction.

The people began agitating for a new court-house about 1888 or 1890, but some opposition showed itself. There was talk of a new county in the mountains, with Truckee as a county seat, taking in the eastern ends of Sierra, Nevada and Placer Counties. Again, as county seats and county boundaries were defined in the new constitution of 1879, the question was left open in such manner that in time there might be a shifting of county boundary lines that would make Lincoln a county seat. Under these circumstances the board of supervisors were anxious to have a modern court-house built. In fact, quite generally over the State second and substantial court-houses were being built. The matter of the new court-house was submitted to the people once or twice, but the voting of bonds was refused by the people.

Finally the supervisors began levying and collecting a small five-cent tax each year, and after a few years had about \$27,000 accumulated in a court-house fund. The people at large, in 1894, had concluded that it was time to have a new court-house; and when the matter was again submitted to them, on August 7 of that year, they voted in favor of \$80,000 bonds for the purpose. Plans had been adopted, and the granite first story was then building. There seemed to be some friction between the supervisors and the contractors, whether through intent on the part of the contractors to over-reach, or because of stubbornness or incompetence on the part of the supervisors, at this late day it is hard to tell. The old court-house was rolled northeasterly on the ample grounds, and served while the new one was going up.

The people themselves became interested and asked for certain changes and conveniences. The present assessor's room was at first intended as the supervisors' room. It was to have marble wainscoting and a few extra touches in beautification. The fixed location of the court room was the key for other changes. The judge and all attorneys insisted that the clerk's office should be on the same floor and near the court room, and all parties insisted that as the county clerk was the clerk of the board of supervisors, and the two offices were closely related, the clerk's and supervisors' rooms should therefore be adjoining; and finally it was worked out as now arranged.

The plans originally called for three flights of stone steps, costing about \$6000 for each flight, the third set projecting southeasterly from the present auditor's office. To many taxpayers, and especially those who were to use the court-house most, this plan seemed wasteful of public money and an injury to the looks of the building; so they urged the omission of the eastern flight of steps and the putting in of an elevator to the court-room hallway. The east steps were omitted, but no elevator was put in. It was said that the south flight of steps was innocently planned, and bid for, as suitable for level ground, but that when the actual steps were ready to be put in, the ground was found to slope sharply to the south, so that the foundations and lower steps had to be put in as extras, and at an extra price.

There was a suit started about the stairs to the upper gallery. The plans called for iron steps, but they were nearly finished in wood before it was discovered. When suit was started, the iron steps were put in.

All the halls, without doubt, were and are too wide and wasteful of space. The present auditor's office was made from one of these too large and roomy halls. The north end of the same floor has recently been made into a stenographer's room for the district attorney's offices. It may be truly said that there never has been sufficient office room in the building since it was erected. The jail occupies much valuable space on the ground floor of the south wing; but it would be troublesome to rearrange the building now, because there are no plans extant. Soon after the building was completed, years ago, the plans disappeared from the clerk's office. The corner-stone has the figures "1894."

Although the building cost too much money, and there was some dissatisfaction while it was building, yet it can be truthfully said that Placer County came nearer furnishing all the materials for its court-house than most counties. The solid granite foundation walls and steps came from Rocklin; the beautiful terra cotta bricks, arches and trimmings for the two upper stories came from Lincoln. Lime and lumber were also in the county in abundance. Unfortunately, our iron mine closed down in 1881. The slate roof came from Eldorado County, adjoining us on the south. It is a building solidly built and of imposing appearance; and, barring an occasional noisy train passing up over the cut-off, it is a quiet, orderly place to transact court and county business.

#### Local Effects of the Railroad Strike of 1894

For a long time before the general railroad strike and tie-up of 1894, trouble had been pending between the Pullman sleeping-car builders of Chicago and their employees. Finally, the disputes widened out so that it developed into a strike of almost all railroad employees against such railroads as continued to haul the Pullman sleeping cars.

The strike began in California about July 1, 1894; at least, it was in full swing in Sacramento on July 3, when engines were chained to the rails by the strikers, Pullman cars were run onto side tracks, and there was much commotion in the passenger depot, though the writer saw no destruction of property. At first, local passenger traffic was not interfered with, but no trains with Pullman cars were allowed to proceed.

The writer and other Auburn citizens were marooned in Sacramento on July 3. The new court-house at Auburn was to be dedicated on July 4, and the officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge were to have the matter in

charge. These officers could not reach Auburn by reason of the tie-up. Local trains were promised to run east, but they were not started; so the Auburn people chartered a large stage and were driven up late in the night at \$3 per ticket.

In order to give a clear and correct statement of local conditions resulting from the tie-up, the writer quotes from the Placer Herald of July 7, 1894.

"The great railroad strike is still on, and it may be for some time to come. The Railway Union boys are determined, and have enlisted the sympathy and the aid of every labor organization in the country to the extent of stopping all trains from one end of the country to the other. The latest is that the strikers are still masters of the situation, although a few trains have been moved in the far East under guard of United States troops. No blood has been shed, although there have been many hand-to-hand encounters between the Union and railroad officials or United States troops. The strikers have all along contended that they would not molest trains not carrying Pullmans, but it was not until yesterday that the railroad offered to run the freight and mail trains without sleeping cars attached. It is reported that the Southern Pacific Company gave such an order."

The foregoing seems to be a fair statement of the situation. There was a general sympathy for the railroad men. No property had been destroyed so far, but the deprivation of the mails, and especially the daily newspapers, began to provoke the people. Many of the towns, also, were poorly supplied with food. A photograph of those days shows five heavily loaded four-horse freight wagons going up "Mile Hill," nearing Billy Ware's place. These teams were evidently from Sacramento, with supplies for the Forest Hill Divide. In one week's time there were five stages or wagons running out of Auburn in different directions, carrying passengers, besides a great number of freight teams bringing supplies into Auburn. Ice had to be hauled from Sacramento for the use of the people.

I quote further from the Herald to show how the strike was affecting our fruit business.

"Placer County is probably the heaviest loser of any county in the State of California so far, by reason of the strike. One of her principal industries is fruit-growing. She ships her products East and depends on the Eastern markets entirely. About fifty cars, averaging \$500 a car, or \$25,000, are on the road between here and their destination and are, of course, totally destroyed. Besides, there are ten or twenty carloads at the depots ready for shipment, and they have been dumped. The entire crop of Hale's early peaches are a loss on the trees, being too ripe for use. The blackberry crop is also lost. Apricots are ripe, but most of them will be dried. Thus, it will be seen that probably Placer County's loss through over-ripe fruit so far will reach at least \$75,000. It certainly is \$10,000 a day, as the fruit now ripening brings the highest prices. In another fortnight the peaches, pears, plums and apples will be ripe. If the trains do not run within the next week, our entire fruit crop will bring nothing—practically a total loss."

Reports were flying in Auburn, though some may not have been authentic. One item in the paper states:

"No mails arrive or leave Auburn except by stage to the upper portion of the county, to Georgetown and Grass Valley. Papers are furnished every day, however, by our enterprising newsdealer, W. H. Sawyer. Later: George J. Morgan left last evening for Sacramento, and will bring up the San Francisco and Sacramento mail this morning."



Another note says:

"Company D caused some little excitement last Wednesday evening when it marched, under command of Captain Tuttle, to the station and camped there forty strong, with five rounds of ammunition. They were ordered there by General Diamond of San Francisco, to intercept and capture a train of strikers bound from Truckee to Sacramento to assist their brother workmen at that place."

It was reported that about 8 p. m. a message came that Company D was not needed at the depot; so the company returned down town. In the meantime about 150 strikers came down from Truckee, passed the station, and reached Sacramento. The rumor was that Superintendent Wright, of the railroad company, telegraphed the track-walker at Auburn to open the switches and run the strikers onto the side track. Sheriff Conroy replied that he would hold the train if it stopped, but he would not permit anyone to open the switches or allow them to be spiked and thus endanger human life.

Many doubtful dispatches reached Auburn during the strike. One was to the effect that the strikers in Chicago had disarmed the United States troops and taken complete possession of the city. Some of these dispatches were:

"Strike not yet off, but fruit and passenger trains are running. Eighteen cars of fruit shipped from Placer this week."

"Passenger trains are running every day, though irregular and armed with United States deputy marshal, regulars and militia, and under guard of soldiers camped at every station and bridge."

On July 21 a newspaper comment stated that Company D was drilling every Saturday and Tuesday evening on the street. On July 28 it was said that Company D was called to Truckee the previous Monday and left on the midnight train, with Lieutenant Tyler in command. A Roseville item states: "The United States soldiers are still with us and we can rest easy, for we are well protected."

On August 4 Company D was still at "Camp Truckee" doing guard duty for the railroad tracks and bridges; but on August 11 it returned from Truckee, after doing guard duty for sixteen days, and the strike was ended.

Meantime, the dedication of the new court-house at Auburn was held on July 4 before a large audience. There was a large parade, consisting of the Auburn Band, Company D, the G. A. R., floats, fire companies, Newcastle Band, officers of the day, supervisors, city trustees, citizens in carriages, and horsemen. In the absence of the Grand Lodge Masonic body, Judge J. E. Prewett laid the corner-stone in an appropriate manner, and gave an able address.

#### Odd Fellows' Hall

The Odd Fellows' Hall was built the same year as the court-house, in 1894. H. T. Holmes, in his recollections, given elsewhere, says:

"I also erected two large stone buildings for stores, also a large brick building for a store in Auburn. These buildings also remain intact at the present time. The brick building mentioned is now owned by Mr. John Worsley partly, and partly by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the upper story having been sold by myself to the order some time before I sold the lower stories to Mr. Worsley. I do not know of another building in this State where the upper story is sold to one party and the lower to a second party—two separate owners upon the same land."

For many years, however, there was another property owned in Auburn under similar conditions. The Masonic Lodge room was owned by Masons, while the lower story of the building in which it was located was owned by others.

In the early nineties, the Odd Fellows' Lodge room in the old building becoming too cramped and small for the growing organization, the lodge determined to move out and build elsewhere. After some friction as to where the new lodge room should be erected, a lot was selected in sight of the court-house and opposite the elementary-school lot. The structure is a large two-story brick building, with three store rooms below and a fine high-ceiling lodge room above, and with a banquet hall and ample ante-rooms in addition. It is on the corner of East Street and Lincoln Way, and faces the largest triangle street in the city. Many other orders also meet in this spacious lodge room.

### Masonic Temple

About 1910 the Masonic bodies began agitating the question of acquiring a new home. The order owned no banquet hall, but rented an adjoining room. It was quite generally agreed that a new location would be advisable; but where? Committees were appointed and reports made, questionnaires were sent out, and test votes were occasionally taken. The sentiment was nearly unanimous that the new home should be located above a part of the center block, on the large triangle fronting the opera house. It was finally decided to buy the ground and one-story building conducted by the W. G. Lee Company as a department store. Ten feet additional width was purchased for stairway purposes.

The committees and lodges did not unduly hasten matters, taking five years to deliberate and inspect numerous plans. The Masonic Hall Association, with a capital stock of \$20,000, was formed, and the foundation stone and basement were purchased. A. D. Fellows, a local architect, was requested to prepare plans for the future temple. Although not a Mason when engaged, Mr. Fellows entered into the spirit of the plans so heartily that he soon became a member of the fraternity. He worked with zeal towards the completion of the temple, which really became his monument. He was a sick man during the building, being compelled to go to the hospital for a time, and did not live long after the completion of the temple.

The Gladding-McBean Company made a very flattering offer to the building committee, agreeing that as times were slack and they desired to aid in putting up a creditable building in the county, they would put up the terra cotta front at cost, or \$2890; and on a second estimate, a year later, they placed the cost at \$2790. The architect and the pottery company worked together, and the front of the temple is considered very ornate and classical in design.

The corner-stone bears the date 1915. War industries were being mobilized, and prices went up accordingly; and the structure that we had hoped to build for \$25,000 required an outlay, with original cost of foundations, of over \$50,000. The temple is neatly and conveniently finished inside, and is a real ornament to our city.

### Auburn's High School

For many years Auburn boasted of a small college, called Sierra Normal College. It was built to aid three young Eastern teachers who liked the location and brought some money with them. The school was located where

the present high school stands. The certificates in aid of the school were gradually bought up by the three teachers in cash or tuition dues until the young men owned the plant. The ownership finally fell into the hands of Dr. Ward, now of Woodland. Later, the plant was rented by several private teachers; and finally it became the Placer County High School, in 1901.

In 1914 the school was reorganized into the Placer Union High School, there being then two high schools in the county. In 1906 the present brick building was erected. That was the year of the great San Francisco fire, and the contractor experienced great difficulty in completing the building as contracted for. With some remodeling and additions, the building has been made to serve the needs of the community since 1906.

### Elementary Schools of the City

Before 1915 there were two large square wooden school buildings on the public-school lot, together containing sixteen rooms. From early days there had been one building, and later two, well to the rear on the lot.

During the period when the branch railroad, commonly called the "cut-off," was building from Rocklin to Colfax (1909-1912), the superintendent of that improvement and of others in Placer County was an experienced engineer by the name of A. J. Barclay. While the construction work was in progress, Mr. Barclay built and owned a dwelling-house here, and was a citizen of Auburn. A man of sound sense and engineering ability, he gave of his spare time to the service of the city where he lived. He said, in effect, "If my experience as an engineer is of value to you, you have but to request and command me." Such an offer could not be rejected. He was elected a member of the board of city trustees, and also mayor, and gave valuable service to the city in that capacity. As he had helped the Masonic Temple in Reno, Nev., he offered his services to the corporation then building the Auburn Masonic Temple. Several of the members of the board of directors having resigned, Mr. Barclay and other practical builders were elected on the board; and it is needless to say that the architect's plans and specifications were strictly lived up to thenceforward. But it is of Mr. Barclay's services to the public during the erecting of the city's fine elementary-school building that we wish to speak. Auburn was about to build a first-class elementary school of a fine classical design; and Mr. Barclay was asked to stand for the office of school trustee, and was elected and put in charge of the construction work. The contractor became embarrassed during the erection of the building, and finally died; but Mr. Barclay held the contractor's bondsmen strictly to what the contractor had agreed to build. The bonds voted were \$45,000, but \$2000 in addition was raised by the school district and added to the fund, making possible a better building, costing, all told, \$47,000. Good chairs or settees, however, were still lacking for the auditorium, and Mr. Barclay led off in this matter; and with the citizens making subscriptions for from one to four chairs, the auditorium was soon properly seated.

In addition to building the cut-off for Mr. Harriman, with its perfect grade and seventeen different tunnels, all costing, it is said, \$15,000,000, Mr. Barclay found time in the evenings to lend his great administrative and engineering ability to his fellow citizens of Auburn, just at a time when they were most needed. The Auburn elementary school building is the admiration of all visitors.



### City Sewer System

In 1891 and 1892 Auburn had seven hotels. The Putnam House was generally mentioned first, as it was a sort of tourist's hotel, and held out the glad hand to the Oakland spring and fall visitors. These visitors from the modern Athens were very numerous on our streets; but at the end of a certain season they were gone—and never returned, the reason being that the town did not have a modern sewer system, which was true.

The town had reincorporated on May 2, 1888, however; so the machinery of city government was at hand, ready to put in motion for installing a modern plant. The Waring system was adopted, and the whole city was sewerred with four-inch, six-inch and twelve-inch pipes, like the city of Memphis, Tenn. As the site of the city is rolling and many of the streets have heavy grades, a single twelve-inch pipe serves most of the city from Predom's garage down the ravine street to the first culvert, and thence to the north side of the ravine to the septic tank belonging to the city. At first many automatic Alameda flushers were installed, but they were later abandoned. The sewer system cost the city many thousands of dollars, and works satisfactorily.

By reason of bad fires, most of our small hotels have from time to time been destroyed; so at the present time we have only two large hotels. The old American should have been repaired when last damaged, but instead it was torn down in part and converted into a one-story business building—another case of bad judgment. Old Auburn, without an American Hotel, faced stagnation. Even Colonel Davis, D. W. Lubeck, and others tried to have a new hotel put up on the site of the Temple building; but they met with no encouragement.

### City Lighting System

In 1886 George Hill and Frank Bell began putting in a lighting system for the town. The drop in the ditch was used, a drop of 125 feet, starting near the F. Closs place north of Auburn, the head of water, confined in a pipe, generating the power. Hill soon sold out, and Bell died; but the plant continued to be carried on under the name of Bell Electric Company.

Since the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's system was perfected, the Bell system has taken its energy in bulk from that company, and runs the city lighting and power system under the general supervision of the State commission governing public utilities.

### Street Improvements

About the year 1913 the city proceeded to put in a good graded street down Auburn Ravine to the State highway, on the edge of the city, below the second culvert. The State highway was sixteen feet wide. The city made its ravine road two feet wider to Nevada Street. The road was first correctly graded and two substantial culverts were erected; and then a first-class cement road was put in. At the same time, the city put in a large cement septic tank on a city-owned piece of land on a branch of the main ravine, southwest of the city.

In 1914 a small bond issue was voted, and a sixteen-foot graded cement road or street was laid from the ravine street up Lincoln Way to the railroad right of way near the Freeman Hotel. There was a provision in the contract that individuals should pave in front of their lots out to meet the city paving in the middle of the street. It is praiseworthy that all citizens

but one promptly met this requirement, and this gap was filled in soon afterward. Thus the contractor was able in one job to pave from curb to curb the whole length of the main street through the city.

It soon became apparent to the taxpayers and trustees of Auburn that there should be additional street paving, if the city was to keep pace with other progressive places. Certain cross-streets and residential streets were of such importance as to require cementing. Several near-by streets also were improved together with these in a district system. Under this plan the lot-owners paid for the paving in front of their holdings to the center of the street.

There were three other streets of such importance that it was deemed proper for the whole city to bear the cost of the improvements. These were, first, the extension of the State highway from Grass Valley, from the city limits at the northwest corner to the main city paving at the corner of Lincoln Way and the Newcastle road; next, Sacramento Street from the plaza, down town, to the railroad crossing towards Long Valley, as also the continuation of High Street, at "The Pines," southerly to its intersection with Sacramento Street near the old Munson house; and lastly, Colfax Avenue or road from where it entered the city limits near its northeast corner, southwesterly along the old established street past the Lowell and Meredith places, thence southerly through the eastern end of the Conroy homestead, and through the railroad subway, thence southerly skirting the Freeman Hotel premises, and thence westerly down old Railroad Street to the west limit of the railroad right of way. By this route the paving runs part of the distance over the government railroad right of way; and the decision as to where it should run was a matter for compromise and adjustment with the railroad company, the idea seeming to be, to pave along the established Auburn streets, but as far away from the railroad tracks as possible, reserving to the railroad corporation the right to widen or change the depot grounds, if necessary. This necessitated considerable grading through the Conroy property and other lots east of the subway.

The last three improvements seemed a necessity, because the State roads from Grass Valley and Colfax to the city limits were good paved State roads. Also the Long Valley dirt road was fairly good to the railroad crossing. From there, and from the end of the Grass Valley and Colfax State roads to the cemented streets near the center of the city, the three intervening streets were rough and rocky.

The city called a bond election in the sum of \$75,000 for these improvements. The election was favorable, and the bonds were issued and sold to one of our local banks.

The material called Willite was selected as the paving material for the above-mentioned connecting streets. The Grass Valley and Long Valley sections have been completed, and the Colfax section also. These last-mentioned connecting streets are paved to a width of sixteen to twenty-two feet, while the cement-paved portions of the city streets are paved the whole width of the streets, with gutters and curb lines.

The trustees, in making these improvements, followed the provisions of the State Improvement Acts of 1911 and 1914. A sample, from the work done in 1923, might be called the Orange Street District, which included Lewis, Orange, Orange Extension, Finley east to Olive Street, and Agard past the high-school grounds. New sewers were laid, and several manholes were put in. The property-owners paid for the street improvements or a

ten-year series of bonds were issued. Seventy-five per cent of the cost of the street-paving was paid when the work was finished.

High Street, which is mostly straight and nearly level, was cemented from the southwest corner of the high-school grounds to near the railroad subway—from Cleveland Street to the subway twenty-two-foot paving, all the balance of the street from curb to curb. Cleveland Street, Cherry Avenue, Magnolia Avenue, and Tennis Way were paved from curb to curb. The streets by and back of the old Tuttle place, clear to and beyond the County Hospital, were cemented most of the way from curb to curb. Pine Street, Almond Street, and one block of East Placer were cemented from curb to curb. Commercial Street was cemented past the court-house, down Court Street, to near the Newcastle road, from curb to curb. The dangerous, narrow opening eastward from the town plaza was widened out by a retaining wall to thirty-two feet, and then filled and cemented, making a safe driveway to the eastern part of Auburn.

The Willite system will make two and three-fourths miles of grading and paving, which with the cement-paving will aggregate four and one-half miles of good paved streets put in during the past two years, in addition to that of former years—about one and a half miles more—or a grand total of six miles.

### The Fire Department

The "Rattlers" was the name of our first fire company. The company got its new cart March 3, 1888, and about the same time a truck and extension ladders. The company soon moved into its new fire house at the head of Railroad Street.

The second company, Hose Company No. 2 (the down-town company), was organized February 18, 1888, and later got its hose cart, costing over \$500. A pike-pole, chain, rope and ladders were also presented to the company; and in time a fire house with company office was built.

On May 19, 1888, the Grass Valley and Nevada City companies visited Auburn, and our water pressure was tried out. The extreme down-town pressure is 300 feet; the pressure at the public school and Odd Fellows' Hall is 250 feet. The water-works were new and in good order. The force of the projected stream is such that inch boards one foot wide were torn off an old stable fifty feet away. Also, boards were split by the great force of the water, and bricks from the cornice of an old building were torn out at the same distance. Under full pressure, it took six men to hold the nozzle steady in front of the schoolhouse test.

Later, a third company was organized by men drafted from the old companies. It was located at the central block, and was provided with a good cart and chemical apparatus.

The board of trustees has always been very generous to the Auburn firemen, in old times paying their poll-tax. The trustees have always provided many hundreds of feet of hose to each company; and it takes the best quality to stand our water-pressure.

In June, 1916, the city bought three high-powered Buick cars for the department, and there has always since been a merry race to determine who should drive the cars when the fire bell rings. Firemen in pajamas and slippers have been seen racing for the position.

Many times the firemen are called out when the only danger is from a grass-fire on the outskirts of the city; so a little Ford car that had gone



through the fire of August, 1923, was given to the firemen, to be used especially for quick work at grass-fires. With much work and considerable expense, the firemen fitted up this little fire-fighter. It is painted a vivid red, and has a bed filled with large buckets, many feet of garden hose, axes, shovels and hoes, besides other tools and appliances with which to fight a grass-fire. Old Nick himself could not look more impish than that little red wagon rigged up by the Auburn fire-fighters.

During 1923-1924, what is called the Gamewell fire-alarm system was installed by the city trustees at a cost of \$2200. There are eleven fire-alarm boxes, and two striking alarm bells, one at each end of the town. The improvements are up to date and are similar to the apparatus used in Sacramento and the larger cities of the State.

There exists between the Auburn citizens and tax-payers, on one hand, and the three fire companies of the city on the other, a feeling of sincere and mutual respect. The city trustees and citizens supply the members of the volunteer companies with the best of equipment, and each and every member is quick to respond to the fire bell. They have saved life and thousands of dollars' worth of property in Auburn on many occasions. Two or three times they have raced to Newcastle and, with men and hundreds of feet of hose, aided in fighting destructive fires at that place.

S. G. Lukens, of the "Rattlers," has for twenty-two years been continuously elected fire chief for the city, and—"mirabile dictu!"—the downtown company has acquiesced in the good selection.

### Our Water Supply

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's system in Placer County means much to our prosperity. The company has taken over the old Bear River system, built in 1851-1852 as a mining ditch, and has acquired other mountain ditches and reservoirs, their main use now being for irrigation and power purposes. For both purposes the water must be regulated in its flow by reservoirs. Lake Spaulding, on the Yuba River, in Nevada County, near Emigrant Gap, may be regarded as a model for size and depth. The curved retaining wall is 275 feet high, and backs up water to a distance of about nine miles. Lake Fordyce, farther up in the mountains, is being enlarged to double its former capacity.

The first object is, to have a number of sufficiently large reservoirs to retain and hold back large quantities of water; and the next is, to get full service from the water by large ditches and, at convenient places, to conduct large bodies of water through pipes into power houses, there to drive the most modern Pelton wheels for generating electrical current. The water is not lost, but is immediately taken up by a continuation of the ditch system, to be again turned down the next favorable drop in the mountains to generate more electrical energy.

The small reservoir also performs its proper functions in the system. At the Soda Springs station, Lake Van Norden, within three miles of the summit, acts in a double capacity, both as a small reservoir to impound and hold back the melted snow water, and also as a regulator to the larger reservoirs, its water being turned down into them as needed to keep an even flow in the ditches down towards the valley and power houses.

In addition to shortening the present ditch with several tunnels and enlarging its carrying capacity, many small reservoirs have been constructed near Auburn. The first was Lake Theodore, near Clipper Gap, erected in

1896. The next was Lake Arthur, made in 1909. Next came the large regulating reservoir near Rock Creek, erected in 1916; and then came the forebays or regulating reservoirs for the Halsey and Wise Power Houses, the Wise Power House being below Auburn, on the Auburn Ravine, and the Halsey Power House being above Auburn and in sight of the Lincoln Highway. These power houses and regulating reservoirs have all been built within the last four years, and have cost many thousands of dollars. The general works and power houses near Auburn require efficient superintendents, officers and men to keep the large system moving.

At this writing (July, 1924), word has gone forth to conserve the water and cut off all waste, in order that the fruit-growers may have the needed water to mature the summer fruits, and the late cling peaches, and that the final irrigations may be made in the fall, so that the fruit buds for the following year may be properly started and the general fall growth may not be retarded. All these matters are of vital importance to the farmer and fruit-grower. And again, water must be conserved during dry years, so that every possible wheel of industry may be kept turning; for electrical power must be generated in amount sufficient to meet the demands of the dependent factories and keep the wheels of commerce moving.

Placer County is favorably situated, as regards its water supply, having numerous ditches, large and small, which carry ample irrigating water, and several power houses and good sites for more; and moreover, all parts of the system are easy of access by railroad or State highway.

## CHAPTER IX

### RISE AND DECLINE OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

The discovery of gold at Coloma in 1848 by Marshall made California the Star of the West. The strong-hearted adventurers of the world with one accord turned their faces to this new star and followed its leading. In two years we find over 100,000 of these pioneers scattered throughout California, mining in every gulch and taking out their ounces of gold.

The writer has decided to select one mining town to illustrate the rise and decline of the mining industry in Placer County. Gold Run is chosen for this purpose, though with no intent to detract from the just claims of other and older mining camps of the county, such as Gold Hill, on Auburn Ravine; Rattlesnake, on the American River; Yorkville, on the Forest Hill Divide between the first and second Brushy Canyons; Pine Grove, sometimes called Smithville, now a farming community east of Loom's; Illinois-town; and other once bustling mining towns that are now only names, since the towns have entirely disappeared. In the fruit districts, a fruit orchard may now cover the site of a former mining town. Brick store-rooms that were used fifty years ago, or stood vacant thirty years ago, are now torn down, and often the ground that was beneath them is now plowed and in fruit.

Then, there are other once famous mining towns like Yankee Jims, Ophir, Iowa Hill and Michigan Bluff, that have retained some of their business streets and store buildings, with many dwelling-houses and orchards, evidencing better days, when they were lively and prosperous mining and trading communities. The evidences of early-day mining are around you—great piles of cobble stones, as at Yankee Jims, and high banks of hydraulic mining pits close up to the edges of the towns, like Michigan Bluff, Gold Run, and Dutch Flat. Some of the towns mentioned have gone down partly from other causes than the cessation of mining. Forest Hill and Todds Valley gradually took the trade and business away from Yankee Jims; likewise Colfax absorbed Illinoistown. Michigan Bluff, on the other hand, was in a certain sense the distributing point for other mining camps farther up the mountains. When its hydraulic mines were stopped, a remnant of business remained. All the towns mentioned were old flourishing mining camps before Gold Run came into existence.

### GOLD RUN

There was a trading station and a fine fruit orchard, called Cold Spring Ranch, at the southeast base of Cold Spring Mountain, south of Gold Run. The mines at Indiana Hill were the first to be developed. The large body of land extending south from the railroad right of way adjoining Dutch Flat mining claims on the north side of the railroad tracks was found to be good hydraulic ground and was located and worked as such. It soon became necessary to run one large tunnel from the American River hillside northerly towards Dutch Flat as an outlet for the main Gold Run mines, and for other mine owners who found it to their advantage to run their waste water through the large main tunnel, the Bonanza. So it seems Gold Run came into existence quickly; was an important, busy mining camp while it lasted; and died quietly when its main industry, hydraulic mining, was stopped by an unfavorable decision in the United States Circuit Court, and by a direct suit by the State of California against the Gold Run Ditch and Mining Company, decided on June 12, 1882.

Gold Run got its name from a little stream starting near the present highway bridge over the railroad tracks at the western side of the village. The stream runs southeasterly into the American River. The early settlement down the stream used to be called "Dixie." Old-timers claim Gold Run saw its best days about 1870. Smaller mining claims were worked by individual owners before that date. Later, mines were consolidated, and large, strong companies became the rule, such as the Gold Run Ditch and Mining Company.

In 1872 and 1873, when the writer lived in Gold Run, it was a very important mining town, doing a mining business of one-half or two-thirds as much as Dutch Flat, adjoining on the north. Old-time photographs of the main street, taken about 1870, show a wide, closely built-up street on both sides.

The townsite owners were late but careful as to the titles of their lots. A townsite was secured through the local superior judge, a town plat was filed in the recorder's office in 1889, and good titles for the lot holders were received. The townsite survey and plat seems full, complete and somewhat pretentious, consisting of a broad level street running east and west, with two side streets or county roads running southerly down into the mines, and two streets running northerly towards Dutch Flat. All of the



four side streets were built up with residences. It had a "Nob Hill" section on the west side of the Central Pacific Railway track, where were located the town cemetery, the two schoolhouses, and some of the more ambitious residences of the town. The locust was the prevailing street shade tree, and the usual fruit and ornamental trees were planted in the yards. The village had nine saloons or drinking places; but, so far as the writer recalls, there were none of the bad, low-down sort, the saloon keepers being substantial men, some of them serving as school trustees or on town committees, and taking an active part in politics, while none were held in disrepute.

There was a brass band of nine pieces, which discoursed good, bad and indifferent music, the leader, Capt. A. N. Davidson, and other members being always willing on all reasonable occasions to play for the pleasure of the citizens.

The town also boasted a fine flagstaff—of course claimed to be the highest in the State, or at least in Placer County, although this was disputed by Iowa Hill. It was a fine affair, surely, sailor-made, with a main shaft, halyards and cross-bars, and a topmast that greatly increased the height. It had been freshly painted; and being braced at the ground, it gave promise to stand for years. This flag-pole was the basis for much hilarity. Soon after it was repaired, Jim Gould, the big mining superintendent, and Colonel Moody, of Gold Run, concluded to have some sport (not at their own expense, though); so they suggested to the several bar-keepers that they had a bet made, to be paid by the loser when the bet came true, and asked if on those terms they would treat the miners of the town to drinkables and keep an account of the charges. Of course, with such a proposal from such substantial men, the offer was accepted, and many became quite mellow over the rounds of free treats. Finally, a bold, inquisitive saloon-keeper insisted on knowing the conditions of the bet and when he was likely to get his money. He was informed that Gould had bet that when the flag-pole fell, it would fall north, and the Colonel bet that it would fall south. In fact, the flag-pole never fell. Many years afterwards it was taken down by J. D. Stewart as a safety precaution, for the protection of school children passing to the school on the hill.

There were five large water ditches passing through the town, one, the Cedar Creek, running for some distance under the north sidewalk on Main Street. The Cedar Creek system had a large retaining reservoir at the east end of the street, on the north side, with a pleasure boat on it. There were many feet of measuring gates at one end for measuring out the miner's inches of water into the ditches and pipes leading to the hydraulic mines, the fall from the pipe intake at the top to the monitors down in the mines being often 300 feet.

The town supported a bank, an express office, a shop for the making of mining pipe, a livery stable, and the necessary stores, butcher shops and barber shops for a well-ordered town. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s envelopes, costing five cents, were much in use. They were United States stamped letter envelopes, but the express company delivered them within a reasonable distance.

There were, or had been, three hotels in the town in 1872, a joint Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall, a town hall for general religious worship and dancing purposes, and also a church with more or less regular services.

The inhabitants of the town were kind-hearted and generous, and evinced deep sympathy for the afflicted. The writer's diary speaks of a funeral as

follows: "Saturday, March 15, 1873. Attended the funeral of Mrs. Wardner. Am pleased with the way people turned out to a funeral in Gold Run. One hundred thirty in procession, nearly all in town." On another occasion some of the largest mines shut down for a few hours to allow the miners and owners to attend the funeral of a little 12-year-old school girl. The generosity of the people was no less in evidence. The writer once went to a surprise party at Dutch Flat, at which a committee of Gold Run people presented to the preacher who served them on Sundays a present of \$125.

#### A Votary of Virgil—and of Bacchus

Dances and social parties were often enjoyed; and well-educated people were not infrequently met. The writer recalls one occasion in particular. At a social gathering one evening, it was reported that a drunken man was outside talking to himself in a peculiar manner. On investigation it was found that he was a miner who had rather lost his grip on life, though a well-educated man, when sober a very likable man. On this particular evening he was intoxicated, and had evidently sat down on a log and fallen backward onto another and slid down between the two with his head and heels elevated. He was not hurt, and seemed quite comfortable. His queer language was only the result of a reminiscent mood, his mind and memory having gone back to his university days. When asked for an explanation of his queer actions, he answered by saying he was only reciting from memory Virgil's opening sentences:

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris  
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit  
Litora, . . .

He claimed to be a graduate of Trinity, at Dublin.

#### Charles Austin Bartlett

One of the oldest residents in Gold Run, and no doubt the oldest in age, at the time of the writer's interviews with him not long before his death, was the late Charles Austin Bartlett, a native of Hope, Knox County, Maine. He lived in Eldorado County from 1854 to 1857, came to Placer County in 1857, mining on the Middle Fork for two years, and then moved to Dutch Flat, and in 1863 to Gold Run, where he remained continuously thereafter. He was born on February 25, 1833, and was married in December, 1874, to Miss Ida Antonette Wilson; and they raised their family in Gold Run. There also the aged pioneer died, on February 14, 1924, and was buried in the village cemetery. At the time of his death he lacked but a few days of being ninety-one years of age.

It was hard to get the old gentleman started on facts about Gold Run, but soon things were clearly fixed in his memory. He said the recent heavy overland fruit traffic recalled the early-day freight trains, by way of contrast. A large early-day freight train of 1869 or 1870 generally consisted of nine cars, with a loading capacity of thirty tons, and was pulled by two small wood-burning engines. At the present time, cars with a capacity of fifty tons and over, and in number fifty-five to sixty in a single train, are pulled by two powerful oil-burning Malletts, sometimes with a rear-end pusher. The improvement in the passenger service is on the same scale. Now the railroad is a double-tracked one to Blue Canyon.

Politically, the old gentleman was a sincere follower of General Jackson. He said Gold Run, during the Civil War, often cast 300 votes. On one occa-

sion the election officers failed to furnish the voters any Democratic ballots, so that he and another Democratic voter were compelled to write out their own ballots and have them accepted. The only Democrats voting that day at Gold Run were himself and this other gentleman.

#### **A Fourth of July Celebration**

The aged pioneer recalled another worthy event in the history of Gold Run. In 1870 the town proposed to have a respectable Fourth of July celebration, and a general invitation was extended. There were about 500 present for a free public dinner. A table 300 feet long was made down one side of Main Street. Small pines and cedars were cut and planted on each side for shade. An elaborate dinner was prepared, with able committees in charge of all departments. The committee on meats prepared liberally of roast beef, pork, veal and mutton; and the other dinner committees were equally liberal in their preparations. Gold Run was to do the honors to the invited guests right royally. Everything in town was absolutely free, except whiskey; that was to be paid for.

The first table was quickly filled at noon, and good cheer prevailed. A second and third were found necessary to feed the hungry crowd, but no roast meats could be found. The committee and cook declared a great plenty had been roasted, and concluded it had been stolen. The general committee was greatly mortified at the misfortune, but the meat committee was too full of liquid patriotism to explain how it happened. Next day the meat was found all neatly wrapped, boxed and stored in Harrison's saloon cellar, there to await the needs of the general committee for a possible second and third table-setting—a disgrace to the town, no doubt, though there were enough who thought it excusable, considering the day and occasion, and the extra effort made by the citizens of the town to put Gold Run forward as a place of public entertainment. The band played in its best style; the ladies of Gold Run entertained the visitors in their most charming manner; but that roast meat committee is not forgiven to this day.

#### **A Jaunt with a Pioneer**

The writer recently asked his old friend, Mr. Bartlett, to recommend to him some young man with a good memory of old Gold Run, to go with and point out to the writer the homes and names of citizens along the main street of this typical mining town. The reply was, "I am the only young man in town; I will go with you"; and so he did. Starting at the east end of Main Street, the old man, much bent with his nearly ninety years, and leaning on his cane, moved up street toward the west and pointed out the landmarks of the old Gold Run of 1872, and of the town as it exists today. Let us stroll with him through the old town and listen to his comments.

At the end of the street is a high, nearly perpendicular bank of about fifty feet, the site of the hydraulic mines. On the south side of the street was the old home of W. H. Kinder (the parents are now dead, and the children now live in Fresno County); this is now the location of a pear orchard. On the right side is the location of Sher. Kipp's cabin. Kipp was ditch man; he later went East, and died. The place is now covered by a fine growth of young pines. Next on the right are the high banks and basin of Cedar Creek reservoir. These banks are now covered by manzanita and small pines. On the left is Barrett Street, or the county road leading past the Barrett home place, the improvements on which are gone. Next on the



right is the Danforth house. All of the Danforths are now dead but one daughter. On the left is the old home place of S. D. Moore and wife. The old people are dead and the remaining children reside in Tulare County. The lot has a few old apple trees, young locust trees and good-sized pines, but no buildings. Next on the right is the old Munson house, now inhabited. Mr. Munson was once a county officer. The parents are dead and the remaining children are in San Francisco. One son, Grant, has been in the office of the county clerk of San Francisco for twenty years, in the marriage-license department, by reason whereof he was nicknamed "Cupid." Next on the left is the Judd residence, unoccupied; and adjoining it stands the Bailey house, repaired but not occupied. Next on the right stands the Nate Wentworth house, occupied; and next on the left a former saloon, now a grass plot. Next on the right, the Hoskins pipe shop, now bare ground. Hoskins moved to Denver, and probably is now dead. Next on the left stood Kryger's Hotel, now a grass plot. Next on the right, Wardner's drug-store, now bare ground. Next on the left, Schnabel's old store and living rooms, still standing, but closed and empty. Next on the right stood a restaurant. Several lots at this point are occupied, and highly improved by two old gentlemen bachelors, new-comers, with lawn, flowers and shrubs—a small oasis. Next on the left was Jo Dixon's butcher shop, now a grass plot. Next on the right, Webber's saloon, now vacant land. Webber's widow and daughter now live in Auburn. Next on the left, Harrison's saloon, showing the hole beneath for the big basement, but otherwise bare except for the grass plot and a few rocks. Next on the right stood a bakery and saloon, but the site is now bare ground. Next on the left was an old drug-store, later a grocery store; but the place is now vacant and forlorn. Next on the right was Oliver's store and basement, the latter now filled with small trees. Next on the left is the site of the Gold Run Hotel, now a grass plot. Next on the right is Side Street—the road to Dutch Flat. Next on the left, Hackett or Moody Hotel. All that remains is a big depression which was formerly a cellar, now covered by a few rocks and by grass. Next on the right, Ike Leach's or the Essex Saloon, the basement of which is filled by locust trees and pines. Next on the right is Odd Fellows' Hall and Town Hall—now bare ground. These were later moved down to Kryger's Hotel. Next on the left is Grant Street, leading south, with Gold Run Creek crossing it. Next on the right was the bank and express office. Banker Brown is dead, and his wife lives in San Francisco. Next on the left are small growing pines and vacant lots. Next on the right, where the flag-pole stood, are the miners' ditches, only one of which is now flowing into and through the town. Formerly the following ditches came into and through the town: South Yuba Ditch, Miners' Ditch, Rattlesnake Ditch, Indiana Hill Ditch, and Cedar Creek Mining Company's Ditch. And lastly comes the public road running over the mountains, now known as the Lincoln Highway and Victory Highway, crossing the Southern Pacific Railroad's double tracks by a high bridge. The old railroad passenger depot was at the right, in the railroad cut, crowded down to and partly under the flume of a big water ditch.

Few mining camps were better supplied with ditches. Only one of the five now runs past the town, the South Yuba Ditch, which continues past Colfax and Auburn and serves the lower part of the county as an irrigation ditch, now owned by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

Across the railroad tracks and west of the public highway was the "Nob Hill" of Gold Run. Banker Brown and Merchant Oliver, with a few others, lived on a choice tract of rising ground called "Railroad Terrace." There were streets then, for there are straight lines of locust trees, the almost universal street tree used in early days. Some of these trees are now over two feet in diameter; and one big black oak in Main Street is now three and a half feet in diameter. There are depressions in the ground where houses once stood, and an occasional old fruit tree, the remnant of an orchard. One small house of three rooms, with a deep well on a large lot partly fenced, is all that remains showing habitation on the ridge. The next northerly is the one-room schoolhouse, with wood-shed; and next beyond, the most closely inhabited portion of the townsite of Gold Run—the City of the Dead, which will now be briefly described.

### **Gold Run Cemetery**

One of the surest signs by which to judge of the humane, social and moral characteristics of a village is to be found in a visit to the local cemetery, where one may note how the people bury their dead, and what respect and care are given to the graves of departed loved ones. The old-time Gold Run shows the right spirit in its cemetery. Many of the old graves are surrounded by costly iron fences; many have fine marble and polished-granite headstones; there seems to be a continuous loving care bestowed. Now, after the old town is reduced to a shadow of its former numbers, it is struggling to put a neat iron-post and wire fence around its village cemetery. Forest fires have swept over the hill cruelly in recent years. The cemetery covers the highest hill in the townsite. To the west is the gorge of Bear River, and beyond are the white-graveled remains of the Nevada County mines; while to the north are the mines and higher hills of Placer County, to the east the Sierra Nevadas, and to the south Cold Spring Mountain.

### **Effects of the Sawyer Decision**

Briefly, the cause of all this apparent desolation will now be told. The reason is as old as the common law of England and the common or civil law of the United States, as old, indeed, as the civil law of Rome and of the states of Europe; and briefly and simply stated, it is this, that no man shall use his own property in such manner that the destruction of his neighbor's property shall follow. That fine gold was in the soil in the Gold Run district from the grass-roots down to the bed-rock, is an admitted fact; and it is equally true that the miner, in most cases, was the first owner of the government land, and that gold-mining is in itself a lawful occupation; but the only known method of successful extraction of the gold was and is by the hydraulic process, a method which washes down vast hills of soil, gravel, mud and fine silt, and fills the rivers and bays, thus destroying navigation and covering the lands of others. This is the unavoidable sequence of hydraulic mining; and hence the old, old principle was invoked; and the court heard, considered and decided. The people of the State of California brought suit in the superior court of Sacramento County against the Gold Run Ditch and Mining Company, to prevent further hydraulic mining; and on June 12, 1882, they got judgment perpetually enjoining the defendants from depositing boulders, cobbles, gravel, etc., in the American River, and for costs taxed at \$6,190.85. This judgment was supplemented by another by Judge Sawyer, in the United States circuit court, in another action; and hydraulic mining ceased.

The stopping of hydraulic mining in Placer County was a sad blow to nearly half our population. The assessment rolls of the county fell off about \$2,000,000 following the unfavorable decision of the United States and State courts.

H. H. Brown, formerly a banker at Gold Run, gave figures at the noted trial when mining was stopped by the State, as follows: In 1865 the mining population was about 250; in 1866, 400; while the census of 1880 gave 377. The gold shipped through the express office from 1865 to 1878 amounted to \$4,500,000; and through Dutch Flat, \$1,625,000—a total in twelve years of \$6,125,000. In 1865 it was \$400,000; in 1866, \$600,000; and in 1867, \$500,000.

Mention has already been made of the five ditches formerly in use at Gold Run. At the peak of the mining industry, it is stated on good authority, 16,000 miner's inches of water were sold each twenty-four hours, and the price was fifty cents per inch. This was the highest price paid for water; in later years it sold as low as ten cents per inch for twenty-four hours' use.

Considering the wages paid in 1923, the wages paid miners from 1870 to 1880 may be considered low. A foreman received \$5, and the ordinary mining man \$3 per day, and later \$2.50 per day; and mining was considered a hard, laborious, often wet and dangerous job.

#### **The Father of Gold Run**

O. W. Hollenbeck may be considered the father of Gold Run, but when first laid out it was called Mountain Springs, where Mr. Hollenbeck first settled and engaged in business. In 1859 he went to Little York, in Nevada County; but in 1861 he returned to Placer County and began developments here. He secured a tract of land and proceeded to lay out the present town. He built a hotel, secured a postoffice for the village, and was appointed its first postmaster; and the town took the official name of Gold Run. In 1862 roads were built connecting with Dutch Flat and Colfax. Railroad work soon followed. Hydraulic mines were opened, and Gold Run, in 1865, was one of the promising mining camps of the county.

#### **A Mining Town Preempted**

The citizens of Gold Run were late in applying for a townsite and titles to their lots, through the superior judge of the county; but in March 1889, the survey and plat were filed, and the judge was ready to issue the titles as applied for. The lot claimants, however, were confronted earlier in the proceedings by a preemption claim, filed on most of the townsite by one J. L. Stoakes, commonly called "Lon" Stoakes by his intimate acquaintances. The story as related by J. D. Stewart, then a resident of Gold Run, is substantially as follows:

An injunction had been granted by a State court against the Gold Run Ditch & Mining Company prohibiting hydraulic mining. The Gold Run Ditch & Mining Company was specially enjoined at the suit of California on June 12, 1882. The citizens thought best to apply for a townsite and get perfect title for their home lots, and proceeded to do so.

It had been long known that the mountain lands at the elevation of Gold Run, Dutch Flat, Alta, and even as high up as Shady Run, raised a first-class pear and winter apple. What prompted Stoakes to yearn for an apple ranch covering the town of Gold Run is not known. Perhaps he thought the town would soon be abandoned by the mining people, as without mining there would be no need of a townsite. Then, too, it was fair rolling land, and irrigating water was abundant from the numerous min-



ing ditches. What the true reason was, no one seems to know; but the fact is, that one night Stoakes or his men ran a single strand of barbed-wire fence around a large portion of Gold Run, and he then started in actively to make his claim good as a preemptor of the land for farming and orchard purposes.

One Pat Doland promptly cut the encircling wire fence down; no doubt others did the same. Stoakes vigorously maintained his rights as a valid preemptor, and it is said some timid people paid for the release of their lots. Finally, however, the preemption claim was abandoned and the Gold Run citizens got full title to their lots.

The whole proceedings may have been a huge mountain joke. A single barbed-wire fence around most of Gold Run, and an active claim of a preemption right against a discouraged lot of mining people, seeking to get a government title to their homes, sounds like a joke, surely. Lon Stoakes had a host of friends. Later he was a hotel keeper, was an active politician, and could make a rattling good speech.

### Gold Run Today

Bordering on Main Street, up town, or at the new depot, there is a modern oil station of the railroad company, a pumping station, and an immense storage tank with the necessary improvements and appliances of an up-to-date railroad service station. Fifty years ago railroading at Gold Run was quite primitive in comparison with the present. In winter time the few section men often were busy keeping the track clear just south of the depot. The north bank was of a light-colored, soapy, sliding material which often slid down, covering the track. The fuel then used was sixteen-to twenty-inch pine wood. Long tiers of this were piled at the stations, and sometimes at other convenient places. When "wooding-up time" came, everybody got busy. Sometimes a couple of "Weary Willies" would work diligently, with the assured belief that they would not be molested if they sat quietly behind the wood piled on the tender. An old-timer of Gold Run says the freight brakemen often grumbled at the character of freight unloaded at the depot, claiming it was invariably flour and heavy sheet iron for making hydraulic iron pipe. About 1890 the passenger depot was moved, with the freight sheds, about a half-mile up the track to an open, level location. This, of course, produced an up-town and down-town situation—a problem the writer is slightly familiar with. Soon the postoffice and store followed, and also a hotel was erected, which catered to the general public and the railroad employees until it was unfortunately burned. There is a deep cut easterly from the new depot. Through this are two main lines with passing tracks, one of them being over a mile long, besides a turning "Y" for the big engines, and also spur tracks. The depot maintains a full day-and-night service.

Up to 1905 coal was used mostly for fuel purposes, though a few oil burners were already being tested. After 1905 the engines were equipped with oil-burners, and the improvements already mentioned were installed, so as to handle the new fuel properly. At the same time the quantity of water for use of the engines was greatly increased, and also the quantity of sand used. The most imposing improvement is the large storage oil tank on the southeast bank, above the tracks. It is thirty feet high, and 115 feet in diameter—quite a journey around it. This immense tank holds 55,000 barrels, or, at forty-two gallons per barrel, 2,310,000 gallons. During

a recent summer month over 2,217,000 gallons of oil were delivered to locomotives, 8,000,000 gallons of water and 200 tons of sand. The sand is mostly used for sanding out the flues in the boiler of the locomotives, to remove the accumulated soot. The sand has to be handled four times in drying, screening, etc., before it is fit for use. In one particular month 201 cars of oil were received, which made a gain of five feet in the large storage tank. It is never quite full, but is not allowed to get too low. The outside gauge shows the rise and fall, as the tank is being filled or run off into the heating tank as required.

There is also used a small oil tank, holding 65,000 gallons, from which all engines are filled. This is the heating tank. By a system of coils this oil is kept hot, ready for use in the engines, and also to keep it thin, so that it will run quickly to the tenders. A busy month signifies the fueling of about 1375 engines. To promptly handle this exacting business requires eight men—a foreman, two pump men, and five sand and oil men.

The grounds about the pumping station are nicely set out to flowers. The residence of the manager, Charles C. Fitch, with the yard full of fruit trees and flowers, is solidly fenced in by the immense turning "Y." In twenty-one years Mr. Fitch has had the satisfaction of seeing a small coal-fueling station grow into a very large oil, water and sanding station, modern in every respect.

At a recent special election, held throughout the county for the purpose of bonding Placer County, returns at Gold Run showed: First proposition, \$100,000 proposed bonds for a Hall of Records—total vote cast, 20; yes, 12; no, 8. Second proposition, \$175,000 proposed bonds for a new County Hospital—yes 14; no 6.

Dutch Flat, three miles northeast, shipped three carloads of fine pears last year; and the Gold Run people are now planting the Bartlett pear in their vacant lots, some having acreage proportions. Some of the back yards are cut off clean and sharp by mining banks, in many cases nearly perpendicular and from fifty to 200 feet in height. There is a sort of cement soil beneath the surface; and as a result the surface soil retains the moisture well.

### A School District Without Trustees

The people of Gold Run refuse to elect school trustees, because no one will serve; they even refuse an appointment. Our State superintendent of schools some years ago made a ruling that school trustees would be liable for damages happening to school children on school grounds. Of course, the ruling was properly qualified, the intended meaning being that if school trustees carelessly put up weak, defective, and knowingly unsafe swings, cross-bars, and pleasure appliances, they would be liable to damages in case of resulting injury. But explanations did not explain, hence no school trustees. The county superintendent is compelled to hire the teacher, pay her, and act as trustee, all in one.

But, nevertheless, everything is lovely in Gold Run as regards the school question. It is the meeting place for the modern annual "play-day" gatherings of the school children; for no other district in the neighborhood has such fine, ample grounds. The whole of the depopulated "Nob Hill" is a fine, roomy, grassy sward, and Main Street is the finest sort of a race-course for the children, with nothing to interfere with their games.

**OLD BARS AND MINING CAMPS ON THE AMERICAN RIVER**

On September 21, 1923, and during a subsequent visit at the home of Maurice Andrew Kelly and his wife, Mrs. Mary Kelly, the following facts regarding the old bars and mining camps on the American River were secured. Mr. Kelly was born in the month of February, 1855, on Manhattan Bar, on the American River, and has lived on Rattlesnake Bar most of his life. He is totally blind, but has all his faculties unimpaired, his memory being lively and accurate. On request, he gave the writer many facts about the "bars" and mining camps on the American River, especially on the Placer County side, though in many cases the bars were on both sides of the river, the major part of the miners being located on the most convenient business and residence sites. Many of the old-day miners and business men finally settled in Placer County when the river mining declined. The bars were in nearly every case first mined in 1849 and 1850, and generally were at the high tide of their prosperity in 1860, or had begun to decline at that time owing to lack of good pay dirt, too great depth to bed-rock, or shallow and easily and early worked-out diggings.

Beginning in the southeast corner of the valley portion of Placer County, Dry Bones Bar was the first bar mentioned. A dead man's body had floated down the river in 1849, and was washed up on the shore during high water; hence the name. Fine gold was found mixed with the sand in the dead man's clothes. Two prominent miners on the bar were Sylvester Chase and Horatio Nelson Sargent. Chase later moved to Nevada City and then to Washington, in Nevada County, where he became prominent as a hotel man; he also ran a butcher shop and a stage line. He died in 1886.

Beal's Bar was a rich bar and a lively camp in early days. It ranked with Rattlesnake and Horseshoe Bars in importance till it was finally worked out. There was a crossing there, a ferry boat.

The next bar was about one mile up the river, mainly on the Eldorado side of the river, and was called Massachusetts Bar.

Next above came Condemned Bar, and above that a short distance was Carlton Bar, a high bar with hydraulic washing. The main business men and traders here were Stanley and J. D. Pratt. Later they moved to old Auburn Station and conducted a store there at the end of the railroad. Later still Mr. Pratt moved to Roseville and conducted a store there. He was afterwards one of the supervisors of Placer County, and died in Roseville.

Long Bar, next up the river, lay on both sides of the stream, the part on the Placer side being commonly called Dotan's Bar. Robert Cummings, on the Eldorado side, had a hotel, store and general trading post, and also a livery stable filled with fine horses. Dotan's Bar was a high bar. Among the miners was a family by the name of Shepherd, Jo Silva, Peter Mung and Jim Curry. The last two later lived and died in Loomis. Of the farmers near by were the families of J. H. Nixon and the Mansfields. This bar was known as a very rich bar, producing much gold.

The next was Granite Bar, also a rich one. Some of the miners as late as 1860 were Harry Cornish, William Chadwick and Jack Storey.

Next was Kehoe (pronounced Kaho) Canyon, a deep gorge in the river. About 1859 or 1860 Charles Swan and B. W. Houseworth mined there. Both of these men later moved to Auburn. Mr. Swan and family lived for many years in the house now known as the Chamberlain house, on Lincoln Way. There were some wire cables which carried a suspended flume for mining water across Kehoe Canyon, which cables were later hauled up to Rattlesnake Bar and were used as part of the suspension bridge at that place.



Smith's Point Bar was also a rich bar. The river cut it through, leaving good mining on both sides.

There was a small village, Little Horseshoe, on the Placer side. The Hannigan family were prominent residents there. Over the river a Mr. Peterson kept a store.

The next was Horseshoe Bar proper, a rich, extensive bar with a large trading station and many miners.

There is an interesting tale connected with the naming of Horseshoe Bar. Two young sailors, namely, Capt. Robert Capson and his companion, who was called "Captain Kidd," came to Sutter's Fort in 1847. They secured a trapper's outfit, made a canoe out of boards, and started on their trip up the American River with a view to hunting, trapping and exploring the country. They got up the North Fork as far as the present site of Horseshoe Bar, and there decided to make their permanent camp, as game was abundant. One of the young men crossed the river at this point; and going directly northeast, as he supposed, into the wild woods, he soon came to another river. This puzzled him for a moment, but he concluded that it must be the same stream which he had so recently crossed. Following along the bank of the river, his theory was proved to be correct; he found that the river described a great bend in the shape of a horseshoe. When he reached camp that night, he remarked to his friend that the river made a regular "horseshoe bend." After camping at this point for some time, they decided to go still further north; but finding the river too turbulent for crossing, they returned to their camp, where they decided to leave their boat and belongings, and struck off afoot across the mountains to the South Fork of the American River. Before they left, they wrote on the boat, with a charred stick, the name, "Horseshoe Bend."

They then crossed the mountains to the South Fork of the American River to the place where they had heard that a man by the name of John Marshall was building a mill. When they arrived at the place, now the site of Coloma, they found a group of men gathered there who were in a state of great excitement over the discovery of gold. Thereupon they resolved to go back to their camp and bring their provisions, and mine for gold. Finally reaching their old camp, they found that their boat and all their provisions were gone. After a short search they found a number of men camped on a flat (at present known as Smith's Flat). These men, nine in number, were all Mormons. They also had engaged in hunting and trapping, and had their head camp on an island at the intersection of the North and South Forks of the American River just above the present site of the city of Folsom, which island became known as Mormon Island. When these Mormons heard of the gold-discovery, they started up the North Fork for the purpose of digging for gold. Finding the boat, they appropriated the provisions and used the lumber for the purpose of making a rocker and cradle, which they were using when discovered by the two young owners. They were quarrelsome; and when the two young sailors demanded reparations, a fight ensued in which "Captain Kidd" was killed.

Robert Capson fled to Sacramento, where he notified General Sutter of the murder. General Sutter sent a party up the river to investigate the matter. When they arrived at the scene of the murder, they could find no trace of the Mormons, who had evidently fled; but they found "Captain Kidd's" body and buried it. The name "Horseshoe Bend," first written in charcoal letters on the side of the boat, was by common usage and consent

changed to "Horseshoe Bar" by the miners. This name still clings to the place, although little remains to tell the story of the lively gold-mining town of early days. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of placer gold was taken out of the river bottom at this place. In 1854 Horseshoe Bar was a booming town. It had hotels, rooming-houses, gambling-houses and livery stables, grocery and dry-goods stores, and a full complement of saloons. Sweet and Barney kept a hotel and conducted a large general business there. In its best days several thousands of people lived in the village. Forbes and Shotgun (German) were fruit and vegetable men, Nicholas was a blacksmith and carpenter, and Robert French also was a prominent resident. The James Smyth family have lived at the bar from very early days, some of the children still living there on the old homestead. They are about the last survivors of a once flourishing place.

A large theater was built in 1855, as a natural sequel to the great success of a home-talent play, entitled the "Farmer's Daughter." Another factor that contributed to the building of this theater was the fact that one Horace Mansur established a dancing school in an old store building in 1854, when there were only seven women in the place that could dance, and when only one set of quadrille could be danced at a time, because there were not enough women partners for two sets. But there were over 300 miners to patronize the dance. In view of the recent revival of Horseshoe Bar as a recreation park, it is of interest to know that this first theater became a great amusement place. It was built in the rear of the old Dover House. The first play ever put on was entitled the "Loan of the Lover," and was enacted by an itinerant theater troupe, consisting of father, mother, two daughters and a son, the star actress being a ten-year-old daughter. Lottie Crabtree, who later became a world-famed actress and dancer, played at Horseshoe Bar. James Wallack's New York troupe played there one night, as did also "Bacchus" and Burche's Minstrels. "Kee" Rankin's troupe also graced the theater's stage, and many other singers and actors of great note visited the place. Lee Brothers' Circus pitched its tent and entertained a large circus crowd here at one time, and the noted prizefighter, John Morissy, gave a boxing exhibition here.

Milk Punch Bar, next above, had very rich but deep mining. It lay mostly on the Eldorado side of the river.

Whiskey Bar was next up the river from the last-mentioned one, with the temperance name. It also was very rich and the bed-rock was deep; it lay mostly on the Eldorado side of the river, but it seems to have raised a good crop of Placer County people. Jim McGinley was a miner, and also John Hawkins, the father of Mrs. Maurice A. Kelly. James Mahon and Tom Curley were later at Colfax. John Connors, one-time miners' license collector in Placer County, was later in life Auburn's globe-trotter, or over-seas traveler. There was at the bar a Chinaman, now known as "Old Dennis McCarty," a cook about 1858 for the big mining company. He was then a boy of sixteen or eighteen years of age, but is now living near Loomis and nearing his dotage, though still noted for a very remarkable memory for dates and important events. Poor old "Dennis" has been sent to the Placer County Hospital several times in the last few years, but as often runs away, saying it is a good place for women, but not for men.

It is said Whiskey Bar had the first wire suspension bridge over the American River. It was crossed by a prominent road, leading from Sacramento to Georgetown, and over the mountains to Carson Valley. A toll-

keeper was murdered here by the Indians; when he tried to collect toll from them, they stabbed him to death. The bridge went out in 1862. Mr. Kelly's father that year superintended the hauling of the cables up to Rattlesnake Bar, where they became the cables for the well-known Rattlesnake suspension bridge, built by William Gwynn, and still in use and in good repair, joining two noted bars, Rattlesnake and Wild Goose Flat. Horace Mansur and another man, Wilkes, hauled the cables with their ox teams.

Whiskey Bar also had a sawmill, run by a man named Bell. He cut most of his logs up the river and floated them down to his mill. The lumber was mostly used by the river miners for flumes and bar mining. Bell's two sons, Tom and Jesse—big, patriotic schoolboys—went East and joined the Union Army during the Civil War. The parents later moved to Shasta County. Bob Martin and a Mr. Martines built a big wheel for mining operations. They had an incline shaft back into the hills. One of the Bell boys, Aaron, later moved to Shasta County and in 1879 became superior judge.

On the Placer side was a hotel and trading post, kept by John and Kate Douglas (his wife), a sort of road-house. The Morgan family lived here; they had two sons who lost their lives in the Virginia City mines. A carpenter named Craig, and Dr. Miller, were also residents. The old Dr. Miller place is now the Hector Ranch. There was a high bar at the same place, known as Boston Flat, which was worked but little. Dr. Miller fought the miners off.

The next was Beaver Bar, mostly on the Eldorado side. It was called a rich bar. Many years after it was discovered and worked out, as supposed, John Boggs, Jo Smith and Ed Culver, all of Newcastle, tried to reopen the river claim.

High Bar, or Oakland Flat, came next. This bar was very rich. It was worked by Peter Maher, later a fruit-farmer on the Harmon grade below Auburn. Jo Duncan, Steve Harnet, Jim Sexton, later killed at Cisco, a brother of William Sexton, third Sheriff of Placer County, and also Charles Wilson, were miners there.

Next was Ramsey's Bar. Andy Ramsey was drowned in the river in 1863. There was rich river mining here.

From Whiskey Bar, past Ramsey's Bar, and up to Rattlesnake Bar, the bars and river were worked by the Gaylord Company with a dredger, a few years ago.

Rattlesnake Bar was first worked in 1849. It was located just below the present river bridge. The town then was on the river, but was later forced up on the hill. One of the early-day stores was kept by a family by the name of Lobner. Fisher, McDonald, and Sam Beck were also store-keepers; and Charles and William Land had a store. William Land later was the famous hotel-keeper of Sacramento. Charles Silva bought out the Land store. Mrs. Kelly shows a rare old daguerreotype view of hydraulic mining and old receipted grocery bills from Charles Silva's store. David Cooper bought out the McDonald store. Mr. Pauper ran a butcher shop. Samuel Morris conducted the American Hotel here, and later the American Hotel in Auburn. Captain See walked out of a window of the American Hotel in Auburn and was killed, presumably in his sleep or in a trance. Asa Plank also ran a hotel here, and later a hotel at Colfax. Bill Fennimore, a Mr. Esterbrook, and Alex Cassidy were blacksmiths. The Adams Express Company's office was managed by Dan Rice, later of Newcastle. There was a theater, and also two livery stables, with a daily stage to Auburn. Hank Kilmer had a stable and drove stage. He later located north of



Colfax. Hank Monk, the noted Horace Greeley stage driver, also drove a daily stage out of Rattlesnake. Moses Andrews was justice of the peace. He built the original Kelly homestead. "Rattlesnake Dick" (Richard Barter) made the town his headquarters for several years. He was killed near the Junction House, above Auburn, by the Placer County officers. Kate Hayes, noted singer, sang in the theater and was showered with coin, as all favorites were by the liberal miners.

There were over 300 votes cast in the town in 1857. Dr. Frey, later of Newcastle, and also Dr. Bronson and Dr. Thomas were residents there. Both the latter moved to Auburn in later years. Lawyer Jim Coffroth and other attorneys practiced there. John McBride, the elder, and Johnny, his son, later of Penryn and still later railroad agent at Clipper Gap, both lived at the old town in early days. The town burned down in 1864. This seemed to be its death blow; it never revived to its old prominence.

There were two wire suspension foot bridges across the river before the present wagon-road bridge. The first one was destroyed before 1862, and the second one during the high water of that year. The abutments of those bridges are near the present bridge. Captain Kidd conducted the foot bridges; twenty-five cents was the toll for a single footman.

One of the richest discoveries of gold was made in April, 1853, by John C. Barnett & Company on the flat where the old town stood. After reaching bed-rock the first panful netted \$15.27; the next bucketful of dirt contained \$20. This find created great excitement. The pay-dirt was from twenty to sixty feet deep, however, and quite expensive to get out. Substantial buildings were put up, and the town grew rapidly. It was noted in early days for being a pretty town. The inhabitants took great pride in their homes and the town in general. Gardens, orchards and vineyards were planted; roses and vines were in the yards and over the neat cottages; but as said above, the almost total destruction of the town in 1864 discouraged the people, and the town never revived.

Ed Silva, merchant at Newcastle, and ex-supervisor in his district in Placer County, was born at Rattlesnake in 1854.

Wild Goose Flat, over in Eldorado County at the end of the suspension bridge mentioned, was another of the very rich bars on the American. The following miners once worked there: Henry Albee, Dan Hogan, Jo Smith, Charles Brown, all of whom later lived in Newcastle, and Jim Hutchinson, Mark Dow, Captain Kidd, John McBride, B. F. Myers, and Horace Davenport, coffin-maker of that locality. Each town furnished its own coffins.

The next bar above the bridge, on both sides of the river, was called Lorenz Bar. It was only moderately rich. Jim Sexton and a man by the name of Umstead mined there in the early fifties.

Kentucky Bar, a rich bar that furnished work for many miners, was next. A company of twenty-five men mined on the bar in 1849. One, whose name was Sargent, told Mr. Kelly, years afterwards, that his company used a common grocery steelyard to divide and weigh out the daily or weekly share of gold to each miner of his company. Bob and Tom Hannigan had another rich mine; and John McBride and a Mr. McDonald also had a rich mine at Kentucky Bar, getting as high as \$150 per pan. The river was flumed at that place. Gus Vollerson also worked there. One of the Sargent partners is buried on the Kelly fruit farm. Another man of the Sargent Company, Sam Thompson, was killed by a rattlesnake. When he got into his bed, there were two of the reptiles there before him.

Next was Quartz Ravine Bar, very rich and very deep, so deep that it really has never been bottomed. The crude machinery of those days did not enable them to get the water out.

Next was Willow Bar, which was exceedingly rich. The river cut it into two parts, about half in each county. On the Placer County side was a little town known as James' Point. Dr. Miller lived there, and N. S. Martin was a local miner, carpenter and boatman. He later died in Auburn. On the Eldorado side was a thriving gambling house, running night and day in the early fifties. A large darkey settlement was opposite James' Point, and among the residents were John Banks, William Davis, George Fisher, Ike Mulligan and others.

There was a ferry crossing between Willow Bar and Patrick's Bar, which was next up the river. McEldry ran the ferry-boat as late as 1854. A pinch of gold dust was the fare for each passage. Steps down to the river are still there. McEldry and five others are buried at James' Point in unmarked graves.

The writer was shown a nugget from Patrick's Bar, taken out in later years. Early-day bars were very rich. The nugget, worth from forty to forty-five dollars, is of clear gold, something like an Indian arrowhead, and was discovered and picked up ten years ago. This bar is still mined. On September 20, 1857, the Down East Company lost its flume by high water, and the bar never has been thoroughly worked since. Some of the company were Henry Albee, John McBride, Mr. McDonald, and Jo Smith. Farther up, there was a mine run by Lewis and George Curl, later of Rocklin; and the river gorge was mined by Owen King, Richard Gildersleeve and Andy Holden, later superintendent of the Placer County Hospital. It was a rich mine.

Mormon Bar was next above. It was rich and was mostly on the Placer County side. It was mined by Ralph Boles and William Sexton, and others. A high bar there, which was later mined out by Milt and Pete Crary, was located on what is now the Ira Avery place, in a very pretty fruit section directly on the American River.

The next bar was Lacy's Bar, located mostly on the Placer County side, and very rich. Ralph Boles, Peter Snyder, Jo Kelly and others worked there. A little trading post was conducted in the place in the early days, which later was turned into a China store, run by Ah Sack, who was drowned in 1859 in the American River.

The first school at Lacy's Bar was opened in 1859. It was a pay school, pay-as-you-enter, fifty cents per week, taught by Mrs. Turner. This was the origin of Rattlesnake School. Lacy's Bar is now the orchard of Joseph Kelly, and is conducted by his daughter, Mrs. Johnson.

Manhattan Bar was a big mining camp, all on the Placer County side. Mr. Kelly's father, with Charles Shields and Mr. Wells, had a store and boarding-house there in 1854-1855. A ferry was run by Ned Cook. A road led up to Auburn and to Cooper's Ravine on the Eldorado side. A wagon road connected both counties. A Cherokee Indian, by name Sharaneau, lived there before telegraph times. He was used as a rapid dispatch bearer and runner. The William Greeley family, Jo Kelly family, Michael Kelly family and others were prominent there. The bar was a very rich one.

Vigilant Bar was next. The last mining done there was done by Robert Hannigan and William Sexton in 1860.

The next bar, Poco Tempo, was worked by Chilenos.

New York Bar came next, and after that came a small bar, Coyote Bar, where Folsom Ravine comes into the river.

Oregon Bar was next. The Auburn and Centerville (now Pilot Hill) ferry and road were run by Sanford Miller, but the ferry was discontinued in 1862. This was a fairly good mining bar.

The next bar was a small one, called Poverty Bar. This is now covered by the North Fork dam.

Maurice A. Kelly says that Ralph Boles was one of the most active and useful men on the river bars. His activities extended from Mormon Bar to Manhattan Bar.

#### Post Offices of Placer County in 1860

While some of the old mining towns of Placer County are being mentioned it might be interesting to enumerate the names of the post offices of 1860. They were as follows: Neilsburg, J. C. Neil, postmaster; Lisbon, G. W. Applegate, postmaster; Illinoistown, B. Brickell, postmaster; Rattlesnake, D. S. Beach, postmaster; Dutch Flat, Chas. Seffens, postmaster; Mountain Springs, H. A. Brown, postmaster; Iowa City, S. N. Cahin, postmaster; Forest Hill, R. Parkhurst, postmaster; Michigan Bluff, F. S. Washeim, postmaster; Grizzly Bear House, E. D. C. Faskett, postmaster; Yankee Jims, Wm. Duck, postmaster; Ophirville, D. Choate, postmaster; Virginia, A. W. Lyons, postmaster; Auburn, R. Gordon, postmaster; Damascus, T. Moreland, postmaster.

Of these fifteen early-day offices, nine have ceased to exist as postoffice towns, and only nine are known as voting precincts.

By way of contrast, Auburn now has six voting precincts, with a total of 1483 registered voters, a main postoffice and a branch "A" for the older part of the city. Roseville, a flourishing railroad junction city, has eight voting precincts, with registered voters aggregating 2161; and there is a large, roomy postoffice, with a postmaster, one assistant postmaster, and four clerks. The postmaster also has under him four regular mail-carriers and one temporary. About twenty years ago, before the railroad yards were moved to Roseville, the postmaster could do all the work himself, sprinkle down the front porch occasionally, and then sit out in front in his easy chair and talk politics and the weather three-fourths of his time. Now an exacting government and 6000 patrons keep him busy.

#### Ditches and Canals in the County Before 1860

In the following list are enumerated some of the ditches in use during early mining days, together with their length, cost, etc.

Owl Creek Ditch, from Devil's Canon: Length, 3 miles; capacity, 150 inches; cost, \$500.

Paradise Ditch, from Todds Valley to Paradise and Spanish Bar Bridge: Length, 10 miles; size, 200 inches; cost \$800.

Union Water Company Ditch, from Shirt Tail and Brushy Canon: Capital stock \$90,000; value, \$15,000.

Independent Ditch, from Volcano Canon: Length, 8 miles; capacity, 250 inches; value, \$10,000.

Pine Flat Ditch: Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles; capacity, 120 inches; value \$500.

Brown and White Ditch, from Volcano Canon: Size, 150 inches; length, 12 miles; cost \$7,000.

Miners' Ditch, from South Shirt Tail: Length, 18 miles; size 400 inches; cost \$40,000. Value, \$9400.



Eldorado Ditch, from Eldorado Canon: Capital stock, \$60,000, length, 18 miles; size, 400 inches; value, \$20,000.

North Shirt Tail Ditch, to Elizabethtown: Length, 11 miles; size, 300 inches; cost, \$5500.

McKee's Ditch, from South Fork of Shirt Tail Canon to Iowa Hill: Length, 18 miles; size, 800 inches; value, \$5000.

Hill's Ditch, from Indian Canon to Iowa Hill: Length, 10 miles; capacity, 400 inches; value, \$5600.

Dutch Flat Water Company (five ditches), from Little Bear and Canon Creek to Dutch Flat and Indian Hill: Value, \$40,000.

Bartlett and Thomas Ditch, from Bear River to Dutch Flat: Length, 13 miles; size, 500 inches; value, \$3000.

Bear River and Auburn Water and Mining Company, from Bear River to lower part of Placer County: Capital stock \$600,000; whole length of ditches, 200 miles; value, \$50,000.

American River Ditch Company, from American River, near Auburn, to Sacramento County: Length, 22 miles; capacity, 200 inches; value, \$75,000.

Gold Hill and Bear River Ditch, from Bear River to Gold Hill and Virginia: Length, 14 miles; value, \$12,000.

The above are the principal ditches then in use. Total in miles, 394; total amount of water run, 7220 inches; total value, \$217,600. Most of the above ditches have been abandoned in the old mining sections, but in the lower parts of the county, ditches have been consolidated, enlarged and extended by large irrigating, power and light-generating companies

#### **Tunnels in Placer County Up to 1860**

There had been dug, up to 1860, 235 named tunnels on the Forest Hill and Iowa Hill Divides alone, not counting any on the Dutch Flat Divide. The total number of feet aggregated 186,990 and cost \$2,716,200. Some of the larger ones are as follows:

Dardanelles Tunnel, Forest Hill: Length, 2400 feet; cost, \$150,000.

Lola Montez, Green Valley: Length: 600 feet; cost, \$24,000.

Baltimore Tunnel, Forest Hill: Length, 1700 feet; cost, \$62,000.

Green Springs Tunnel, near Forest Hill: Length, 2000 feet; cost, \$70,000.

Coloma Tunnel: Length, 1000 feet; cost, \$25,000.

Golden Hope Tunnel, near Elizabethtown: Length, 1000 feet; cost, \$60,000.

On the Forest Hill Divide there were 149 tunnels; and on the Iowa Hill Divide, 86. Near Wisconsin Hill, on the Iowa Hill Divide, there were 57 tunnels, the Lebanon being 1300 feet in length and costing \$45,500. Last Chance, on the Forest Hill Divide, had 10 tunnels, one 1000 feet in length, costing \$20,000, and another 500 feet in length, costing \$25,000. Deadwood had 29 tunnels, most of them short, the most costly costing \$9000. Forest Hill has listed 24 tunnels, which were generally long and costly. Even Yorkville had 19 tunnels, the longest being 1800 feet in length and the most costly costing \$30,000; and Yorkville is only a name now.

#### **Sawmills and Flour-Mills Before 1860**

Down to 1860 there were or had been in operation in the county at least twenty-three sawmills where lumber, lath and shingles were manufactured. These were mostly steam mills and were mainly located on Forest Hill and Dutch Flat Divides. A few sample ones are as follows:

Volcano Mill, near Michigan Bluff: Steam power, vertical saw; capacity per annum, 1,000,000 feet; value \$3000.

Mt. Pleasant Mill, near Iowa Hill: Steam power; capacity per annum, 1,200,000 feet; actual amount produced, 600,000 feet; value, \$200,000.

New England Mill, near Illinoistown: Steam power circular saws; capacity, 1,200,000 feet; product, 700,000 feet; value, \$1000.

The following flouring mills were erected and in operation before 1860:

Cataract Mill, located above Auburn, on Illinoistown road: Water power; value, \$4000.

Auburn Steam Mill: Steam power, 12-horse; one run of stones, grinding 17 barrels in 24 hours; value \$1500.

### Turnpikes and Bridges Before 1860

Of turnpike roads constructed before 1860, ten are enumerated, from 1 to 8 miles in length and valued at from \$900 to \$16,000. Very low values seem to be placed on the roads compared to 1924 prices.

The following bridges were constructed and in use prior to 1860:

Ford's Bar Bridge, John Calloway, proprietor, across the North Fork of the American River, at Ford's Bar: Value, \$1000.

Bear River Bridge, across Bear River: Value, \$3000.

Murderer's Bar Bridge, a wire bridge across the Middle Fork of the American River, at Murderer's Bar: Value \$5000, assessed half in Placer County and half in Eldorado County. In later years the bridge was dismantled, the cables were hauled down the river, and the bridge was re-erected immediately below the junction of the North and Middle Forks of the American River, near Auburn. The bridge is kept in good repair by both counties, and is in full use in 1924.

### OLD HYDRAULIC MINING METHODS

#### The Undercurrent

An "undercurrent" was a contrivance for catching very fine gold that might be floating in a slowly moving stream or sluice of water. Aug. J. Bowie, Jr., California's greatest authority on hydraulic mining, describes an undercurrent as a sluice fifteen to twenty feet wide and forty to fifty feet long, set on a very slight grade (nearly flat), provided with riffles to catch the gold and amalgam. After all the rough usage the rocks, gravel and soil were subjected to by blasting, crushing in crushing mills, washing with water under great pressure, etc., there was always a residuum of fine gold that was rushed along by the rapidly moving water after it had left the miner's sluice-boxes, from which the general clean-ups were made; and the tough clay and cement soils would still be further dissolved and yield up some more of their fine gold. The undercurrents were constructed as a last effort to catch the remaining gold before it was carried into the American River.

The numerous small streams, before they reached the main creeks below Gold Run, were claimed and used by some, with more or less good title to the banks and streams, for the purpose of erecting undercurrents. These were often constructed long distances below the active mining operations of Gold Run. As stated above, they were generally fifteen to twenty feet wide and forty to fifty feet long, or as the lumber would economically cut. A stout platform was constructed and solidly floored over, with sides and ends boxed in with heavy lumber about twelve inches high. The floor was covered with riffles or obstructions, often made of blocks sawn from small

pine trees, roughly squared, set on end and wedged together. This platform or big box was nearly level.

The undercurrent was constructed at a drop in the ravine. A large sluice box, three or four feet wide, would convey the waste water in the ravine, more or less charged with small rocks, gravel and sand, to the end of the sluice, where were fixed steel bars or railroad iron, which were laid parallel and close enough together to discharge the boulders and coarse material over the drop-off. This was called a "grizzly," and was subject to much wear from the rocks and gravel washing over it. Most of the water and finer material dropped through the bars of this grating into the undercurrent. The object was now to retard the flow of the water, and allow the fine gold to settle and unite with the quicksilver scattered over the bottom of the undercurrent.

If properly made, and if the coarse material was occasionally forked out and a small sprinkling of quicksilver added, these boxes need not be cleaned up for several weeks. They were a sort of nest-egg, or little bank deposits, to be cleaned up by the owner at any convenient time. The nearer the mines they were, the more valuable to the owner and the oftener they could be cleaned up. Sometimes more than one undercurrent would be located on a stream, the last one, of course, being the least valuable.

Sometimes these small mortgage-lifters or night-and-day money-savers were cleaned up by others than the owners, generally in the night-time and with indications of much haste. This led to means of protection—good scares, if nothing more serious. Small blasts, giant-cap arrangements, snappers connected with flasks of powder, and, it is said, set guns were used to catch the meddlesome thieves and lazy, rough characters who made a business of cleaning up undercurrents just in advance of the owners.

The cleaning-up was similar to that in a string of sluice-boxes at the outlet of a hydraulic mine, and consisted of turning off most of the running water, carefully removing any snappers or explosives used as scaring schemes, and then taking up the riffles or blocks, carefully washing them, cleaning out the cracks and crevices, and carefully scraping and shoveling together all fine sand and gravel, together with the amalgam. An experienced miner could easily get rid of the gravel and sand and other refuse material by screening, panning and washing until all that was left was the amalgam, a grayish, heavy mixture, composed of quicksilver and fine gold—a mushy stuff, like wet sand. This material was then retorted in a tight crucible with heat, the quicksilver passing off through a coiled pipe through cold running water, and reappearing as quicksilver, a silver-white metallic liquid, valued in the early seventies at about one dollar per pound; while the gold remained in the crucible, and when cooled was a solid of a dirty yellow-brown color, ready for the United States mint.

If the clean-up was favorable, the riffles were replaced, chinks filled up, quicksilver spread about, snappers reset, and water turned on again. Fear of the snapper never permitted a very close examination of an undercurrent by the writer; but as roughly described above, it was considered an easy money-getter—if cleaned up at the proper time by the true owner.

#### Fluming the Rivers

Frequent mention is made in early mining days of fluming the North and Middle Forks of the American River. As has already been noted, there were listed, about 1860, over twenty sawmills. Since there were no rail-



roads through the county, the question might be asked, What became of all the good lumber that was yearly produced in the county? Ordinary building purposes, no doubt, absorbed much of it; but in addition to this, the miners on and near the rivers must have used millions of feet, much of which, no doubt, was lost every winter. It was frequently mentioned that in certain years the rivers were flumed for many miles. The working seasons were short, at best—perhaps five months. Early storms, with sudden rushing rises in the rivers, often swept out miles of flumes, necessitating replacement the next summer. With such destruction of lumber, no wonder many sawmills were kept busy.

How carefully the river beds were scraped and cleaned up, it is difficult to say at this date; but we often read of holes and pockets that the miners tried to clean, from which, if it was late in the fall, they were perhaps driven out by the first early rains.

In 1879 Col. W. S. Davis and sons began working in the Middle Fork of the American River, drifting at Mammoth Bar. In 1882 a regular hydraulic elevator system was installed on the river, and they worked up as far as Brown's Bar. Their last work was done in 1908. While working on the river, Colonel Davis kept a record of the rise of the river above low-water mark during several years, the highest periods being usually in December, January and February. His measurements are very interesting and will be given farther on. Colonel Davis got his water from the Georgetown Ditch, on the Eldorado side of the river. Part of the time his head of water had an elevation above the plant in the bed of the river of 400 feet, necessitating a very strong pipe at the lower end. The Colonel told the writer that he lost one or two sets of machinery when he first began his work, because of being unprepared to quickly remove it after an early rain and sudden rise in the river. Later he had a short railroad track ready laid and in place for quick work. He found it more profitable to save his machinery every year than to run a few weeks later in the fall and perhaps lose part or all of it.

The main motive power, of course, was water under great pressure, shot through a larger pipe than the nozzle of the discharge pipe. If this 400-foot drop of water was through a 15-inch pipe with a  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch nozzle, the elevator pipe was 12 inches in diameter, 60 feet long, and projected upwards at an angle of  $65^\circ$ . The  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch discharge nozzle was placed just inside or at the mouth of the elevator pipe, so that the gravel, fine broken rock, mud and sand would be caught in the strong suction of the uprushing water and carried to the top of the pipe, and then deflected by a heavy half-inch piece of steel plate, hinged to the elevator pipe, into the flume leading down stream. After the material from the bed of the river was dropped into the flume above, it was treated to a system of riffles and quicksilver to gather all remaining gold. The first long sluice-boxes, and riffles, with quicksilver in the cracks and interstices, were used with running water and cleaned up before other material was sucked up to the flume above.

The method of getting into the bed of the river required much judgment and skill. When the river was nearing its low-water mark, a large body of men made a race or large sluice-way on the opposite side of the river from where the main works were located, and then began to dam the river and divert the water into the temporary sluice-way. The rocks, large and small, from below the dam were piled onto the diversion wall till the main body of water was turned out of the old bed. Water, under heavy pressure,

was used when possible to aid in this work. Rapid work was then in order to begin cleaning up the bed of the river. A large sump was sunk, an elevator pipe was erected, the nozzle was placed so that there would be a strong suction upward, and a sluice was erected leading to the sump where the pipes were located. This sluice had the proper grade to carry the rich, cleaned-up river bed. These sluice-boxes were cleaned up, miner fashion, as often as necessary. Then the miners worked a narrow "land," as a farmer would say, up and down this flume, dumping the large bucketsful of fine rock and slush into the sluice-boxes. The river bed was picked and scraped six inches below the surface, the loosened material being shoveled into the hand-buckets, the actual bed-rock being scraped and brushed with small Chinese bamboo brushes, like a big sink brush, into ordinary sugar scoops, and thence into the buckets and sluices. The work was thoroughly done, after all the cost and labor required to get to the original bed of the river.

The work proceeded night and day until the whole bed of the river below the dam was thoroughly cleaned, or until an early rain forced the river over the diversion dam. Sections were cleaned up and down the flume; then the sluices would perhaps be reset closer to the workmen. All the time, night and day, the work was crowded till the river bed was cleaned and washed through the sluices and flumes above. Then the valuable pipes were quickly dismantled, put on small cars, and pulled up the incline and stored for the next year's run farther up the river.

It took good judgment to lay out the proper-sized summer's work. If too large a block was laid out, perhaps good virgin bed-rock was not reached before the fall and early rains. If too small a space was left below the diverting dam, it would be worked out, with perhaps a month or more to spare in the fall.

Many and curious were the articles found in the bed of the old river, such as rusted picks and shovel blades, with wooden handles rotted away, the iron parts of wheel-barrows, iron cooking utensils, blades of dirk knives, old revolvers, pepper-boxes, old pistols with from one to six barrels—in fact, all sorts of abandoned personal property.

The above description is given from what the writer saw on a visit to the scene of operations about forty years ago, and from occasional descriptions by Colonel Davis at about the time of the writer's first visit to his works. Other parts of the American River have been dredged by boats built especially for that purpose by the Guggenheims and others, but the hydraulic works of Col. W. S. Davis were substantially as they are here described. The writer does not claim to be a miner, never having worked as such, and no doubt has used untechnical language in the above description. One visit to the mine, several conversations with Colonel Davis many years ago, and one short talk with his son, Mr. Edward Davis, constitute the writer's only information regarding what seemed to him an interesting and very thorough manner of river-mining.

#### High-Water Mark on the Middle Fork

Following is the record of high water kept by Col. W. S. Davis while operating the mine on the Middle Fork of the American River:

"In 1880 it rained hard March 31 and for sixteen days in April, and the Middle Fork of the American River was high, from 11 to 16 feet, all through the month of April. June, 1880, the river was from 4 to 8 feet above low-water mark.

"January 14 to 29, 1881, the river was from 12 to 14 feet high; January 30, 23 feet high; February 4, 29 feet 9½ inches high.

"January and February, 1882, 4 feet high; March, not over 5½ feet high; April, not over 7 feet high; May, not over 8 feet high.

"In 1883, at no time over 9 feet high.

"In 1884, March 6 to 9, 12 to 18 feet; December 21, 16 feet high; December 22, 19 feet high; December 23, 22½ feet high.

"In 1885, December 22, 12 feet 6 inches high; December 25, 14 feet high.

"In 1886, January 22 and 23, 23 feet 3 inches high.

"In 1888, not over 6 to 7 feet so far, and it is as high now, April 17 (7 feet), as it has been this winter."

## CHAPTER X

### OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS

#### IOWA HILL

This town was once a very flourishing mining place, casting at the time of its greatest population about 600 votes. It began to grow into prominence about 1853. Located on a ridge between the American River and Indian Canon, it has been pierced clear through by tunnels. In 1857 it had three large grocery stores, six dry-goods stores, three variety stores, one brewery, two hardware stores, and two butcher shops, besides the usual number of bowling alleys, billiard parlors and beer saloons. It also had a Masonic Lodge and Chapter, an Odd Fellows Lodge, a public school and theater. In 1855 a paper, the News, was published by Olmstead and Miller; and in 1859 the Patriot, by E. B. Boust. At one time during the boom days a proposition to divide Placer County was strongly advocated, Iowa Hill to be the county seat. During good times daily stages ran to Illinoistown and connected with stages for Dutch Flat, Grass Valley, Auburn and Sacramento.

In 1857 the town was nearly all wiped out by fire, but it immediately was rebuilt. The last severe fire of 1922 nearly destroyed the last of this once flourishing mining town. The great register of 1922 gave the voting strength of Iowa Hill (men and women) as thirty-two.

Independence Hill, Roach Hill, Bird's Flat, Monona Flat and Grizzly Flat were once small, independent mining camps or villages, more or less connected with Iowa Hill, but have long since passed away. They were busy mining camps in the early fifties.

#### Another Poet

Placer County's early poetess, "Eulalie," has already been mentioned. We have another, Anna Catharine Markham, who lately has shown her affection and loving memory for her birthplace. At one time she taught the village school at Iowa Hill, when her home town was yet a place of importance. In the Placer Herald, we read:

"The following poem, 'A Sierra Memory,' the best ever written of scenes and old times of Placer's mining country of the Iowa Hill and For-



est Hill divides, is by Anna Catharine Markham. She is a native of Iowa Hill, and was the loved school teacher there thirty years ago. Now she is the poet, secretary of the Poetry Society of America, and wife of America's great poet, Edwin Markham. In New York she sings with love her memories of her Iowa Hill home of long ago.

"Mrs. Markham ended her recent lecture in San Francisco with this poem. A San Francisco literary man procured it after her departure for the East for publication in the Placer Herald."

The poem follows:

"A SIERRA MEMORY"

"Sometimes, O California, far away,  
I stop and fondly say your name,  
As when one speaks a secret word of prayer  
Upon a heart-remembered holiday.  
And then, once more, like sudden altar-flame,  
Burns up the long, bright gold adown the air,  
Behind your mountain crests that break the sky,  
My earliest memory of time—your flight  
Of purple peaks that edge the night,  
Crowned with ineffable, far, fadeless light.

"Oh, just the magic of that word,  
And quick a hundred memories are stirred!  
I see the wondrous months of rain deferred,  
When pines and herbs sift down their quick, keen balms,  
As Magdalen spilled the rose of odorous balms—  
The months when coppery skies are arched  
Above down-dwindling streams, and roadsides parched,  
Yet rich with dim, evasive hues and hints—  
As though rehearsing all of April's tints—  
And then the delicate first November rain  
That kindles blaze of green on hill and plain  
And calls the perished flowers to life again.  
And, lo! the rifted rocks of the ravine  
With penciled, old-gold violets in between;  
The manzanita, with its bells aswing  
To tell of small, tart apples she will bring;  
The Ceanothus, with its white bloom spread  
Upon the ground like crumbs of bread;  
The poppy, lifting up its warm, red gold  
Our miser hearts in heaven will hold;  
Memophila, cream-cup, cyclamen,  
Azalea, lupine—Oh! I know just when  
My lost ones come, and where the eye may catch  
Each thronging clan in its own happy patch.

"The old home-name! And suddenly in dream,  
I see again the lizard's dartling gleam,  
Its sanctuary in the granite seam;  
At night I hark coyote's hollow dare,  
Braggart when but the moon is there.  
I scan the hazel thicket, where the deer  
Find harvest in the brown o' the year;  
The bounteous immemorial parks of oak,  
Whose acorns feed the bear and Indian folk;  
The quiet forests of the pine and spruce,  
Where time and grief hold endless truce.

"O California, just the dear old sound—  
Again that one word can the whole world bound!  
Thank God, for that Sierran world; a king  
Might go his way, long envying,  
Among illimitable peaks high-hung  
With forests, dateless, deathless—ever young—  
The child-world bright with faith and hope.  
Larger, not safer, sweeter, now the scope  
Than when in my Sierran mining camp  
I knew the folk at every evening lamp;  
Was welcome at each hearth and sill;  
Was friend with every grave upon the hill;  
That time when men of every land of earth  
Walked down our roads as brothers of one birth."

#### ELIZABETHTOWN and WISCONSIN HILL

Elizabethtown was settled in 1850 and flourished until Wisconsin Hill, in 1854, destroyed its glory, most of the population moving to the new town. Both camps were only about two miles from Iowa Hill. The towns began to decline in 1856. The numerous tunnels reached the middle of the ridge, but were not good producers. A road was completed to Yankee Jims soon after, which instead of improving the towns, only furnished an easy mode of leaving them. They are mere names now.

#### GOLD HILL

Gold Hill was discovered by some Georgia miners in 1851. It was four and one-half miles below Ophir, and proved to be very rich. Lack of water in the dry summer prevented success until ditch water was brought in. It was seriously contemplated to build a railroad to Bear River and take the rich dirt to the river and wash it, but the project fell through. The old townsite, after being leveled, makes a fine, productive peach orchard. The oldest grave found in the old cemetery was marked 1852 on the headstone. The old cemetery is now in use as a neighborhood burying place.

#### FOREST HILL

Forest Hill is situated upon the divide between the Middle Fork of the American River and Shirt Tail Cañon. Its altitude is 3600 feet above the sea, and the distance from Auburn is twenty-two miles.

The first settlement was made in the fall of 1850 by M. Fannan, James Fannan and R. S. Johnson. They were traders, and built the old Forest House. No special mining was carried on at that time, except "down under the hill" near the South Fork. The real value of the mines was discovered by accident. In the stormy winter of 1852-1853 a slide took place at the head of the Jenny Lind Cañon, above the claim of Snyder, Brown & Company, exposing free gold which, when washed, netted \$2000 to \$2500 per day. This set the value of Forest Hill as a mining camp, and bed-rock tunneling and surface-mining began in earnest.

In 1858 the new Forest House was built. The miners began settling up on top of the ridge. New traders and miners came in and the modern Forest Hill began. The main street is very wide, about 200 feet. Many brick and stone buildings were erected.

The town has suffered many severe fires and does not now boast of a "Forest House." The cessation of hydraulic mining was the main cause of its decline. Large quantities of good lumber were produced near the town in early days.

### Another Historic Old Bell

There is another historic old bell at Forest Hill, bought many years ago for the Roman Catholic Church, and still in use. It has an interesting history, substantially as follows:

About 1860 a congregation of Greek Orthodox Catholics in Boston, Mass., desiring a bell for their church, sent to bell-makers in Russia, asking for the proper formula for making a large bell. The formula was received and the bell was cast. At first the tone was not acceptable, and a second bell was cast; but its tone was not liked as well as that of the first. In the meantime, however, the first bell had been shipped around the Horn to San Francisco. The priest at Forest Hill, then having a large and strong mission under his charge, decided to buy the bell. The church was located at a place called "The Shades," at the junction of the Bath or Sarahsville road with the Forest Hill road, the church serving two nearby large mining towns. The bell was purchased for some \$3500, its weight being about four tons. A Mr. Davis hauled the big bell up to its location. It hung for a number of years at the old church, being supported by a big pine tree and large timbers; but its great weight caused much trouble to the church members, for it fell once or twice, it is said.

In course of years Bath declined as a mining town; the church members moved away; and the Forest Hill members of the congregation decided to build a new church at the upper edge of town and hang the bell in the church tower. The timbers of the new church tower were especially large, and the whole tower was made purposely strong, so as to support the great weight of the bell. Several years ago, while Henry Crocket was still alive, the bell was raised to its place in the church tower, Crocket being selected to manage the placing of the bell. It was a sort of town affair. All the strong, husky men of all faiths joined in pulling on the ropes.

The bell has a wonderfully deep, sonorous sound. It can be heard under favorable conditions for twenty miles, people living in Georgetown, Eldorado County, often hearing it. In Placer County it can be heard in Auburn, Bowman, Clipper Gap, and even in Colfax.

The wonderful bell is too heavy to hang in safety, it is said, in any ordinary church tower. It is rumored that the present church tower is becoming somewhat weak, and some fear that the bell may soon crash to the ground, perhaps destroying human life and itself in the fall. It is believed that a still better and stronger tower must be built to hold the old bell. High ecclesiastical authority in the church may conclude to take it to some big city. There is a rumor that certain high church officials would be glad to have the old bell in Auburn. The church building in Forest Hill is getting old, the tower necessarily weakens with time, and the church members are becoming fewer in number. Rev. Richard Vereker, of Auburn, now priest in charge of the Forest Hill church, would like to see the old relic remain in Placer County. As years roll by, and weakening timbers become less able to support the great bell, the increasing danger of its falling and killing human beings or destroying itself suggests the safe policy of moving the bell to Auburn, thus saving the bell and at the same time keeping it within Placer County. A strong campanile or tower that would safely hold the bell could be built at a reasonable cost. It is to be hoped that the few remaining church members will carefully ponder the matter and together with Rev. Vereker, consent to the bringing of



the bell to Auburn. It would be a cause of great regret to all Roman Catholics, and to all Protestants as well, if this noted old relic should be taken away from Placer County.

### ILLINOISTOWN

Illinoistown was situated in a little valley near the present town of Colfax, lying between the American River and Bear River. The Mineral Bar stage road to Iowa Hill started there. This old stage road must have cost fully \$75,000, as the river hills are very steep and the rock hard. A newspaper describes the naming of the town as follows:

"In the month of October, 1849, the miners had a grand dinner in the town of four houses; and as the residents and miners were most likely Illinoisans, they, by acclamation and a bottle of whiskey, named the place Illinoistown."

### YORKVILLE

Yorkville was a small place located in 1850 by Ben Moss, Frank Emmons and Henry Ewer. It was northeast of Yankee Jims one and one-half miles. Many tunnels were run, some entirely through the ridge. The town once cast ninety votes. There is nothing left of the town now.

### DEADWOOD

Deadwood is on the southerly slope or point of a ridge between El Dorado Cañon and the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the American River; elevation above the sea, 4000 feet. From Michigan Bluff, by trail, it is only seven miles; but it is seventy miles by the wagon road away up around the head of El Dorado Cañon.

The mining was done by tunnels and hillside washing, at one time 160 to 175 men were employed at the mines. There is no voting precinct there now. Several years ago there was a hotel there, run by a jolly old Scotchman named Donald Ferguson, who used to get business letters from San Francisco addressed to the "Mayor of Deadwood." There was a school building in the village; and the writer was here once shown the cabin of Mr. Colt, the originator of the Colt revolver.

### LAST CHANCE

Last Chance, like Deadwood, is situated on a ridge right south of the main branch of the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the American River. It is the last mining camp up in the mountains towards Lake Tahoe; elevation about 5000 feet. It was first settled in 1852. A trail from Michigan Bluff, via Deadwood, leads to it after crossing two deep canons. A wagon road reaches it, following away around above the heads of all the canons in that part of the county, past Robinson's Flat. The buildings were made in early days with lumber cut by rip-saw and man-power. The mines at first were quite rich.

Several stories are related as to how the name, Last Chance, originated. Andrew Houck told the writer the following account on his first visit to the camp in 1890. In 1850 a party of miners were engaged in mining along the ridge. Their provisions ran out, and starvation stared them in the face unless they abandoned the promising section. One miner, with a good rifle and only one bullet left, asked for a chance to try for a deer. He went out and by great good luck secured a big buck which extended their stay a few days longer; and so the place took the name Last Chance. On our visit to the town, Andy Houck, the hotel man, gave his visitors bear



GOVERNOR STANFORD'S OLD HOUSE IN MICHIGAN BLUFF, BUILT IN 1853

Key to Pioneers (1917), left to right: J. S. Bickford, Age 83, Michigan Bluff; H. L. Van Eman, Age 84, Michigan Bluff; L. Remler, Age 80, Forest Hill; Jake Welker, Age 82, Yankee Jims

meat for supper. At that time the finest of timothy grass was growing in a nearby garden; and a fine apple orchard seemed to be flourishing. There were men, but no women or children, in the village. A few years later the writer attended a Fourth of July celebration at the town. No team had come around the road since October of the year before. A double team that had wintered there carried several children and the band (one fiddler) to the speakers' platform. To keep the sun off our heads, a big flag with thirty-one stars, made in 1852, was stretched above us. The dinner was one of the best, including ice cream frozen by snow brought down from higher altitudes, and fruits with oranges brought across the canons on mule-back. Over 100 happy people, young and old, were there; and dancing was enjoyed for two days and nights.

The town, in 1920 had four registered voters—three Democrats, and the wife of the hotel-keeper, who declined to state her politics. In 1922 there were twenty-three voters—thirteen Republicans, nine Democrats, and one Socialist.

### MICHIGAN BLUFF

Michigan Bluff was an early-day mining camp. Bird's Valley was near by. The town, like Forest Hill, was at first located part way down the hill toward the river, but later moved up on the ridge. It was a very flourishing mining camp, and a supply station for the miners farther up in the mountains, both for whites and Chinamen.

In 1857 the town was swept by fire and nearly destroyed. It was rebuilt, but tunnels and sliding earth forced it to be moved to the top of the ridge. In its best days the town had two clothing stores, five provision stores, three hotels, two restaurants, fourteen saloons, two bakeries, four barber-shops, and two livery stables. There were then two lawyers, three doctors, five shoemakers, two tailors, six blacksmiths, two tinsmiths, and also druggists, and representatives of other lines of business.

Michigan Bluff was a sort of sociable town. Visitors and politicians always spoke in praise of the pleasant times they had spent in Michigan Bluff and Dutch Flat, both typical mountain towns. A dwelling-house is pointed out as the home of Leland Stanford, one-time clothing merchant of the town and later Governor of the State and one of the "Big Four" who built the Central Pacific Railroad.

Michigan Bluff, in 1922, had thirty-two registered voters.

### DAMASCUS

Another old town on the Iowa Hill Divide is Damascus. It faces the main or North Fork of the American River. The remaining miners get their mail from Towle postoffice, over on the railroad, or Dutch Flat ridge.

The town was once a very flourishing place, when certain tunnels were driven into the divide, which were ultimately cut off by a cross-channel from above. The remnants of a fine fruit orchard are seen there, and the purest and coldest of spring water still runs from the pipes. A small bag full of ancient copper pennies or one-cent pieces, picked up from the rocks found under an old miner's cabin, still do duty in an old Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

The 1920 great register shows seven votes—five Republicans, two Democrats, and the only woman declares herself "Republican, housewife." The last register, that of 1922, shows eight votes—six Republicans, one Democrat, and the mine watchman, who declines to state. Damascus is now defunct as a voting place. A recent forest fire has entirely destroyed the town.



### SUNNY SOUTH

Located at what might be called the southern end of the Damascus channel, was the village of Sunny South. As described in the article on Damascus, the well-paying channel seems to have been cut off by a different channel running across the Damascus channel. The owners, with simple implements, then surveyed over the ridge, and on the opposite side of the ridge located what they considered to be the south end of the old Damascus channel; and on account of the warmth and fine climate they named the place Sunny South. The mine was called the Hidden Treasure. The village site is about five miles from Michigan Bluff and seven miles southerly from Damascus. Electric engines were used for tunnel work, and the town was electrically lighted, water furnishing the power. It was a strictly up-to-date mine, and was very rich until it was cut off by the cross channel.

A sort of mining romance attaches to the Damascus channel and the Hidden Treasure channel, and the two towns. It was really an up-to-date mine, with the most modern equipment of its kind in California; but pleasant memories are all that remain of the village of Sunny South at the present time.

### BATH

The first settler in this place, in 1850, was John Bradford, a merchant doing business at Stony Bar, down the river. He built a cabin to live in and store his goods, and fenced in a big field as a stock ranch. In the fall of 1850 some miners bought out Bradford, intending to hunt in the winter and mine in the gulches. Soon a town grew up; and to compliment the wife of a man by the name of Blaze, the village was called Sarahsville, after her given name. In 1858, however, the village was large enough for a post office; and when one was asked for and granted the town got the name of Bath. It was for many years a rich mining camp; but its glory has departed, and it is now remembered only as the town from which many fine citizens came who have settled in other parts of Placer County.

### PINE GROVE

Pine Grove, sometimes called Smithville, was located on Secret Ravine in 1850. It was below old Newcastle, now defunct. Farther up the ravine was Stewart's Flat, which also has passed out of existence, with the exception of a small graveyard.

Pine Grove was once the center of a population of 1500 people. Two of the prominent men of the old town were L. G. Smith and William D. Perkins, known as Dana Perkins. "Dana" kept the local hotel, with one of the finest dancing halls in the State. He also had a fine race-track for those who thought they had speedy horses.

Pino, later called Loomis, on the railroad, may be said to have fallen heir to the good fruit lands around Pine Grove.

### VIRGINIA

Virginia may be called the successor to Gold Hill. It was first mined in 1852, and was called very rich. Capt. John Bristow built a railroad track to the Auburn Ravine for the purpose of washing out the gold dust.

This railroad did not equal in importance the later great Central Pacific overland road, but it certainly was first in point of time.

After the Gold Hill and Bear River Ditch came into the "diggings," Virginia settled down as a steady producer of gold, the net proceeds, it is

said, going into the tunnels and larger works of Iowa Hill, Dutch Flat, Todd's Valley and Forest Hill.

Virginia No. 2, or Chinatown, farther down the ravine, was also a good camp. There are three or four partly used buildings yet at Virginia No. 2, while a sadly dilapidated old granite building, nearly level with the ground, is all that remains of Virginia.

#### TODD'S VALLEY

This place was started by Dr. Todd for a store and hotel in 1849. He had fenced in a lot of land for a pasture field. The place was intended to catch the miners at Stony Bar, Horseshoe Bar and Resters Bar as they traveled from the river up to the main divide. The doctor seems to have been thrifty. He pastured horses in his large corral, his charge being \$5 per week cash, the owners to run all risks and hunt them up themselves when they desired to use them.

The stand, as a ranch and trading post, was no doubt worth \$10,000 or \$15,000 in 1850, and was, like Bath and Forest Hill at that time, chiefly valuable as a trading or stock center. As a rich mining section, it did not start to grow until 1852. Thenceforward it grew rapidly to 1859, when it went down in a great fire, two large brick buildings remaining. The town was rebuilt after the big fire, and bore a neat, prosperous look. There was a Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodge, and also two temperance orders. Some of the richest mines on the Forest Hill Divide were located there, both tunnel and hydraulic.

The great register of 1922 shows a voting population (men and women) of twenty-five.

#### WESTVILLE

The village of Westville is a voting precinct of twelve votes. West's Hotel and large barn constitute the buildings found in the place. It is on the county road running up into the high mountains, and is noted especially for its good trout-fishing.

#### DONNER

The hotel and village of Donner, called Summit Voting Precinct, are located at the summit of the railroad grade, in the mountains, the elevation being 7017 feet. Extra helper engines stop here; and water trains start from Summit either way to put out fires in the railroad snow-sheds. The county line dividing Placer and Nevada Counties runs between the hotel on the south side of the line and the few houses on the Nevada side of the line. By reason of good-natured comity, it is not very certain where the line does run; but all the voting is done at the hotel, in Summit Precinct.

#### CISCO

Cisco, fourteen miles down the railroad from Summit Station, is quite a summer resort. The hotel and rooming-houses are near the Cisco depot. It is headquarters also for a large body of men engaged in enlarging certain reservoirs for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. One-half mile below the hotel, on the Yuba River, is located the camping ground, more or less tributary to Cisco.

In 1922 Cisco had a voting population of fifty-four. Guides and horses may be secured here for trips farther into the mountains. During the build-

ing of the Central Pacific Railroad over the mountains, in 1866, this was the location of the construction office, and the construction forces wintered here, making it a very lively camp.

#### BLUE CAÑON

Blue Cañon at present is the end of the double tracking of the railroad, there being from Cisco over the mountains to Truckee but a single track, most of the way covered by the gloomy snow-sheds. It is quite a neat village, and has a summer school.

Blue Cañon is specially noted for having very cold water piped to the station for drinking purposes; and for the old, old gag played on the Eastern passenger when he lifts a curtain and sees behind the bar the "Great Mountain Bat." It is there, red and well-burned, 2 by 4 by 8 inches in size.

#### TOWLE

Towle is located on the overland railroad one mile above Alta, and was for many years the home of Allen and George Towle, the lumbermen of the Dutch Flat Divide. From Towle the narrow-gauge railroad started up to the sawmills to haul down the prepared lumber. The proprietors occupied fine residences; and there were stores, boarding houses, a town hall, and other village improvements, as also a church and summer school. Later, at one time, there was a large pulp-mill.

After the deaths of the proprietors, and the selling of the timber lands (about 19,000 acres), the village declined.

#### ALTA

Alta was once a prominent railroad station, with a large depot and hotel. In the early seventies much railroad wood was cut at this place and corded up for future use.

There is a large artificial lake or reservoir at this place, with many tourists' cottages around it. A fine boys' school was conducted there at one time by a Mr. Price. Later the school was moved to Auburn, and later still the property was turned into a tubercular sanatorium. Many pleasant memories center around Alta and its fine climate.

#### DUTCH FLAT

The town of Dutch Flat lies below the railroad about half-way to Bear River. The station, a hotel, and a big general store, with near-by cottages, are in view of the overland passenger trains. The main county road (Lincoln Highway) passes at a still higher grade. The big store lately burned down.

Dutch Flat was settled in 1851 by Joseph Doranbach; but it did not grow into importance until 1854, when the Placer County Canal was started to carry water from Bear River.

In 1859 the town ranked well to the front, in population and buildings, with other larger towns of the county. In the Presidential election of 1860 it cast over 500 votes. In the same year its first paper, the Dutch Flat Enquirer, was brought out. In later years the Forum and other papers occupied the field. About this time Dutch Flat contained nearly one-tenth of the whole population of the county. It boasted of having seven provision and grocery stores, seventeen saloons, eight clothing and dry-goods stores, two breweries, three blacksmith shops, two hardware stores, two tin shops, two hotels, and one drug-store, besides other usual shops, and also three schools and one church.



The mining here developed into hydraulic mining of the most important kind. Like Gold Run, the place had an abundance of ditch water. When the writer first visited the place in 1872-1873, there were three hotels, three churches, two banks, and an opera house. The Towle Brothers' lumber offices and the mines seemed to be at their best. About the time the railroad reached there, in 1866, there were many stages and freight teams leaving daily over the mountains.

#### Fourth-of-July Celebrations, and Home-Comings

Dutch Flat always had a fine class of citizens. It was a sort of New England village with a lot of German saloon-keepers, very orderly and law-abiding. There seemed to be a sort of modern-Oakland or ancient-Athens atmosphere about the town. "Come to our dances and Fourth-of-July celebrations, and we will treat you royally; but you must excuse us, we are not active in going away from home"—such seemed to be the universal feeling of the citizens. Even now, in its later, declining years, the same sort of atmosphere prevails. Its large lodge banquet is old-fashioned and baronial in style. Four or five roast turkeys, uncarved, are brought in to the waiting banquet tables; and pies, mince and custard, are there in abundance.

Dutch Flat had an old-fashioned Fourth-of-July celebration in 1923. The main street had, as usual, its six-inch coating of sawdust, well sprinkled. The platform, nicely decorated with bunting, was located on a near-by vacant lot. They had singing by the school children; and the oration was by Judge Percy King, of Napa, an old-time resident of Dutch Flat. Several patriotic songs were beautifully rendered by a professionally trained artist, Madame Jellico, who sang charming songs to our soldier boys in France during the World's War, the lady's grandparents or other relatives being old-time residents of the town. Everything was of the best—just like Dutch Flat.

The people of the county hold their annual reunion on some designated day in September, in Mosswood Park, Oakland. The Dutch Flat reunion is generally held in the same park, one week earlier; thus, the true-blue Dutch Flater has two reunions each year. Many old-timers, or their children, come back to spend the summer months. Cherished memories and fine climate are pleasantly associated with Dutch Flat.

#### EMIGRANT GAP

The words Emigrant Gap describe the place exactly. Through a low gap the early emigrants passed down into Bear Valley, and thence down to the plains. It is forty-seven miles east of Auburn and has an elevation of 5221 feet. It was once a lumbering place of some importance.

The Pacific Gas & Electric "Lookout," on the Lincoln Highway, gives a fine view of Bear Valley. The railroad from Blue Cañon follows the south side of the ridge, but on passing through the gap swings to the north side.

The registered voters of the town number twenty-six.

#### COLFAX

Colfax got its name from President Lincoln's running mate, Schuyler Colfax. The Central Pacific Railroad reached the place in September, 1865. Illinoistown, one-half mile south, was quickly absorbed. The railroad company surveyed the site, and then sold the site to Messrs. Kohn and Kind, who at a big lot sale, on July 29, 1865, started the town.

When the Harriman cut-off was finished, in 1912, Colfax advanced to its present importance as a railroad junction. Many side-tracks were put in; a large roundhouse was built; and many overland trains are now made up at this point.

Colfax is an incorporated city of two precincts, and, with the Illinois-town precinct, near by and in effect a part of Colfax, has a voting population of 497. The elevation of the place is 2421 feet above the sea; and being on a ridge between the American and Bear Rivers, the city has a warm, salubrious climate. This has induced the building of several sanatoriums for the cure of mild cases of tuberculosis. The screened-porch and screened-house system, started in the mountains of Colorado several years ago, has been adopted and improved on by expert doctors, until the usual fear of lung trouble has been greatly reduced on this balmy mountain ridge. What is called the "Eleven Counties Sanatorium," is located a few miles down the railroad, at nearly the same elevation, at Weimar, which large institution has given eminent satisfaction.

Colfax is a thrifty, bustling little city, with many pretty homes and good business houses, a bank, good schools, two churches, and a snappy newspaper, the Colfax Record. It is at present at the head of the State highway system, which soon will be extended over the mountains.

The writer's first introduction to the big freight wagons and trailers of early days took place at Colfax. The fine horses and jingling bells, as the loaded wagons and trailers started for Grass Valley and Nevada City, are well remembered. This was in 1872; but in 1876 the narrow-gauge railroad ended the freight-teaming business across Bear River.

### "Old Joe"

The Colfax Record, some months ago, printed an article under the above title, based on a Sacramento Bee news item of July 4, 1901. We quote from the article, as follows:

"Many a tourist has pondered and speculated upon the significance of a grave at the side of the road near Forest Hill, Placer County, above which stands a rough tombstone on which is painted in white: 'Old Joe, Died July 3, 1901.' The general conclusion reached is that the grave must be that of an Indian or an early settler.

"But the old-timers of the vicinity recall the day the grave was dug and the inscription put on the stone. And they tell the many curious that Old Joe was not a person, but the stage-horse who sacrificed his life in an attempt to carry through to safety passengers and express entrusted to him.

"Old Joe was fatally wounded by the shot from the holdup man's gun when the stage-driver refused to halt. He died with his harness on. His body was dragged to the side of the road he had traveled day after day, and was buried. A small American flag was stuck in the ground at the head of the grave. A flag waves over him now, and has since the day he died. The mountain people of the vicinity have not forgotten Old Joe, and on the Fourth of July each year a new flag is placed over the grave.

"Today, if the old stage-horse were able, he would see speedy, high-powered auto-stages whizzing along the road he trod with his mates in other years. And he would realize, perhaps, that the advance of civilization has removed the dangers that he, as a pioneer of twenty-two years ago, had to face. But Old Joe sleeps on.

"The stage robbery was the last one on the line. A young man who was a resident of the Forest Hill section was arrested in Suisun, charged with the crime, some time afterward. Years later the Wells-Fargo box which was carried away was found on a bar in the American River canyon.

Some of the papers which were in it when the stage was held up were still there. The box was found by an Indian boy.

"A large black oak, behind which the holdup man stood awaiting the approach of the stage, still stands as a sentinel over Old Joe's grave. When the bandit shot Old Joe, Driver Crockett, in spite of the shotgun leveled at him by the bandit, did not mince words in expressing his rage. 'You've killed the best horse in this county, and you'll pay for it, by God,' he shouted.

"Death came close to Crockett that day, but it remained for a railroad train at the Auburn station to end his long career. He was struck by a fast passenger engine several years afterward, was badly mangled, and died within a few hours."

Henry Crockett, an old-time resident of Forest Hill, was a noted stage-driver. For many years he hauled freight from Auburn to Forest Hill and other towns on the divide. It seemed to make no difference to him whether his freight team consisted of two horses or of six. Short curves were safely passed, and grades and steep pitches were pulled over with equal ease and safety. He gave a sort of semi-official notice to the first auto-drivers to keep off the Forest Hill grades or travel at safe hours. He was a brave and very popular man.

#### CLIPPER GAP

Clipper Gap is located on the railroad, seven miles above Auburn, with an elevation of 1759 feet. The "cut-off" and main line come together here again. It was once a large wood station and had a box factory. The station and country about it register ninety-four votes. Its most palmy days were those when it was the shipping-point for the Hotaling iron-ore industry.

#### HOTALING

High hopes of a second Pittsburgh once filled the hopeful breasts of Placer citizens. Three or four miles west of Clipper Gap iron ore was discovered many years ago. Kind nature also had placed marble and other materials near by, ready to be used as a flux for the making of pig-iron.

In 1880, Messrs. Egbert Judson, Anson P. Hotaling, Irving M. Scott and P. Fitzhugh purchased iron-ore land here. The town was called Hotaling. Thousands of cords of wood were cut in Placer and Nevada Counties. Many kilns and ovens were constructed, and the wood burned into charcoal. The corporation was called the California Iron Company. All the necessary furnaces and works were erected for making pig-iron, and the company soon made thousands of tons as good as No. 1 Swedish iron. The Southern Pacific Railroad bought all that was made. A town was built up. Stores and a post office were in service; a school district was organized; and a school was opened. The company owned 7620 acres of wood-land near the works. From April to September, 1881, 4414 tons of pig-iron were made. The employees were fifty furnace hands, forty miners, seventy-five charcoal-burners and teamsters, and others twelve—a total of 177. Sixty-eight votes were polled by the employees.

But the end came suddenly. The works were closed in the fall of 1881, with the understanding that they were to be reopened in an improved manner the following spring. They were never reopened. Whether it was a quarrel among directors or stockholders, a failure of ore, or what the cause, Placerites still are wondering. The works were dismantled and the property sold. The ore was of the best red hematite while the mine was in operation.



**BOWMAN**

The territory around Bowman is now a fruit section, noted as a raspberry and strawberry district, producing the best of their kind, and filling orders for the lower fruit houses at Newcastle, Penryn, etc., when the earlier-ripening crops are gone. The "cut-off" and main railroad tracks meet here at the same grade.

Bowman once had a proposed street railroad graded to the place, but no street cars ever came. It has a store and good school, and some high ridge berry farms.

**PENRYN**

Penryn was named by Griffith Griffith. The place in 1872 was mainly noted for its stone quarries, conducted by Mr. Griffith. About that time there were about 200 stone-cutters and quarrymen at work. The town is located on the railroad, twenty-eight miles from Sacramento, the first heavy grade and long curve, called "Horseshoe Bend," on the railroad being just below the town. The elevation is 610 feet.

Mr. Griffith was a noted man, a native of Wales. He started the Penryn quarries in 1864, and gradually improved his works with polishing mills and other improvements, until his quarries and his works easily outranked any others in the State. These quarries furnished the granite for the base of the State Capitol and the coping around the Capitol lot, in Sacramento, the county court-house in Stockton, the Mare Island Dry-Dock for the United States government, and part of the dressed granite for the United States Mint and other noted buildings in San Francisco. During a slack time of work in 1878, rather than discharge his men, he built for himself the handsome granite store building in Penryn, decorated by large, polished black knob-urns.

The writer taught his first school in Placer County at Penryn, but in what was then called Stewart's Flat district. The old building was located below the present home of Mrs. Ellen Ann Owen. Soon after, the district was renamed Penryn and a new schoolhouse was built in town.

The fruit business was not considered worth talking about in those days. A few sacks of beans, a few boxes of blackberries or apples to Truckee or Reno by express were about the limit of agriculture. Cutting fine live-oak trees into stove-wood and shipping it to Sacramento markets by rail at \$4 per cord was considered good business for those who owned land. The school-teacher who succeeded the writer, Frank Montgomery by name, and a Grand Army man, preempted during his term what was called the "Gilmore Eighty," just south of town, and the school trustees discharged him from the school at the end of the term. Taking up a rolling eighty-acre tract of Penryn fruit land was considered an evidence of lack of good sense in those days. In 1876, a man was offered by the railroad a fine forty-acre tract of land at \$5 an acre; but he did not want "any more poor land." The writer has drawn deeds three times for the same forty acres at increased considerations of \$50, \$75 and \$125 per acre.

It is said that the Crocker 640 acres, northwest of Penryn, at one time paid more tax than any other section of land in the county. There were twenty-six houses and small fruit orchards on the land.

**Growth of the Fruit Industry**

The granite business has languished at Penryn for many years, as concrete and tile seem now to be the favorite building materials; but the

fruit business has gone forward by leaps and bounds. The Penryn Fruit Company, Pioneer Fruit Company, Cooperative Fruit Company, Porter Bros. Company, Patten & Lett, Penryn Fruit Growers' Association, and other houses now send hundreds of cars of choice fruit to Eastern markets each season. About 1900 J. Parker Whitney planted 120 acres of navel oranges. Among the first to plant orchards and grow fruit on a commercial scale were Robert Williamson, Ira F. White, P. W. Butler, Andrew Caldwell, N. B. Lardner, John Kaiser, Benjamin Browning, and W. R. Strong & Company, all of whom planted tracts of from twenty to eighty acres about the year 1880. When these orchards came into bearing, the first fruit-shipping house at Penryn was organized under the name Penryn Fruit Company, which was incorporated on February 11, 1886, with the following officers and directors: P. W. Butler, president; N. B. Lardner, vice-president; B. Browning, secretary; and Edward Newell, manager. Besides the above, the board of directors included A. P. Hall, J. M. O'Connor, and Jacob Free. The business of this shipping house, as well as those which followed, was the shipping of fruit in the fresh state to Eastern markets; and from that day on the fruit crops of this district—mainly peaches, plums, pears, and cherries—have practically been sold in those markets. The many mining ditches of early days are put to use as irrigating ditches. There are about 2000 acres bearing deciduous fruits in the Penryn district at this date.

About the year 1890 lecturers were called in and for a time much interest was manifested. Again some of the best tree-planting methods were experimented on. P. W. Butler tried the experiment of spreading the branches of young peach trees by lashing common barrel hoops between the limbs to allow air and sunshine to penetrate freely into the middle of the tree. Many orange trees were planted about this time, and the roadsides were beautified by planting palm trees. Penryn came rapidly to the front in many ways.

Successful fruit production has developed into a highly scientific calling these later days. The agricultural college professor is to the front, advising as to soils and proper culture. The horticultural commissioner and farm adviser are regular county officers now, aiding the fruit man with advice as to how to graft, bud, spray, fight pests, cross, pollinize, etc. One plowing in the spring, once over with the cultivator, smashing all the clods possible, and then soaking the ground with too much irrigating water, will not produce the best results; and the fruit-raiser of 1924 has been taught the true reason. Penryn section was a little slow in getting started; but when once rightly started, it moved rapidly.

### **The Citrus Colony at Penryn**

The Citrus Colony at Penryn was organized, promoted, and financed by J. Parker Whitney, in 1890. Associated with him in laying out the colony and locating colonists, were his brother, James G. Whitney, P. W. Butler, and others. The colony was located west of Penryn and north of Loomis, and comprised approximately 2000 acres in Sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 34, Township 12 north, and Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Township 11 north, owned principally by the promoters; but others within those boundaries either listed their property for sale or bonded to the enterprise. The project was an English colony, and the London agents were Messrs. Scott and Jackson, while the local representative of that firm was Capt. J. Booth

Clarkson. Colonists were sent from England and were sold property of their selection on arrival. By 1892 there were approximately thirty or forty English resident owners. They purchased improved orchards and a limited amount of raw land, which they planted.

The center of social activities of the colony was the Citrus Colony Club, located on property owned by J. Parker Whitney at the western end of Lincoln Avenue. The club-house was a granite building containing banquet hall, billiard rooms, and accommodations for many guests. There were tennis courts and cricket and football fields. Many festivities occurred there, the sports of England having favor. Cross-country paper chases were popular, these gatherings faithfully representing the fox hunts of Old England.

After the colony became established, an Agricultural College was built on a forty-acre tract on Lincoln Avenue, one mile west of Penryn, by Frank Kerslake, an Englishman. He erected, in 1891, a large four-story building on a commanding location, a head master's house, stables, etc., and planted some acreage to orchard and nursery. The late Albert H. Brydges had the supervision of the institution, as head instructor of the students. Kerslake made frequent trips to England, sending out young men to take agricultural courses at the college. There were approximately forty or fifty students in 1892 and 1893. Some bought land and planted fruit later.

The financial depression throughout the country between the years 1893 and 1897 affected the fruit industry in Placer County; and with prices low and the future uncertain, the colony project waned, as colonists sought other lines of investment. The Agricultural College encountered serious financial difficulties, which were aggravated by lack of experience in the fruit business. These handicaps resulted in financial disaster for the college, which was closed and in 1900 sold. The buildings were razed by the purchaser, and the property was turned into orchard.

In 1898 there were very few of the original colonists remaining. These, however, were successful as conditions returned to normal, and they became permanent residents. They include Capt. Thomas F. Hunter, Major Turner, James Thompson, J. H. Tamisier, Alfred Benham, A. Brown-Lyall, M. Campbell-Walker, Owen Brothers, and others.

Some of the original colonists who purchased properties but later moved to other parts of the State, or returned to England, were Capt. J. Booth Clarkson, Mitchell Innes, Bruce Gardyne, Colonel Brice-Thomas, Mansell Carne, Thomas Cowan (a noted botanist and publisher of a bee journal in London), F. A. Palmer, C. F. Tottenham, Frank Kerslake, Colonel Marsh-Browne, Garnett Brothers, Leonard Pryor, G. H. M. Lannowe, C. M. Price, and James Long. Others were Arthur Johns, who married Miss Lillian Reed of Auburn; J. H. Toler, whose wife was Florence Reed; Wallace Dewe, who married Miss McCann, also of Auburn; Alex Cowan, whose wife was Miss Mary Turner; Ronald Marsh-Browne, who married Miss Grace Swesey of Penryn; and M. Campbell-Walker, whose wife was Miss Edith Owen.

During the years when the colony was flourishing, there were many sporting events put on at the Citrus Colony Club. Whitney Brothers, then State tennis champions, and Bradshaw, McGee and others, frequently competed in tennis tournaments. Football teams from Vallejo and other points played the Rugby game against the colonists on various occasions; and cricket matches among the English residents were frequent.

Many of the colonists who came from England brought with them various articles of furniture, including pianos, and also supplies of dress



goods, fire-arms, etc., under the impression that such articles could not be obtained in the far-off land of California.

### NEWCASTLE

The fruit industry of Newcastle, the largest in Placer County, will be dealt with by an expert in that line of business. The town will be briefly mentioned here with many other towns of the county.

Old Newcastle, as it is now called, was a lively mining town down on Secret Ravine, and was worked out and died like Stewart's Flat and other ravine towns. One of the roads towards Auburn passed northerly under the trestle, before it was filled in by the railroad company. The valley road came up through a gap in the hills, the street in later days being called "Happy Valley." The long, curving trestle, like that at Secret town, below Gold Run, was filled in about 1876, as required by the government, because the timbers became unsafe. The schoolhouse in 1872 was located on the present site, and about equaled the one at Penryn for openness to the weather. The third school building is now in use, a substantial cement structure.

The first line of railroad ran north of the high hill just west of town on the Dutch Ravine side of the ridge. It is said Charles Crocker won \$10,000 on a bet he would run the first train into Newcastle on Christmas Day, 1864. The grading was heavy, and the work slow; so he ran a light, flimsy track out around the big boulders and heavy blasting, and thus got his train into town, and won his bet, though the properly surveyed grade and track did not reach the town for many days.

Mr. John Holder kept the hotel, about where the present post office stands. A fine hotel farther south was conducted for many years, until destroyed in one of Newcastle's great fires. Strange to say, no commodious hotel has taken the place of the one destroyed.

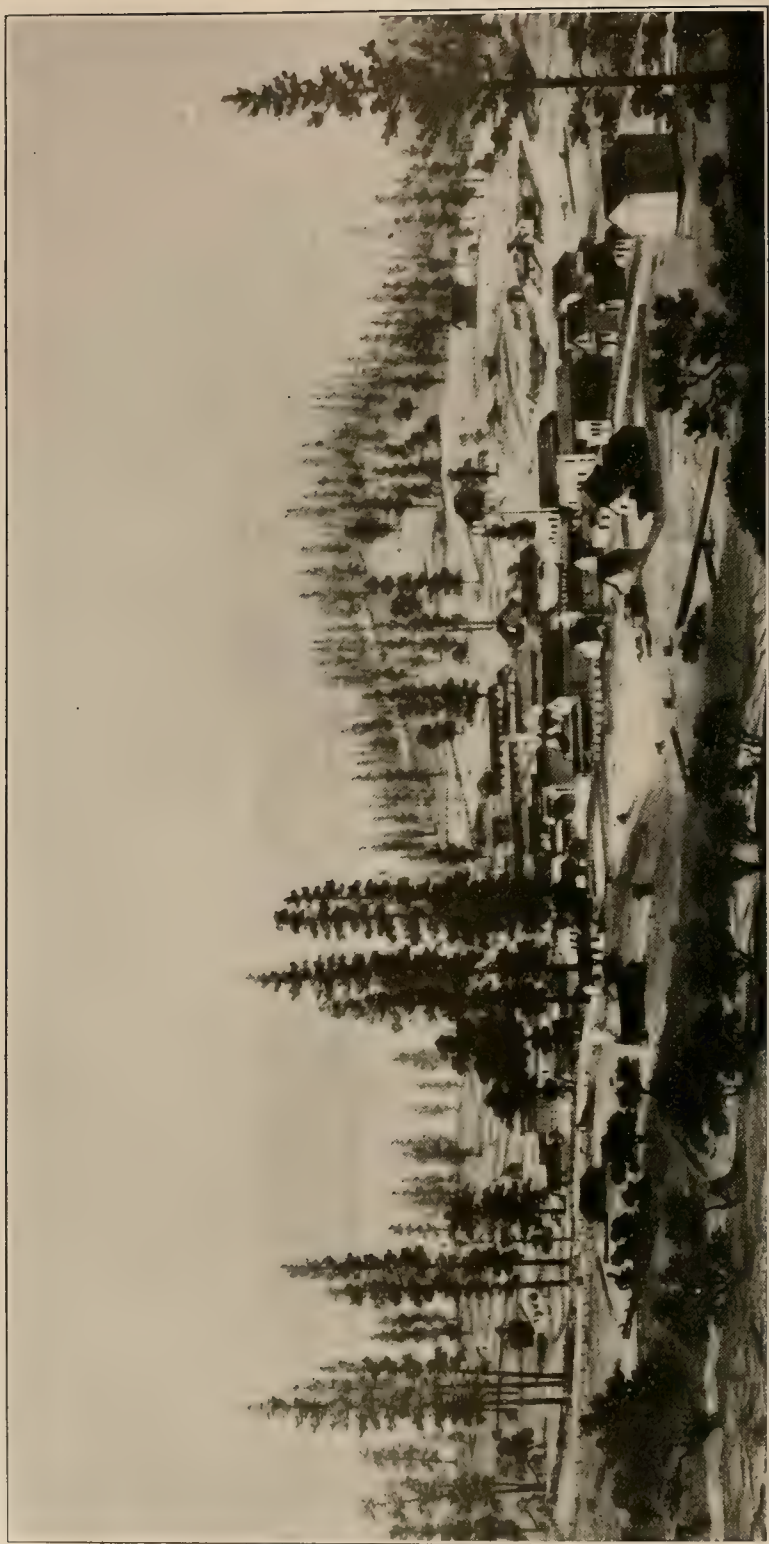
Newcastle is located on the crown of a hill, and the business houses and dwellings crowd each other for available space on the west side of the main street. The space on the east side, near the side-tracks, is given up entirely to the large fruit houses. Pretty dwelling-houses are scattered over all the adjoining hilltops.

The new "cut-off" railroad comes into Newcastle and meets the old grade at the passenger depot for the first time since leaving Rocklin. The tracks then separate, and do not meet again on the same grade until Clipper Gap is reached.

### OPHIR

Ophir is located on Auburn Ravine, about three miles below Auburn. It was first settled in 1850. In 1852 it was the largest town in Placer County, polling 500 votes. Ophir ranked with Yankee Jims and Auburn in 1852-1853 for size and business. It had a bank, express office, and hotels. Daily stages ran from Sacramento, via Ophir and Auburn, to Yankee Jims. It had its scourge of fires, but quickly built up again. Most of the quartz-mining in the county has been carried on near Ophir. At one time, about 1875 to 1885, many men were employed and many stamps were dropping night and day.

While the village now is small, it is in the midst of a good fruit section. The Ophir precinct has a registration of 211. At the present time the nearest post office is at Newcastle, but the place is well served by the rural free delivery routes.



YANKEE JIMS, AS THE TOWN APPEARED IN THE EARLY DAYS

## YANKEE JIMS

Yankee Jims contains a few houses yet. Some good cherry and apple trees remain, and piles of cobblestones line the road into town. The few villagers and surrounding mines give a total registration of twenty votes.

Gold was first discovered at this place by a man named Robinson, who was later convicted of horse-stealing in 1852, in one of the southern counties—and he bothered Yankee Jims no more. The nickname, "Yankee Jim's," still clung to the town, though the sign of the possessive is now dropped in the official spelling. It was once one of our largest mining camps, and was noted throughout the State.

Among the first settlers of the place were three brothers, B. F., G. W. and N. F. Gilbert, and Thomas Farthing, who drove an ox team from Missouri, loaded with mining tools, provisions and clothing, into the camp in the fall of 1850. The first store was started by Thomas Adams, James Cartwright and Ben Thomas, from Tennessee. The town, as the gamblers say, soon became a brisk place. The usual big fire in 1852 nearly destroyed the whole town. It was rebuilt, however, and was among the largest towns in the county.

In 1851 some Georgians discovered the richest "diggings" of Yankee Jims. One of the first mining ditches in the State, if not the first, was dug by H. Starr and Eugene Phelps into the Yankee Jims mines in 1851. Hydraulic washing was introduced into the camp in June, 1853, by Col. William McClure, who heard of this method in Nevada County.

The first newspaper published in town was the *Mountain Courier*, issued in 1856-1857 by Messrs. Parker and Graves; it ran three months and then died. In July, 1857, E. B. Boust started the *Placer Courier*. The Democratic county convention of the county was held there in 1857.

The writer has the best of testimony regarding the glorious days of Yankee Jims in the letters and personal statements of an old resident who arrived in the town on June 1, 1857, and whose father, Colonel McClure, and two brothers had preceded her across the plains in 1850. In 1851 he sent to New Jersey for nursery stock for a home orchard of ten acres. The trees were planted and the home was established at "Welcome Cottage," about a mile from town. Every variety of New Jersey fruit and berries was included. There was an abundance of irrigating water, and the orchard flourished. The mother and the family of eight children sailed from New York on May 5, 1857, and reached Yankee Jims on June 1, as above stated, crossing the Isthmus of Panama. That year there was a fine fruit crop. Many peaches weighed one pound and sold for fifty cents a pound, and cherries were seventy-five cents a pound. Berries and apples were cheaper. Pears often sold for fifty cents each. There is a well-remembered family tradition that some of the first peaches sold for one dollar each.

Colonel McClure was the first settler to try bee culture on the ridge, paying \$100 for a hive of bees at Sacramento. After two or three years the yellow-jackets exterminated them. In the meantime, however, several swarms flew away; and wild bees were found in the later sixties in many trees on the Divide.

Yankee Jims was of such importance that Governor Weller and Lieutenant-Governor Walkup opened their campaign there in June, 1857. Duck & Mannering were successful merchants, and afterwards followed the building of the Central Pacific Railroad to Reno, where both died, rich men. Mannering's widow still lives in Reno (1924). A. P. K. Safford was a suc-



cessful miner, and went to the Assembly of California for two terms. He afterwards was appointed Governor of the Territory of Arizona. The Gilbert boys and Sam Bowman were good citizens, but never made lucky strikes. They were too generous to be rich men. "Lend a hand" was their motto. Hon. Robert O. Cravens, Wells-Fargo agent, and his charming wife kept open house. Dr. Fagen and Dr. Wilkenson were fine surgeons as well as doctors. Col. Sam Todd was "mine host" of one hotel, and afterwards kept a fine hotel in San Francisco.

The "free-lance life" of the time, with horseback rides to different mines, many parties to go to, and political meetings or other assemblages of the different towns, seems worthy of brief description. To use my correspondent's words:

"Father died in 1871. Since then I have not been on the Divide, but I feel myself a Placerite, and would like to give a live picture of the merry-go-lucky, merry days. Old age is to blame for any failure.

"Jim Herrick kept the hotel, and then went back East and was president of a railroad in Indiana. Many of the lawyers of Auburn, such as Judge Hale, C. J. Hillyer, and others, started in Yankee Jims. The Methodist Church was built in 1856, and the first schoolhouse in 1858—possibly the fall of 1857. Theaters were held in the hotel dining-room. Saloons flourished. Livery stables and good riding horses were within reach. A good town hall was over a store.

"Bayard Taylor, Starr King and other fine speakers spoke there. A flourishing dancing school was there. I think Starr King was there during the Civil War.

"Bayard Taylor thought 'Shirt Tail Cañon' should be called 'Spartan Cañon,' but we were not classical enough for the change in those days. Our family lived quietly in 'Welcome Cottage'—not of the 'madding crowd'."

#### Col. E. D. Baker

The writer asked this charming narrator whether she heard Col. E. D. Baker give his famous speech on the upper porch of the Forest House in August, 1859. She said she heard that address, and that Colonel Baker and her father were old friends. Both had served in a constitutional convention in Illinois. Colonel Baker was a very ambitious man and was determined to go to the United States Senate, and was at that time in California, as a candidate for Congress, making those wonderfully patriotic speeches. He came as a guest to her father's house in Yankee Jims; and her father took her to Forest Hill to hear Colonel Baker speak.

The writer also asked his correspondent whether the traditional story, repeated at Forest Hill, was correct, which states that Colonel Baker wrapped around him the American flag as he spoke. She answered, "No." What he did was this: In the midst of his powerful address he turned towards a draped American flag, pointed towards it, and then grasping its folds reverently in his hands, poured forth the most wonderfully patriotic panegyric on the flag and what it stood for, and the United States government whose emblem he was then addressing, that she ever listened to. The narrator said her father took her next night to Michigan Bluff to hear the Colonel speak again. They were entertained by a prominent citizen at dinner, at which champagne was served. Just before the address began, the speaker quietly told her he could not make a good speech that evening; that he was afraid of a failure; that he could not fight champagne. She described Colonel Baker as a man who was always strung up as a bent bow, always at his best under ordinary circumstances; but wine, instead of

exhilarating him to a more sublime beauty of thought, deadened and unstrung him. The speech was good, but not so profound and brilliant as that of the previous evening. On the way home, after the address, several hours after the dinner, this wonderful man became himself again, and poured forth the most charming conversation, quoting Scott and other poets in the most happy mood.

The intimacy between her father and Colonel Baker was so close that the narrator and other young members of the family ventured the tantalizing badinage that he would never be a United States Congressman from California. He did indeed fail of election in California, but later went into Oregon and was there made a United States Senator, after which he wrote her a bantering letter inviting her, when in Washington, to call on the United States Senator from Oregon. It was not long afterward that this brilliant man lost his life leading his troops into action at Ball's Bluff.

### LOOMIS

Loomis may be considered one of the new towns of the county. Old Pine Grove was followed by Pino when the Central Pacific Railroad passed up the mountains, but by reason of a similarity of names Pino interfered with Reno, over in Nevada, in the matter of misdirected or misrouted mail, express and freight; so the name was changed to Loomis. An old pioneer of the neighborhood "Jim" Loomis, was the whole town for a time—saloon-keeper, railroad agent, express agent, and postmaster. He was not very progressive and, it is said, kept the letters and mail matter in a cigar box on the end of his saloon bar. An unconfirmed rumor related is to the effect that when a United States inspector objected to this method of handling a post office for the government, unprogressive Jim picked up the mail, cigar box and all, and tossed it into the street.

A kite-shaped race-track was once kept in order here. It started just south of Loomis's saloon and circled southerly and around through the chaparral brush, coming out on the home-stretch where it started. Country boys with speedy horses patronized the track on Sunday.

But times changed. Stone quarries were opened up near the station; and fruit planting started. About 1885 a boomer, J. J. Morrison, became railroad agent. A town lot sale was had; cross-roads were made toward the American River and the ridge on the west, and Loomis began to gather in what belonged to her. An English colony settled west and east of the town and soon Loomis began to take on prosperous ways. The main roads were kept in good repair—"sand-papered," envious politicians declared.

Fruit houses came in due time. There are five now; and next to New-castle, Loomis is the largest fruit-shipping station in the county. In 1915 a lot of progressive farmers started the Bank of Loomis, with \$25,000 capital stock, since increased to \$150,000. Then came a bad fire which wiped out most of the business part of the town, but proved in the end to be for the better. Most every destroyed building has since been rebuilt with brick, concrete or tile, so that the business part of Loomis, from the bank building to the veterinary stables, is built up of the best materials. The Law Brothers have recently housed their fruit-shipping and agricultural-implement business in a hollow-tile structure 100 by 100 feet in size. Noia & Gatt's new butcher shop and stores are in a fine pressed-brick structure. There are two churches in the village, the Episcopal and the Congregational, the latter a fine structure costing \$18,000.

Large nursery fields of budded and grafted fruit stock are grown between Loomis and Rocklin.

### ROCKLIN

This place was once a very prosperous town. First of all, it had the roundhouse and railroad shops of the overland railroad. Next it had, in and near the town, many stone-cutting yards. The rock was of a lighter color than that at Penryn. Part of the walls of the State Capitol were built from Rocklin granite. The quarries are not very active, owing to the general lack of demand for cut granite.

In 1905-1906 the railroad company began the work of enlarging the railroad yards. The company modestly asked for land sufficient for only five switches. The land was secured at a cost of about \$1500; but when it was offered to the company, the town trustees were informed that it was the company's intention to move the roundhouse and shops to Roseville, at the junction with the Oregon line. This was a severe blow to Rocklin. The cost of securing the space for the five new tracks was refunded to Rocklin by the railroad, and a fake funeral notice was published, entitled: "Died at Rocklin, April 18, 1908. The Rocklin Roundhouse. A native of California. Aged forty-two years. Interment at Roseville." That sounds like extinction, but the old town is not yet dead. A good baseball field covers part of the former railroad yards.

Near Rocklin, northerly over what is called Boulder Ridge, is located what is known as the J. Parker Whitney estate. In all, the estate comprised about 22,000 acres of land which, during the Civil War, was used as a great sheep range. The home place north of Rocklin was like an old baronial estate in England. It was palatial in size, with suitable out-buildings, stables, and kennels for his hunting-dogs, etc. The winding driveways, with fine stone bridges over the small streams and ditches, look very substantial. The writer first visited the place in 1874, and saw the method used by Mr. Whitney in drying his Muscat grapes into raisins. It is claimed that Whitney shipped from his estate the first carload of raisins cured in California.

### APPLEGATE

Lisbon Applegate settled on the Auburn and Illinoistown road, northwest of the present station, in 1849. A village grew up called Lisbon; and later a post office and precinct had the same name. G. W. Applegate was postmaster for many years. Mr. Applegate was a prominent man in the fruit business, and experimented in a search for good kinds and varieties. One of his later experiments was the grafting of the Eastern chestnut into the thrifty black oaks of the forest.

The present Applegate Station lies northeast of Auburn and has an elevation of 2014 feet above the sea. Many years ago an Esoteric community was started there by a man by the name of Butler. It flourished for a time, putting out literature and books of their cult. A post office of the better class was established to accommodate them and other people.

The summer-resort business for lower Placer County may be said to have started here, and to have grown at this place from a hammock strung between two pine trees in the shade up to a fine boarding-house with all the modern comforts. It is a progressive neighborhood, having a community hall, farm bureau center, and school. It has a registered voting population of seventy-nine people.



### SHERIDAN

This place was named in honor of Gen. Phil. Sheridan. It is situated on the Oregon railroad near the northwestern part of the valley portion of Placer County, and is about twenty miles northwest from the county seat. The place was first called "Union Shed" by E. C. Rogers, who settled there in 1855, and in 1857 built the "Shed," a one-story house 24 by 80 feet, with the unenclosed shed 40 by 40 feet, 20 feet high. Under this big shed monstrous freight teams could be sheltered from sun and storm. There was also a large barn and corral connected with the place. It was at the cross-roads and was a very popular place. It was not uncommon for from forty to sixty big teams to stop each day at the "Shed," have dinner or stop over night, and in any event lay in sufficient food for the stock during the round trip into the mountains. It was a sort of market-place for the country farmer with his hay and barley.

There was a dancing-school here two evenings of each week, and a big ball was held once each month. The valley and mountain people met and enjoyed themselves, Sacramento, Marysville, Auburn and Grass Valley sending the visitors.

A public school was needed, and Mr. Rogers secured a new district called Norwich in 1864. He was elected one of the trustees, and Mrs. M. E. Reynolds was hired as teacher. Part of the big dwelling or "Shed" was given free as a schoolhouse, and the teacher was given free board and \$60 per month for two months, all at the expense of Mr. Rogers. Later the teacher's wages were paid back from the school funds. Mr. Rogers remained school trustee for fourteen years. In 1860 a voting precinct was established.

The "Shed" was on high ground, and stock-raisers met there to look over the valley and spy out their stock. They finally erected a "look-out" forty feet high, with a four- or five-foot telescope at the apex, to aid in spying out their stock.

In 1865 a church was started, the ball-room of the "Shed" being used. In 1866 the railroad was built past the "Shed" into Wheatland, and then the place began to decline. In 1868 a bad fire nearly destroyed all of Mr. Rogers' possessions.

In 1866 the Sheridan depot was established. The post office was started in 1868, Mr. Young Dougherty being postmaster. Next came E. C. Rogers, who held the position for many years.

Sheridan had three stores, one drug-store, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, a school, two churches, Baptist and Methodist, an Odd Fellows Lodge, and two temperance organizations prior to 1881. A flouring mill was built in 1870, under the patronage of the late Mark Hopkins, for Daniel Click, who later became the owner of the mill. The mill was run by steam and had a capacity of 175 barrels per day. It has long since burned down.

### MANZANITA GROVE

This famous grove lies midway between Sheridan and Lincoln. The name was derived from a dense grove of manzanita bushes standing out in the open valley. In early days the bushes were very dense and close together. It was once the headquarters for a band of horse-thieves, who kept their stolen stock in a corral near the center of the grove. Oak trees seem to have crowded out the manzanita in later years.

Since 1855 the grove has been put to a more sacred use than in early days. About 1855 the people began using it as a burying-ground. The first burial was that of a man named Wyman. There are some very fine monuments in the grove. The towns mainly using it for burials are Lincoln, Sheridan, and Wheatland. It is a very picturesque spot, and many a true pioneer of lower Placer County asks that he be buried in Manzanita Grove. The place is cared for by an annual subscription.

### LINCOLN

This thriving little city is located on the California and Oregon Railroad ten miles northerly from the railroad junction at Roseville and fourteen miles due west from Auburn. It is in the valley part of Placer County and is surrounded by the best of farming country. Toward the east and in the low foothills much fine fruit is raised. It sometimes happens that a town has a productive country on one side of it only, while the other side may be cut off by a river or a barren mountain, or some other unfavorable circumstance; but Lincoln is in the center of a rich producing country in all directions. Lincoln shipped 126 cars of fruit in 1923. In addition to farming and fruit-raising, another industry that may be farther developed in the vicinity is that of rice-culture. During the season of 1919, Wallace G. Hemphill cut and harvested about forty acres of good rice adjoining the town on the south.

The town was named in honor of Charles Lincoln Wilson, the builder of the first railroad to the place, the California Central Railroad, which was finished to Lincoln on October 31, 1861. The road ultimately reached Marysville, but it soon became a part of the California and Oregon line. For many years a railroad bed could be traced for a few miles eastward from Lincoln towards Auburn. Although there is evidence of much sluicemining east of Lincoln on the edge of the plain, no permanent town was located there.

The first settlers in what is now Lincoln were John Chapman, G. Gray and John Ziegenbein, who came in 1859. Others followed rapidly when the railroad reached the place. In 1863 the town was very prosperous, there being about 500 inhabitants, six or eight stages running out of Lincoln in different directions. In 1867 the flour mill of Ziegenbein, Heffner & Company burned, with a loss of about \$30,000. J. R. Nickerson, a fruit farmer near by, was very progressive as a fruit-raiser. Steven D. Burdge was a practical wine-maker, having learned the business in Italy. The Burdge Hotel was later named after this active citizen.

In 1873 coal was discovered near Lincoln. Colonel Wilson prospected the locality thoroughly and dug a large shaft down to the coal, about sixty feet. Hoisting works were erected and samples of the coal were sent to the Sacramento water-works for testing in January, 1874. The trial was satisfactory. A test was also made of the coal at Guttenberg's Foundry, and the castings were reported of the best.

Lincoln is a substantial little city, evidencing much prosperity inside her limits. The streets are wide and are laid out rectangular in form. The California and Oregon railroad runs north and south through the place, and practically all of the business houses are on the east side of the tracks. This up-to-date little city of the plains has all modern improvements, such as municipal water-works under pressure from the hills on the east, city hall, library, high and elementary schools, women's club rooms, a park,

and good, well-graded streets. The State cement road to Marysville passes through the city. There are two hotels, two flourishing banks, and large grain warehouses with an elevator, which bespeak prosperity. There are also a chamber of commerce, three churches, and the usual fraternal orders of a live town. Gladding, McBean & Company's Pottery works, which employ the services of 600 employees, are located in the northern part of the town, and a large and well-supplied cannery is located in the southern part. Below will be found a concise article describing the Lincoln pottery works; but the raw material of their pits deserve a fuller description, which is given here. An examination of the clay was made by Prof. H. G. Hanks, of San Francisco, who was much impressed with its value, finding its character to be the very best for pottery work of all classes, and one quality excellent for fire-brick. Its elements are as follows: Water, 4.70; coarse sand, 5.30; fine sand, 3.17; pure porcelain clay, 86.23. It is plastic, tenacious, and infusible when baked. The sand is silica; and for coarse work or the manufacture of fire brick, this characteristic is an advantage. The layers of the deposit are as follows: Four feet of soil, six feet of white clay, sixteen inches of fine white sand with a little water, five feet of coarse cream-colored clay mixed with coarse white sand, twelve feet of pure kaolin, twelve feet of clay and coal alternating, eight feet of coal, and below this, clay and sand to a depth as yet unknown. The coal is similar to that now being worked at Lincoln, but somewhat heavier and denser.

Thirty-five years ago the pottery works began aiding Lincoln in an indirect way by buying thousands of cords of wood for the many kilns in use. This made a sure market for every cord of wood the intending fruit-farmers of the near-by foothills could cut and haul to the pottery, besides giving employment to several hundreds of men.

A brief statement of the accidental discovery of the clay may be of interest. Towle Brothers, of Dutch Flat and later of Alta and Towle, in 1874-1875 used many yokes of oxen in their lumber business during the summer months. During the winter months these work oxen were sent down to a cousin, Ed Towle, located north of Lincoln, for care and pasture. Connected with the home ranch there was a rolling ridge of poor-looking, rock-covered ground. It was fenced in and produced early grazing for the work oxen. At the east end of the ridge ran a county road in a northerly and southerly direction. A little over a mile above Lincoln this road, to avoid climbing over this ridge, was made to curve eastward and pass over a neighbor's land and around the point of the ridge. An enterprising road-master decided to straighten the county road; so he started a cut through the low ridge. He had proceeded only about ten feet with his new road-cut when he ran into a body of pure white kaolin clay, equal to the best Chinese product. This rocky ridge curves around a long distance to the southwest, prospecting clay all the way. Other clay companies have opened other pits, and from all appearances the deposit is almost inexhaustible.

The fuel now used in the pottery is crude oil, and hydro-electric power is used to drive the large number of presses, and rolling and grinding machines, etc. This power is secured from another large producing corporation having extensive works in this county, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. One of the large dry-pan grinders has a capacity of 150 tons daily. This fact is mentioned as showing the immense capacity of the pottery works.



The clay products are shipped as far as Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Seattle and Portland. In 1922 the writer saw an immense finished structure in Honolulu, Hawaii, nearly covering a small commercial block, the material in which was a product of this pottery.

The following concise statement, alluded to above, was prepared for the writer when Albert J. Gladding was requested to give an account of Lincoln's main commercial enterprise.

#### Gladding, McBean & Company's Clay Products Plant

"The late Charles Gladding, a resident of Chicago, visited California in the winters of 1874 and 1875, and while in San Francisco noticed an article in the Daily Alta California of the discovery of clay and coal at Lincoln. Upon a visit to Lincoln, he found this to be correct; so he procured samples of the clay from the coal mine that C. L. Wilson was operating at that time, and took them with him on his return to Chicago. From there he sent them to Akron, Ohio, to an old friend, who was engaged in the manufacture of vitrified sewer pipe, to have them tested. After burning, he pronounced the quality of the clay fine for making this and kindred wares.

"On May 1, 1875, Charles Gladding, Peter McG. McBean and George Chambers, also of Chicago, formed a copartnership under the firm name of Gladding, McBean & Company. Mr. Gladding then returned to Lincoln with a party of expert workmen in the manufacture of vitrified sewer pipe, and arriving there May 12, 1875, immediately erected a suitable building and kiln for the manufacture of this material; and he was identified with the manufacturing end of the business up to the time of his death. The machinery arrived from the East on June 24, consisting of a boiler, engine, pumps, steam press with dies, and a roller crusher.

"Mr. P. McG. McBean took charge of the sales department of the business and established an office and yard in San Francisco, in August, 1875, which he continued to conduct up to the time of his death.

"The first carload of vitrified sewer pipe was delivered in San Francisco on August 9, 1875. From time to time other classes of clay building products were added, and in 1883 they commenced the manufacture of architectural terra cotta for buildings. As the population of the State increased, the business grew and prospered, although suffering adverse and discouraging situations, including a severe fire which almost wiped them out; and they have, after forty-nine years of persevering management, labor and finance, built up a gigantic establishment from a very modest beginning.

"Gladding, McBean & Company have a total space of thirty to forty acres under roof. Twenty-two round down-draft kilns, twelve muffle kilns, and a recently installed tunner kiln are required to produce the 50,000 tons of all types of burned clay products which make up the present annual output of the company. Six hundred employees operate the various machines and equipment that turn out these several products.

"Albert J. Gladding, a son of the late Charles Gladding, assisted by his son, Charles, have charge of the clay pits and that part of the plant producing sewer pipe, drain tile, chimney pipe, roofing tile, and face brick; and Mr. J. B. DeGolyer has charge of the architectural terra cotta department. They have recently added to the latter the manufacture of garden pottery; and they find there is a growing demand for this beautiful ware for lawns, porticoes and interior decorations.

"The general offices of the firm are in the Crocker Building, San Francisco. A large staff of office help is employed in their beautiful and spacious offices. Mr. Atholl McBean of San Francisco, son of the late P. McG. McBean, is president of the company.

"The original promoters of the business have all passed to their reward—Charles Gladding in January, 1894; George Chambers in October, 1896; and Peter McG. McBean in October, 1922. The business is still being carried on by the sons and grandsons of these pioneers in the clay industry on the Pacific Coast."

### ROSEVILLE

#### Old Roseville, or the "Junction"

Before attempting a description of modern Roseville and its wonderful growth in wealth and population since the establishment of railroad headquarters, roundhouse, and freight yards there by the Southern Pacific Railway Company in 1906-1908, the writer will here give a brief account of Old Roseville, or the "Junction," as it was most generally called.

It is not certain how Roseville got its name. Some say it came from near-by Rose Spring. Others declare it was due to the railroad men's disputing over the charms of a pretty waitress called Rose; but this can hardly be the correct solution, for Roseville had its sweet name while the railroad men disputed at Rocklin about the hard run "over the hill," and the long hours and short pay. Still others say that in early times the ravine banks were beautiful with wildflowers and roses, and hence the name.

The first railroad through the present town was the California Central from Folsom to Lincoln. Two or three years later the Central Pacific Railroad crossed the Lincoln road nearly at right angles near the northerly end of the present depot, and this became the "Junction."

Many years ago the fact that Roseville depot was about the half-way point from Auburn to Sacramento, combined with the lack of pennies (the five-cent piece being then the smallest coin in common local use), led to an amusing situation. When the thrifty-minded discovered that the fraction of a mile affected the fare in their favor, a Sacramento passenger from Auburn would buy a ticket to Roseville, and then, on arrival there, quickly buy another from Roseville to Sacramento, thereby saving five cents; but an occasionally slow ticket agent or a too-quick "All-aboard" of the conductor, and a missed train now and then, soon stopped that method of "beating" the railroad.

Placer County, as now bounded, never contained a Spanish grant within its limits. As shown elsewhere, John A. Sutter, in 1843, sold a tract of land of immense size, bounded by the Sacramento and American Rivers on two sides and later recorded in San Francisco, Sacramento, Sutter, and Placer Counties. Yet in the early days of the Rebellion there were two or three very large sheep ranges, wool during the war and for several years later commanding very high prices. On the official county map of 1887 two large tracts of land are shown, one called the Spring Valley Ranch, lying northwest of Rocklin and then the property of J. Parker Whitney, mentioned elsewhere. South of this was a larger tract called the Kaseberg Ranch, said to contain 28,000 acres, which extended from Roseville north and west to the tule lands of the Sacramento River. In early days a man by the name of Leet located 10,500 acres with government script. Later, Stephen A. Boutwell bought out Leet, and also bought the railroad land, which made a continuous east and west strip of land about twenty-five miles in length. Of this vast range, Stephen A. Boutwell owned three-fourths and William Dunlap the remaining one-fourth. Later, by sales and estate distributions, the major part of these lands became the property of

James Kaseberg, and in 1887 the place was called the Kaseberg Ranch, which contains some very fine land.

The largest assemblages of people in Placer County in early days were gathered at the Odd Fellows picnics, held at Leet's Grove, a mile and one-half north of Roseville, on the Dunlap and Boutwell ranches. Stephen A. Boutwell, an Odd Fellow, and William Dunlap yearly reserved 160 acres of grass from sheep-grazing for the Odd Fellows day, April 26.

The Placer Herald of May 4, 1872, in describing the picnic, said that forty-four earloads were brought from Sacramento, and 300 other people came from Western Placer to hold their outing among the stately oaks of Leet's Grove, on grounds as fine as can be found anywhere in the world. Forty policemen kept order, and the 160 acres were dotted with champagne bottles.

There were about 42,000 acres in the great Dunlap-Boutwell-Kaseberg estate, probably the largest landed property in the middle Sacramento Valley not based on a Mexican grant. Starting in the fifties, it was accumulated by purchase from private parties and from school and railroad lands, and by the use of soldiers' scrip. The interests in the land were much commingled at various times through partnerships and inter-related families. For a time as many as 30,000 head of sheep were sheared each year on the ranch. On this and the adjoining Parker Whitney ranch, in the early days, were kept the first imported sheep in California. The flocks of both ranches were steadily improved for half a century by importing pure-bred rams, and became the oldest flocks of continuous improved breeding in the West. Wool from these flocks always sold above the market price of wool in the San Francisco markets. Upon the Boutwell and Dunlap ranches were owned some of the first thoroughbred and trotting horses in California.

The first printed Great Register of the county, which lies before the writer, was printed in 1872. The names were alphabetically arranged through the whole register, and it took a nimble clerk to find and tally the voters if they presented themselves rapidly. In 1896 the names were alphabetically arranged for each precinct. This gave Roseville 171 votes, county and town, beginning with Isaac Akes, a farmer, and ending with Chris Michael Zeh, a farmer. In those days the printed copy of the Great Register for all precincts had very full data for identification purposes, which the legislature in its wisdom (?) later cut down to name, party, occupation and address. The old list was more valuable (at least for the police department and sheriff), giving data as follows: Name, business or occupation, age, height (feet and inches), complexion, color of eyes, color of hair, visible marks or scars (if any), and the locality, country or nativity, local residence, precinct, post-office address at date of entry, naturalization (date—month, day, year—court, place), able to read the Constitution in English, able to write name, able to mark ballot, nature of disability, date of registration (month, day and year).

They evidently had large families in Roseville in those days, as one may infer from the number of adult voters of the names listed. I read, of the name Astill, 2; Butler, 3; Cirby, 3; Dyer, 4; Gould, 4; Herring, 3; Holt, 3; Ross, 4; Schellhous, 7 (one teacher, four farmers, and two blacksmiths); Banquier, 3; Stephenson, 3; Thomas, 4; Way, 3; Wilson, 3. These were all adult men—no women, boys, or girls.

Many names in the register call up interesting recollections. The name of J. D. Pratt, of Township No. 1, no doubt refers to our former supervisor,



who long made a first-class brick that sold at \$10 per thousand, as the writer recalls. John Louis (or Louie) Bulens conducted the depot saloon. The big, round ball of tin foil was a wonder! The old depot was about where the depot is now located, the local justice of the peace court often being located in one of the large rooms. The Astills were farmers. Alfred Bedell was a fruit-grower and a relative of Uncle Billy Bedell of Springville, Iowa. Benjamin Dryer was a brick-mason, and inspector of work in the building of our new county court-house, as the writer recalls. Jolly, good-natured George Goodpastor was a fine carpenter and, it is said, fitted and hung the large mahogany doors in our State Capitol. The three Herring boys and the three Holts were farmers.

Then there was George Edward Lamphrey, the politician, who once seated in perfect order 1200 convicts at Folsom State Prison dining-room while the writer was present, his only implement of defense and authority (in sight) being a small mallet with which he tapped a stand as the prisoners marched in perfect order down the aisles and to their several tables. The disproportion of 1200 to 2 was very uncomfortable to the writer, but Lamphrey's instructions were carefully observed: "Stand there, dead still; don't speak."

Alexander Bell McRae and Edwin Purdy were stockmen; Thomas Francis Royer was a brick-maker; Julius Neville Sawtelle was a livery-stable man, and his brother William was a merchant; Homer Charles Trippett was for a time the local magistrate; and Jesse Blair, formerly from Arkansas, was a saloon-keeper.

The Thomas store was on the main road leading towards Sacramento, and generally held the post office. Just below the Thomas store was the small store of Philetus Varo Siggins, a very intelligent man, who generally knew what was going on in Roseville. Below the town was a long, straight road with an easy turn to the right, with another stretch of good road where the fast horses of that section were tried out. Miss Charlotte M. Pitcher ran the Thomas store as her own for several years, and was also postmistress for a time. She was versed in handing out convention facts and the latest "dope" just before an election. This store was located south of the present north boundary fence of the railroad.

But times have changed; and the "Junction" has now become a thriving city of about 6000 people.

### Modern Roseville

Eighteen years ago Roseville, or the "Junction," as it was then called, was a village of about 250 inhabitants. About that time the writer was city attorney of Rocklin, assisting in securing a strip of land wide enough for five long switches on the east side of the main track for better railroad facilities. An election was held, the money was raised, and the needed additional lands were ready to be purchased when word came that the railroad authorities had concluded that they did not want the land, that they had decided to move the roundhouse and yards to Roseville. The company paid Rocklin for all her costs and expenses of election, making new streets, etc.

Immediately Roseville began to boom, and Rocklin began to decline as a railroad town. Large tracts of land were purchased on both sides of the main track in Roseville, extending southerly, for large yards, but not enough land was secured. The improvements were laid out on a large scale. Before 1908 the company had spent \$2,000,000 in building two large roundhouses of thirty-two stalls each, and forty-five miles of side tracks.

The citizens, with the rapid influx of new-comers, have had their problems to meet: Where ought the library to be located? Where should the overhead, trans-railroad bridge be built? On which street should the across-the-ravine bridge be built? And then the question of compromise with the railroad: What street or streets should remain open to traffic across the railroad tracks? Where should the passenger and freight depots be located to accommodate the traveling and business people of the town?

On April 25, 1908, the official transfer was made by the railroad from Rocklin to Roseville. Rocklin had been the railroad headquarters for forty-two years, with a big stone roundhouse, yards, tracks, employees, and all that went with a prosperous overland railroad, and a high mountain division to climb over. It was all accomplished quietly and systematically. It is said that not a railroad man lost his regular run over the mountains. The railroad men immediately began moving to Roseville, taking their houses with them, and for many months part of the town was on wheels. About 100 houses were moved to Roseville.

The Roseville Chamber of Commerce began to function in a broad and understanding manner. The people realized that they were changing from a village to a city. There was no doubt as to what was needed to properly carry on a first-class railroad yard, storage space, ice plant, and train-dispatching facilities for two immense railroad systems. The citizens were never in doubt when to stop the building of dwellings and store-houses. The problem was simply to build as fast as possible till the limit of eight or ten thousand inhabitants should be reached.

The building of what is known as the "Cut-off," from Rocklin to Colfax, was easily managed from a well-equipped head yard.

Civic improvements followed in rapid succession. The Roseville Banking Company started in 1906. Electric lights and water were put in. Two new hotels were erected, the Barker and Ramona. The fire hydrants started with fifteen and soon rose to sixty. Dwelling-houses went up by streets, and not singly, the demand was so great. In 1908 the population had increased from 400 to 2000.

The school census of 1908 showed 313 children, about double that of 1907. On April 20, 1908, a bond election for two new schoolhouses was carried by a vote of 90 to 10, and the buildings were erected immediately.

In the fall of 1908 the railroad company made a sharp advance in their improvements and increased the number of their employees greatly, some of the new employees entering the icing plant. Five work trains were engaged in ballasting the Cut-off track. Gasoline motor cars to Colfax and Oroville were given a try-out.

The city kept pace with the growth of business, laying out new streets, and providing lights and sidewalks. The Southern Pacific Company put in its own sewer, light and water systems, and requested not to be included in the plans for the newly incorporated city, which were carried out in April, 1909. The first trustees were William Sawtelle, R. F. Theile, William Haman, Dr. B. Woodbridge, and R. H. Wells.

In 1909 the Pacific Fruit Express ice plant was enlarged again. At the start forty to fifty men were employed, turning out 150 tons daily. The present capacity is 1250 tons per day. They iced one train of twenty cars at a time then. In 1924 they can ice four trains of fifty cars each.

About this time the Pacific Fruit Express Company moved its big repair shops from Sacramento to Roseville and set them up beside the ice plant, with about 100 employees. Many families came with this improve-

ment, and of necessity more houses were built—500 of them in three years, besides the 100 moved down from Rocklin. One of the largest public buildings was A. B. McRae's opera house, with up-to-date stores and offices below.

Patrick Johnson was the first city attorney. U. S. Marshall was city engineer. The first trustees and officers of the city showed much good judgment in planning for the future growth of Roseville. All of the municipal work seems to have been planned and started correctly, looking to the future. A subway was put in at the Bedell crossing. The stock yards were erected at the southern part of the plant on a broad plan. The company also enclosed the big yards with a board fence eight feet high, thus accentuating the fact that the works were in, but not of, the Roseville city government.

The first assessment roll aggregated a total of \$714,365. The planting of street trees and roses began at this time.

In August, 1909, the total number of cars handled through the Roseville yards was 75,539. In January, 1910, the first of the Baldwin Mallet articulated oil-burning locomotives reached Roseville to stay. The twins, Nos. 4000 and 4001, had been practicing "over the hill" and showed what they could do. In all, sixteen were installed. One of the roundhouses had its tracks deepened twenty feet to accommodate these monsters and other types soon to arrive. A new turn-table also had to be built. Greatly enlarged car shops were erected, and also a large brick store-room. The passenger depot was moved back to its old location inside the "Y," and much improved. About this time (1910), the railroad men serving the company, running out of Roseville, numbered from 700 to 1000, according as the times were slack or busy. The Pacific Fruit Express acquired 3500 more refrigerator cars, which brought the total ownership up to 10,000.

On June 28, 1910, Roseville voted a \$90,000 bond issue for the purpose of installing a sewer system, for building a bridge across Dry Creek at the foot of Lincoln Street, and for building and installing an electric light and power system. This gave a great impetus to the real-estate business.

Four hundred pupils entered at the opening of the schools in September, 1910, and there were nine teachers. In the same month the Women's Improvement Club of Roseville was organized.

In November, 1910, the Roseville Home Telephone Company bought out the old company. The company was composed of G. N. Hanisch, president; J. A. Hill, vice-president; and L. L. King, secretary.

In December, 1910, Roseville became the transfer headquarters for the passenger service "over the hill," and the engineers and firemen made Roseville their headquarters. The monthly pay-roll of the company at this time was \$75,000.

The city needing a City Hall, the Presbyterian Church was bought, moved and remodeled into a convenient municipal building. The Carnegie Library, described elsewhere, was erected on a lot given by A. B. McRae about this time.

In May, 1911, the high school proposition was voted on and carried by a majority of seven to one, and the school was started in an old hotel.

In June, 1912, the question was agitated of erecting a county exhibit room on the railroad "Y." At that time the county supervisors refused to incur the expense, but later they made a tax levy of \$3500 to erect the building. A swimming pool was opened on November 1 in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1913 the Pacific Fruit Express doubled the capacity of its ice plant. They spent \$75,000 in bringing their cold-storage capacity from 15,000 tons



to 30,000. With other improvements added, this makes the largest ice plant in the West.

The local newspaper stepped to the front at about this time, with a new Model 10 linotype.

In March, 1913, a bond election was called for \$20,000 to complete the paving of the State Highway through Roseville.

In June, 1914, \$45,000 of bonds were voted for the proposed high school, and \$20,000 were sold to aid the grammar schools.

In 1914 there were five churches in Roseville: Methodist, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal. The number has since been increased.

The fraternal orders already installed at that time were as follows: Masons, Odd Fellows, Eagles, Moose, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen, Rebekahs, Pythian Sisters, and the Eastern Star. The railroad employees also have all the branches of the railroad orders, which meet in the different halls of the city.

That winter, the Farm Bureau was organized.

During 1915 Roseville progressed as usual, starting her high school and finishing her paving system.

Then the war came on. In April, 1916, Uncle Sam's recruiting automobile brought the first poignant thrust of war! And Roseville was the first town in the State to organize a Red Cross Society after the war was declared, starting with thirty-five members and rapidly raising the membership. Patriotic men of the home guards began drilling at once. There was a grimness about the people as they set themselves to prepare for war in the same concerted manner in which they had built a city. It had been fun, this home building! This new call upon their resources was sober, somber, ominous.

War soon filled every mind and heart. Liberty Loan bonds always went over the top in their sales. Roseville's first issue was for \$40,000, which she subscribed nearly double. The Red Cross members stood ready for any kind of work. "Conscription Day passed quietly into history." Out of the 1700 men registered from Placer County, 545 came from Roseville.

By mid-summer the Red Cross membership was 421, and the newspapers were publishing long lists of the numbers of men who were drafted, under the caption "Live, laugh and love—there'll come a time when you can't!" A banquet and dance was given to the first forty "soldiers of liberty" before they left for the training camps.

Every organization in the city "bent a shoulder to the wheel" in numberless ways. Women knitted, and men subscribed to the Red Cross, and everybody raised money for the Y. M. C. A. work. The people sent over Christmas boxes, and "went strong" for Liberty Bonds as usual.

When the time came, citizens conserved food, and sent Red Cross nurses to war, and looked with pride to the service flag which represented the flower of the young manhood of the community; and meanwhile they went bravely on, doing their "bit," though they knew that some of those service stars would turn to gold. They had stood stanchly together whilst building up a town. They would stand together still, to hold fast what that town represented! Theirs was the sort of spirit that won the war.

The Land Army came in for a share of attention from the women, and the Liberty League was actively run by the men. There were no munitions factories near, but some of the men went down to the bay to work in the

shipyards, while in nearly every issue of the local paper there were long lists of young men who were scheduled for the army in France.

In spite of the war preparations in 1916 the city fathers bought a site for a city park on Dry Creek, and named it Royer Park.

Wallace Hemphill, who had built up the Roseville Water Company, drilled a deep well of 500 feet in the Theile Addition and struck a 1500-gallon-a-minute flow of clear, cold water. He installed a deep-well pump, and furnishes the best of water to the residents of that section.

That fall the city trustees purchased a fire truck and elected A. Ridley fire chief.

Mr. Sam Aronson bought out a rival auto stage line, and from that time to the present has given Roseville an accurately scheduled stage service to Sacramento.

In October, 1918, the Spanish influenza reached Roseville; and the schools, public halls, churches and theaters were closed. A public hospital was established. The Women's Improvement Club took charge. The Tanner house on Vernon Street was cleaned, made into wards, and called the Community Hospital. Those faithful women did all the scrubbing, washing and nursing; and out of seventy-five patients, they only lost one sufferer. They also visited many patients at their own homes. After the war the women went back to the planting of trees and roses.

In February, 1920, came another bond election for a third grammar school, now called the Fisher School.

The census of 1920 gave the city 4477 persons, a gain of 1869 in the past ten years. The city was then in need of eighty new homes for prospective residents.

In December, 1920, the city bought the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's plant for \$6500, the company reserving the right to sell power to the Southern Pacific Company, the Pacific Fruit Express and the Roseville Water Company.

During 1921 the Pacific Fruit Express enlarged its plant once more by putting in huge electric motors, greatly enlarging its ice tonnage.

The years 1920 and 1921 were years of great improvement for Roseville. The yearly census of 1921 took the city over the 5000 mark.

A third bank, the Roseville National, began operations on the corner of Lincoln and Vernon Streets.

The new swimming pool, which was thrown open to the public in September, was a delight for all. It was 40 feet wide and 100 feet long, with a continuous flow of clear, clean water. Fifteen thousand gallons of water pass through the tank every hour.

The Roseville Ice and Cold Storage plant was being built during the winter months by William Haman and M. J. Royer, in preparation for the manufacture of ice for the summer of 1922.

The Roseville Tribune installed two new Chandler and Price presses in its job department. In November, 1922, it added a new Model 8 Mergenthaler linotype, making a more perfect equipment.

July brought the railway strike of the six federated shop craftsmen in the Roseville shops. The Pacific Fruit Express employees also walked out. For many months there were dissension and trouble, but in the fall the railroad gates were opened once more and the company resumed its usual business.

During 1920 the Pacific Fruit Express Company was scheduled to build seventy-five refrigerator cars a month. The year before the schedule was forty per month.

Roseville's electric light, telephone and water lines are being rebuilt to keep pace with the needs of the city, and about ten new houses are being put up each month to satisfy the continuous demand. There is a radio club and a flying field. The city follows the Women's Improvement Club slogan: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might!"

There is great probability that Roseville will become a much larger railroad center than at present, one of the largest in the West. Recent statistics show that on September 21, 1923, forty-eight freight trains entered the Roseville yards and departed again. A train entered this yard, on an average, every 39 minutes and 32 seconds during September; and a train departed from this yard, on an average, every 39 minutes and 25 seconds during the month—or an average of a train in or out of the yard every 19 minutes and 44 seconds. A total of 101,133 cars were handled through this yard. On September 30, the heaviest day, 1718 freight and passenger cars moved east from Roseville over the summit. Again, a total of 4177 cars were handled at Roseville on September 30. On September 21 there were eighty-six freight trains received and dispatched at the Roseville yards.

## CHAPTER XI

### LAKE TAHOE AND OTHER RESORTS

One of the outstanding features of Placer County is the great number of beautiful lakes and pleasure resorts in or near the borders of the county. There are two convenient ways of reaching camping places and resorts. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs nearly 100 miles northeasterly through the county, entering a few miles below Roseville on the plains and following the main ridge on the northerly side of the American River, weaving into and out of Nevada County on the northerly line, until Truckee is reached, where the road runs down the Truckee River into the State of Nevada. The other mode of transportation is by the State road system over the mountains, following very closely the overland railroad. The State road also is known by the names Lincoln Highway and Victory Highway.

The United States Government, desirous of having one or more good highways over the high mountains, is aiding materially in the construction of the State highway, commencing at Auburn and improving easterly. There are several conditions connected with this assistance, one of which is that the road-bed must be not less than eighteen feet in width. Another is that the grade shall not exceed seven per cent, and no curve shall have a radius of less than 300 feet. Another safety measure is that all railroad grade crossings shall be eliminated if possible.

With these conditions in view, the State has lately constructed a fine graded road from Auburn beyond Colfax. New surveys have been made, and in time easier grades may be made. In fact, going east, the demanded



maximum is exceeded in only a few places now. Some heavy blasting has been going on from the summit down towards Donner Lake, and it is claimed that the demanded grade will soon be secured over the new route from this lake to the summit. Under the present conditions, the State Highway Association recommends Eastern auto travelers to take the Placer County route going over the mountains, considering the easy grades and the nearness to railroad stations in view of an accident or sickness.

Under these favorable conditions there is a heavy travel into and over the mountains. Fishing and camping parties are on the move daily during the summer months; it may be a single car holding two or four, or several cars holding a larger body of campers. Where do they camp? The places are numerous. Some find stopping-places near Auburn; others take the fine State road up towards Grass Valley, or beyond, up towards Downieville. Others, remembering the lure of our Forest Hill Divide, turn at Auburn and go up, and up, over the main and side roads to Forest Hill, Michigan Bluff, Westville, Robinson's Flat, the Big Trees, French Meadows, and numerous intervening camping and fishing resorts. During the deer season the higher places mentioned are where deer can be found. The main divide or ridge road toward the Big Trees is an easy mountain grade, and many ravines and branches of the South Fork of the American River head below the main ridge.

So far, the prospective camper has had suggested to him routes to the left and right from Auburn. Those desiring to go into the high mountains follow the railroad divide past Bowman, Clipper Gap and Applegate. Here the summer-resort places really begin. Years ago a hammock, swung between two pine trees, with a good camping ground, and later with a good dining-room near by, was deemed cheerful enough; but now the presence of a farmer in the neighborhood, with an orchard and plenty of fruit, and his wife setting a good table, is considered a favorable circumstance. Real resorts, setting forth the best, can be found here; and this may be called the beginning of our resorts along the State highway. From Applegate to Colfax it is nine miles, the road passing at Weimar what is called the Eleven Counties Tubercular Sanitarium, where the Colorado screen-porch and screened outdoor systems are given a practical trial.

Colfax, with an elevation of 2421 feet above the sea, lies between the American River and Bear River, giving a salubrious climate, and is well up in the mountains. Here are centered many humanitarian efforts for the relief of city children who need an outing, and those who need proper care and strengthening for weak lungs, though the seriously sick are not desired, the writer is informed. Prevention and arresting are the main objects sought.

Now the tourist follows an easy-graded road to Gold Run, through the pine trees, a distance of ten miles, coming into a mountainous fruit section, once a great hydraulic-mining district. For about two miles the railroad and highway run along a narrow ridge, with banks nearly perpendicular, 50 to 150 feet high, just as they were left in 1880 by the hydraulic miner.

Before reaching Dutch Flat the mountain resorts come into evidence again, with clear water and all the necessary comforts. Down in the old town the hotel and boarding-houses cater in good style to the city man or woman. At Alta and Towle it is the same. At Bonnie Nook near-by cottages are for rental, as also above Towle. Now the tourist reaches the

springs and water-pipes with that wonderfully cold mountain water. Little nooks and shady glens for camping-places are often met as the tourist proceeds towards Emigrant Gap. It is taken for granted that the traveler does not wish to stop at Emigrant Gap, or turn off here down into Bear Valley, although it is said good fishing may be had at the latter place. At Carpenter's Flat there are fine trees and good water. At Crystal Lake may be found good fishing, but it is on private property.

After passing through the railroad snow-sheds, you are in the Valley of the Yuba, and for many miles there are plenty of camping places and, generally, good fishing. Cisco Camp is located on the Yuba River, and here many campers are found. There are goods and supplies aplenty, but Cisco Hotel and a good store and road are only half a mile away. The Valley of the Yuba extends easterly, and the highway follows through it, giving more camping places.

At the end of a long, easy grade, you come to Summit Station, where much shipping of sheep and lambs takes place. Here a road turns to the south, and in about ten miles you reach Soda Springs, once a famous summer resort, with real soda springs. The springs still run in all their bubbling freshness, but most of the fine buildings are gone. Several fine streams of mountain water are near by. If the old trail to Robinson's Flat, about seven miles, were made into a fair road, an alternate drive to the summit would pass up the Forest Hill Divide. Certain Sacramento people have a club-house near the springs, which was once considered the "ne plus ultra" place for quiet literary people to hide away in. In the early eighties the writer and a party of friends visited the hotel, and while there the writer and his wife secured saddle-horses and climbed the near-by mountain, Tinker's Knob, the elevation of which is over 9000 feet. From the timber line, where the horses were left, it was a climb of about 1000 feet over sharp, broken rocks. The register of successful climbers was kept in a large inverted tin can, weighted down with stones.

One of the sources of the Yuba is widened out at the station by a long rock-and-dirt dam that impounds a large body of water, called Lake Van Norden. Three miles farther on, up an easy grade, are the Summit Hotel and the railroad pass, at an elevation of 7017 feet. The stranger going up that easy grade does not realize he is so near the summit, and may worry some as to how he is to scale a serious-looking ridge and high peaks to the east of him; but he is made happy, a few rods beyond the hotel, to find a great gash between the peaks, and is soon on the down grade towards Donner Lake on the eastern side of the ridge.

The Summit Hotel has been in the past a fine stopping-place for tourists. Many railroad people stop there. The two-mile tunnel for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company heads near by, and the State highway begins here, over the railroad tracks and tunnel, and finds its easy seven-per-cent grade down to Donner Lake. It is some longer than the present grade, but an easy grade and wide.

Donner Lake is in Nevada County. It has many buildings and new improvements, and is a first-class resort. At the foot of the lake, where the "tragedy of the Sierras" took place in 1846, a fine monument commemorating the sad event stands near the road.

Truckee, a lively railroad town, is three miles from the lake, located on the Truckee River. The deep snows of this place enable it to reproduce many an Alaskan and Canadian scene, with its sleds, huskies and long-

lashed whips, whose snap one fancies he can almost hear. Hollywood beauties, in their long fur coats and moccasins, look half willing to be run away with by some fur-capped voyageur who looks suspiciously like a Boca ice-cutter. Those fur-capped voyageurs, we admit, are good actors, as they dash down and across the Truckee River in their canoes, on their errand of love or murder. That great ocean steamer, as it swings up to the long wharf and unloads its Alaskan passengers, looks much like the main steamer of a certain transportation company that makes daily trips around the top of the world at an elevation of 6225 feet. All of which goes to prove what a wonderful county we have, holding prize-winning fairs in the citrus belt and, perhaps before the month is past, reeling off an Alaskan drama—snow, dogs, sleds, voyageurs, fur caps and overcoats, ocean steamers, Hollywood beauties, moccasins and all.

### Lake Tahoe

In 1873 the writer spent his fourth of July vacation at Lake Tahoe. He walked from Summit Hotel to Donner Lake and saw many of the stumps, ten and fifteen feet high, which are claimed to be the stumps of trees cut by the Donner Party, near the lower end of the lake. The morning of the Fourth he rode on top of a stage loaded with sixteen passengers, with John Huntington as driver of the six fine horses, over the wonderful mountain grade to Tahoe City, where mine host, A. J. Bailey, of the Grand Central Hotel, treated his guests to Lake Tahoe trout. The writer's diary states that most of the day was spent on the Governor Stanford, going around the lake. Carnelian Springs Hotel and the Hot Springs Hotel were fine resorts at that time. Numerous trips to this wonderful "Lake of the Sky" have only served to increase the writer's love for the charming body of fresh water, the largest located at so high an elevation, it is claimed, of any in the world.

And yet, the lake seems to have been ill-fated from the first. An unpopular name was first officially thrust upon it. But the people of California never took kindly to the name Lake Bigler. Tahoe, the Indian name, still clings to its waters. According to the Washoe Indian dialect, "tah-oo-ee" means "much water." "Tah-ve" means "snow," and "tah-oo" means "water." The lake is surely a large body of snow-water from the melted snows of the mountains; so the name Lake Tahoe seems descriptively correct.

From the earliest settlement on the lake there has been manifest, it seems to the writer, a disposition on the part of a few to "grab" and monopolize the lake shore. From the date of entry of Tahoe City townsite in 1868, back to 1863, when the first townsite survey was made, there have always been public Commons, or public grounds, for the citizens, clear down to the shore line; but for the past twenty years the Commons have been occupied by lines of railroad, car barns, a private dwelling, and other obstructive nuisances. The courts have decided that the public Commons belong to the people and not to any corporation, notwithstanding the fact that the people themselves, and their officers, have been negligent and allowed a trespassing railroad company to crowd upon and occupy the public property. The village, called Tahoe City, is deserving of the friendship and assistance of every fair-minded citizen and taxpayer in Placer County. In times past it has had gates placed on its broad, eighty-foot main street. Two of its side streets have had buildings and obstructions



erected on them. Its public Commons have been claimed and built upon without right, and a railroad company has constructed its railroad on piles around the ends of two side streets in the town. A private store building has been constructed on the shore of the lake, in front of the public Commons, without legal right. It was testified to, a few years ago, that there was not one inch of public ground on the lake shore not claimed. The contention was nearly true. "No trespassing" and "keep off" signs confronted an ordinary citizen and taxpayer at almost every point. It was almost impossible even to reach the lake shore without being technically a trespasser.

The writer is proud to say that he has used his best efforts to improve the conditions at the lake. A suit, stubbornly fought up to the supreme court of the State, in effect, has resulted in a decree that the Commons belong to the people and may be used by them. By another hard fight the State, instead of selling the State fish-hatchery lands north of the townsite, has set them apart as public camping grounds. Ex-Congressman Kent has donated and set apart a fine tract on the lake shore south of Tahoe City, also, for a free camp site. The Auburn Chamber of Commerce led off in these contests, John A. Livingston and E. T. Robie being among the valiant fighters, with others, for the rights of the people.

But what is all the fuss about? some may say. Why spend money for a bit of lake shore? Why contest for the public Commons? The reason is very simple. The more beautiful a spot of nature may be, the more earnest a few are to fence it in and control it. Niagara Falls, Yosemite Valley, and hundreds of other places would long ago have been fenced in and controlled if the States had not made general rules by which all might be privileged to enjoy them. And there is another matter to be considered. For nearly a century there has been a bitter contest going on very quietly, as to which form of corporation shall control the transportation business of the United States. It is said on the best of authority and statistics, that three-fourths of all the best water fronts, lake fronts, ocean fronts; river fronts, and wherever rail and steamboat may contest for business and passenger traffic, are now controlled by these interests. The railroads have been quietly buying up available landing sites. Chicago is a fair sample. Sacramento City is another. Both are absolutely shut out from water navigation, except as a railroad may consent.

Now the same conditions prevail at Lake Tahoe. There are very few good landing places for boats on the lake shore, coupled with another condition—nearness to the Truckee River and to a good graded road to connect with the Southern Pacific Railroad. The shore line of the Commons is shallow, at best; yet it is available, by long enough wharf, for steamer connection.

For the foregoing reasons, and other good ones, the writer has always contended that the people should hold fast to what they now have, and always have had—ownership of the public Commons for the benefit of the citizens of Tahoe City and the people of the county at large.

There is another and very important reason why Placer County should hold an interest in the actual shore line of this beautiful lake. The shore line is held by Placer and Eldorado Counties and the State of Nevada—about one-third each, counting indentures and shore lines. Now the time may come when Placer and Eldorado Counties must take a firm stand as to how far the surface of the lake may be safely lowered without danger of

great loss of property in the two counties. There are many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property around the shores of both counties. By a sort of "gentlemen's agreement" with the general government and the State of Nevada, it has been understood and stipulated that the waters of the lake cannot be drawn off below a certain height or impounded at the gates above a certain height without damage following to our citizens. Of course, our people feel generously towards the citizens of our sister State, Nevada. We feel that the last drop of water may be drawn on for irrigation and power purposes to the line of actual damage to our own citizens. We are not ready to admit, however, that the lake may be treated as a mere reservoir, to be dammed up till it rises, perhaps, ten feet above normal, and then to be pumped out twenty feet below normal. That we cannot consent to; nor can we consent to the driving of a tunnel from the east side of the lake, tapping it thirty feet below the surface, as was once proposed.

These are very serious questions; and Placer County and its officers must always be ready to act intelligently, firmly and judiciously when the time comes, as surely it will. Happily, our State attorney general is ever watchful.

The writer started this chapter with the title, "Lake Tahoe and Other Resorts." There are many, and some very fine ones, and more will be started, each one catering to its friends and patrons; and each and all should receive the same general treatment from the county and its officers. That, with good roads for all, is the hope of the writer. As far as possible, there should be one good road from the State line at Brockway to the Eldorado County line.

The writer gave much time and zeal in the preparation of the testimony in the Tahoe Commons suit above referred to. He corresponded for nearly two years with his Congressman and the Interior Department of the government at Washington. The files were being sorted and refiled from an old building into a new one, and it took a long time to get the Tahoe City map of 1863, with its public ground on the lake shore, and the written testimony of Judge Spear in his contest for the Tahoe City townsite, with Lot 6 designated as the public Commons. He also wrote to officials of the State of New York with reference to that State's policy in the control of its islands in Lake George; to the attorney general of Connecticut as to that State's policy in controlling the ocean front along its south shores, where the rich new-comers were fencing in the old-time rights of the common people; to commissions and attorneys of Massachusetts who were giving the old Commons, or ancient cow pastures, a general overhauling, weeding out trespassers, and compelling railroads and street-car lines to take out licenses and run their lines more in the interest and safety of the people, across the old Commons; to Chicago, to inquire how it was saving the remnants of its rights after the Illinois Central Railroad got out into Lake Michigan in front of those beautiful drives and residences.

He also bought books, and read them, to find out the general policy of the government in laying out and caring for its public parks for the people. And, lastly, he improved the opportunity and borrowed a lot of beautiful pictures and prints showing those most beautiful lakes in Switzerland and in the French, German and Italian Alps, with their special gems and pleasure resorts for the people of those countries. The writer hoped that by some line of testimony, regular or irregular, competent or incom-

petent, the judges might wish to view the mode of caring for the beautiful lakes of foreign countries. He had little hope of a request for views, but he was ready with an array of lake-shore and public property views; and on not one view was shown such a sordid, low, unethical display of car tracks, barns, houses, shops, with an apparent intent to cover the whole ground with railroad impedimenta, as exists at Tahoe City, in Placer County—and all this in front of the people who own the public grounds, dedicated to them by the State and Federal governments, which gave the lands.

### Placer County's Big Trees

As early as 1860, or before, it was known that Placer County had some of the "Big Trees," *Sequoia gigantea*, growing in her upper mountain sections. It is claimed that an Englishman, hunting near Last Chance, about 1860, discovered the grove and measured the largest standing tree with the ramrod of his shotgun. It is also asserted that in the spring of 1862 excessive rains made the ground very soft, and the largest tree, now called "Roosevelt," fell. Many of our citizens have long known of the existence of this grove, having seen the trees while hunting in the high mountains.

In the year 1920, F. A. Moss, superintendent of the Blue Eyes gold mine, located near the trees, urged that the road leading to the trees be improved and reopened for a few miles, and that the road be properly signed in their vicinity, for the convenience of travelers and hunters going into the upper mountains. The Auburn Chamber of Commerce took up the matter, enlisting the assistance of the United States Forestry Service and of the county supervisor for that portion of the county.

There was another object coupled with the desire to see our Big Trees. It was planned to improve the roads in that section of the county, and to reopen an old road from Robinson's Flat to the Lost Emigrant Mine and, a few miles beyond, to Soda Springs, a once famous summer resort, and thence to the railroad at a place called Soda Springs Station, only three miles west of the railroad summit of the mountains. There used to be a fairly good stage road from the station in to Soda Springs, a distance of about ten miles, and it only required the opening of an old trail or road through to Soda Springs from Robinson's Flat, some eight miles, to make an alternative route to the summit and to Donner and Lake Tahoe. There were many surveys through the county in early days, the object being to construct an overland road to Carson Valley, and to what later became Nevada State.

With the ultimate, though indirect, object of improving the roads into the high mountains, and also to satisfy a desire to see our Big Trees, the Chamber of Commerce planned and made its first "pilgrimage" to the grove on August 14, 1920. The writer prepared a sketch of the trip for the press, and will quote part of it here to describe the trip. The article, dated August 19, 1920, was entitled "Placer's Big Trees, Located and Named by Forest Service and Local Committee," and appeared in the Herald, as follows:

"The much talked-of trip to the 'Big Trees' of Placer County was made last Saturday, August 14th. Mr. W. F. Durfee, President of the Auburn Commercial Club, with his speedy car, was at the meeting place first, at 4 a. m., the writer next, and others lined up soon after. Mr. John Livingston, representing the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, had with him the main invited guest of the trip, R. F. Wilson, publicity agent and photographer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. R. F. Hammatt,



district forester of the Coast, was to have been one of the party, but was called north by a forest fire.

"We left Auburn at 5 a. m., C. K. Turner, horticultural commissioner of Placer County, driving his car with W. M. Jones, secretary of the club, and lots of good eatables on board. W. W. Black drove the car with J. W. Vickery and Mr. Clark in the seats.

"The party ate breakfast at Forest Hill. There Mr. Branstetter's party of three from Loomis, Cal., joined us; also County Supervisor Langstaff, in whose district the trees are located.

"The next stop was at Westville, where we met Richard L. P. Bigelow, of Nevada City, forest supervisor of this district, as also his Nevada County ranger, and C. W. Sutcliffe, of Forest Hill, district ranger of Placer County. The foresters took charge of the road signs brought up in the Durfee car, with five-foot ladder, brush and paint to be used in putting up the road signs. The route is now well marked with signs, others having been put up by the Forest Service before our trip. James Dodds went with us. Many thought they were well up in the mountains at this place, noted for its good fishing; but the real climb was ahead of us.

"The next stop was on the narrow 'hogsback,' on top of the Sailor Grade—and such a grade! most of it long and gradual; but those short places of about twenty-three per cent, with short, dusty, pebbly turns, were bad. The forest service had horses ready to assist, but they were not needed. All the cars took the grades easily, except the heavily loaded Fords, which were aided around the curves. The Forest Department and county supervisors have money appropriated and an easy six-per-cent grade will be started this fall. [Since this trip a good six-per-cent grade has been made.]

"On top of Sailor Hill one gets a grand view off to the northwest, Red Mountain being in full view, the Valley of the Yuba being hid by two intervening ridges. At this place all the cars and passengers were lined up and photographs were taken; in fact the picture business was well worked, our farm adviser, E. O. Amundsen, using his instrument. About twenty-five sets of views are promised.

"Robinson's Flat, a fenced-in green flat, partially covered with tamarack trees, was soon reached. Here were a Forest Service house, barn and other buildings, used as headquarters by the Forest Department. All the buildings had very high angled roofs, so as to shed the snow. Permission may be granted to campers to use the enclosed flat for a reasonable time, on application to the Forest Department.

"After more photographing with the United States flag to the front, we started south on Duncan Ridge. A short distance brought us to the road leading to the look-out station of the Forest Department. It is located in a wooden building, open on the sides. A large table, a seat, large circular chart, and revolving pointer, and telephone connections in all directions, are the simple appliances used by the watchers to detect a fire and notify other parties of the Forest Service. The elevation of the look-out station is 7170 feet above the ocean.

"The view was exceedingly grand, but there were two other higher ranges and peaks to the east, some 8000 to 9000 feet high, thereby shutting out the view of Lake Tahoe, which is only 6225 feet in elevation. The look-out building is on the peak of a high cone-like mass of white granite. More pictures!

"The caravan then moved southwest down an easily sloping ridge, past the Glen Mine-Blue Eyes roads to the left, past the Last Chance road to the right, to a camp ground near a cold stream of water, and near where the 'Greek' store once stood. Camp was soon made and a good dinner quickly prepared, the main chef being James Dodds.

"After dinner all entered their cars, drove two miles farther down the ridge, and then started two miles on foot to the Big Trees. Most of the trail was easy; in fact, sheep-herders' wagons had followed the trail to within a half-mile of the trees. Signs put up by the Forest Service pointed the way southeast down a ridge a short distance, and then sharply to the right and down into a big green bowl-like depression, where we found the Placer County group of Sequoia Big Trees, seven standing and two fallen. The ground was moist with springs of water at the bottom. The ground was covered with ferns and hazel brush, and a large number of small dogwood trees were scattered around, as also the usual pine forest trees.

"As the Big Trees were somewhat scattered, it was decided to call them the Placer County Group of Big Trees—rather than grove—and yet they all stood pretty closely in that big, green bowl. The forest supervisor took charge of the measurements. There were no instruments along to determine the height of the trees, and the ground was too rough and covered with brush to use the more common method of measuring off on the level till we could sight at the top at a forty-five-degree angle. The largest standing tree had been burned at the base on the south side, but was otherwise shapely, tall and straight, and measured ten feet in diameter. The next largest was nine feet through; the next, eight feet; and the others, smaller. The largest fallen tree was sixteen feet in diameter, the thick bark having been burned off. As a rule these big trees do not burn readily. More pictures! We lined up along the top of the fallen giant and were then taken in groups of ten, hands touching, to be put together in one long picture.

"Signs with the names Pershing, Joffre and Haig had been prepared, and the party approved the names. The forest supervisor took charge and appointed a committee of five. The committee consulted and reported the names selected, and the whole party voted in the final naming of the trees. The largest standing tree was named Pershing; next in size, Joffre; and the next in size Haig. The whole party, on motion and by unanimous vote, named the largest fallen giant Theodore Roosevelt. Another motion was carried, that the next largest tree after the one called Haig should be named Lardner.

"The elevation above the ocean where the trees stand was given as 5500 feet.

"The evidence was there before us—the cones were on the ground, also scattered twigs. 'A Handbook of the Trees of California,' by Alice Eastwood, was with us, and we botanized at page 20: 'Sequoia. Redwood. Big Trees. Plate VI: *S. gigantea* Decaisne. Big Tree—cones as large as an egg. Short, oblong, ripening in two seasons. Leaves appressed at base, rigid and pointed. This tree is famous for its great size and long life, many having lived more than a thousand years. In the Sierra Nevada from Amador to Tulare Counties, growing with the white fir and sugar pines.' The general description says 'Immense trees with enormous trunks clothed with thick red fibrous bark. Wood red.' Our trees tallied with these premises, and we were not in doubt that before us stood a small, young grove or group of *Sequoia gigantea*.

"According to the Government Forest Service Map, the trees are located in Section 19, Township 13 N., Range 13 E., Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. They are ten miles due east from Michigan Bluff—about fourteen miles by trail—about six miles in a straight line southeast from Last Chance, and about eight miles southwest from Robinson's Flat.

"We then returned to our cars and back to camp, and soon supper was ready. And such a supper!—yes, we were hungry. We had apples, peaches, plums and watermelon for dessert, the latter cooled in that ice-cold running water.

"After supper, and around a big camp fire, story-telling, good singing, and speech-making were the entertaining features till ten o'clock. Twenty-seven ate supper, including the superintendent of the Blue Eyes Gold Mine, F. A. Moss, his wife and two other ladies from the near-by mine. After the visitors withdrew, beds were made under the cedar trees by some; but most of the party sought the soft ground, heads to a big log, with feet towards the camp-fire. Blankets and quilts were there for all. A practical lesson was given us by Supervisor Bigelow and his rangers on how to prepare, use and put out a mountain camp-fire.

"Sunday morning we had a fine breakfast—half a cantaloupe for each, bacon and eggs, etc., and finishing with flap-jacks, butter and maple syrup.

"Most of the party went down to the Blue Eyes mine and had a fine dinner; some helped at a clean-up, and got sizable specimens as souvenirs. A few tried fishing. Several rifles were brought out; but a previous hint from the forest officers the day before, that they were then in the 'game refuge,' prevented hunting till they had gone about three miles northerly and out of the refuge limits.

"The Durfee car and passengers went down a ridge westerly about six miles to Last Chance, before starting home. We there met our old friend Dave Ray, with his horses saddled and a mule packed ready to start into the timber for a week's stay. Mining is quiet. The old town is asleep, but Last Chance seems to be on the main aviation lane from Sacramento to Reno. The whole population, five or six, go out and see the ships go by towards Reno on the south side of the town, and return to Sacramento by the main northern route.

"The Forest Service party also drove to Last Chance, and were informed by Mr. Ray where another ten-foot *S. gigantea* could be found. In fact many botanists are mistaken as to the locus; 'from Amador to Tulare Counties' should be widened out to 'from Placer to Tulare Counties.' No doubt the Big Trees will be found much farther north and south in California than heretofore admitted.

"The route to the Big Trees is generally an easy grade, and a good road, and follows a succession of ridges all the way, the Forest Hill ridge, the Secret, Sailor, and down the Duncan ridge, being the main ones. The route resembles a fishhook, the Big Trees being northeasterly from Auburn, and about sixty miles by the road. In early days the legislature passed an act for a toll-road following these ridges to Lake Tahoe. At the present time the road is unfinished between Robinson's Flat and the Emigrant Mine, and Soda Springs road, a distance of about six or eight miles, a fair trail, now spans the gap. The citizens of the divide hope this connecting road will soon be finished. Our party no doubt camped near where Allen Grosh hid his assays for silver from the mines now known as the Comstock mines of Nevada.

"For lack of space, we will not dwell on the wonderful forests of pine used for lumber. There are millions of feet in standing timber in the valleys and on the mountain-sides and ridges, trees large, tall and straight. The ground is generally covered with small pines, firs, cedars and spruces. Our government is making a determined effort to preserve these forests for future generations. The cone-bearing trees seemed to have a full crop; most of the cones stood upright at the ends of the limbs. It was easy to distinguish the sugar-pines by their cones—the largest in the forests often being twelve inches long. They were pendant from the tip ends of the limbs. It was a pretty sight to see them swaying in the wind. Nature exudes a resinous pitch or sort of varnish which covers the cones. The early morning or evening sun shining on them made them glint like icicles, even if it was the middle of August. Without a doubt, it was down this ridge



(Duncan) that Fremont traveled in December, 1845. [See Chapter IV, John C. Fremont.]

"Our party came home leisurely on Sunday. Many red-shirted hunters were met going into the high mountains, the deer law becoming operative on August 15th. Dr. Russell, of Auburn, brought out one buck.

"As we neared the junction of the two branches of the American River, North and Middle Forks, we found some forty or fifty bathers enjoying the clear waters of the two rivers, some of the cars coming from Sacramento. At the upper pool there were eight cars; at the steel bridge, three; at the suspension wire bridge, five; and one car near the cement railroad bridge. Regulation bathing suits are used, and in many cases papa, mamma, and the whole family of children are enjoying themselves.

"And thus ended a very enjoyable and profitable trip to the high mountains of Placer County. The 'Big Trees' are there on the map, as they have been on the United States Forestry maps heretofore. They are the genuine *Sequoia gigantea*. The Tahoe National Forest officers pioneered our way. Their kindness made our trip a success."

## CHAPTER XII

### FRUIT-GROWING AND FRUIT-SHIPPING

#### CITRUS FRUITS IN PLACER COUNTY

From the time of the earliest settlements in Placer County, the orange and lemon have been planted here in favored localities, called the Citrus Belt, which averages about twenty miles wide along the foothills, or, say, from Roseville to Clipper Gap, along the railroad. Oranges have matured along the warm American River banks and bars nearly as far up as Michigan Bluff, the river being about 1000 feet below the town; and they will also ripen on the American and Bear River bottoms below the town of Colfax. The warm river banks and the foothill sections, up to about 1500 feet, would be a safe limit for the Placer County Citrus Belt.

#### The Citrus Fair of 1886

In the month of December, 1886, Sacramento City conducted a citrus fair for the northern part of the State. It was an experiment. Placer County citizens were aware that the fruits on their own orange and lemon trees were ripening, but the quantities and varieties were not yet known. Our older citizens had been winning first prizes on deciduous fruits, preserves and jellies in our State for many years. The writer recently found in a bound volume of an old Placer County newspaper a diploma from the State Agricultural Society awarding first premium to Mrs. J. R. Crandall for the best specimens of dried fruits at the annual fair in Sacramento in 1859. Citizens made an extra effort. Oranges and lemons were gathered from the front and back yards around the houses, and from the gardens and orchards. The grand aggregate exhibited at Sacramento surprised our own people as well as those of competing counties. Placer County won first prize. The county had the same year won the first prize for county

exhibits at the State Fair. There was one general expression voiced by many in viewing the exhibits: "Placer County beats them all."

To give an idea of the exhibitors represented and the variety of fruits and other products exhibited, the writer quotes from a column of the Placer Herald of December 18, 1886, as follows:

"C. T. Adams, Newcastle, almonds, oranges, clusters of oranges; Avery & Berry, oranges; P. W. Butler, Penryn, olives, boxes and branches—very fine; Wm. Ambrose, Auburn, oranges; J. W. Blanchard, Penryn, almonds, oranges and lemons; G. W. Bond, Newcastle, cotton; E. Booth, Roseville, figs, prunes, raisins; M. Bauman, Ophir, oranges; H. E. Parker, Penryn, oranges, tomatoes, squash. It is worth while to mention here that Mr. Parker exhibits a small box of very fine oranges gathered from a tree that was set out from the nursery a year ago last May, or about eighteen months. L. L. Crocker, Rocklin, quinces, oranges and dried figs; Mrs. J. R. Crandall, Auburn, almonds, white and black figs, oranges—the latter are from a tree thirty-three years old, one of the first ever set out in the county.

"E. W. Culver, Newcastle, fresh grapes and fresh peppers on bush; J. F. Curts, Ophir, oranges; W. M. Crutcher, Auburn, Japanese persimmons, oranges and olives; A. Freitas, Newcastle, 5000 oranges in varieties, and lemons—a superb display.

"Dr. J. M. Frey, Newcastle, thirty clusters of oranges, six to fifty in a cluster; oranges in box, including several best varieties; lemons, olives, olive oil and olives pickled; four varieties almonds, four varieties walnuts; chestnuts, quinces, prunes, plums, and tomatoes.

"W. M. Foster, Mt. Pleasant, exhibit of raisins, Five Crown Royal Dehesa—very superior; L. C. Gould, Auburn olives, four varieties, Japanese tea plant, tea seed and Japanese persimmons; H. B. Gaylord, Auburn, box egg tomatoes, peach tree, six months old from seed, six feet high; Hall Bros. Penryn, lemons and oranges; Ben Hawkins, Ophir, oranges; Geo. D. Kellogg, Newcastle, oranges, persimmons and cotton.

"W. B. Lardner, Auburn, almonds and large floral display; Orange Company, Auburn, tree bearing oranges, set in orchard last April; sample of soil; tomatoes in bloom. A. Moyer, Newcastle, oranges, nine varieties; P. Norburg, Penryn, 1450 oranges and lemons, forty varieties; C. M. Silva & Son, Newcastle, thirty-six different entries, including seventeen varieties oranges; all varieties nuts, lemons, besides tomatoes and vegetables—a very superior display. W. J. Wilson & Son, Newcastle, ten varieties oranges, figs, cotton in ball and bush, new potatoes planted in September, green peas and peas in bloom, tomatoes and tomatoes in blossom, turnips, onions, apples, quinces, pomegranates and lettuce. Very attractive exhibit. There were five exhibits of mountain apples."

The writer refrains from giving the full list of exhibitors. There were many more fine exhibits of oranges and lemons, but enough have been mentioned to show that in 1886, without any concerted action, the orange and lemon were freely planted in our citrus belt. In fact, at that time it was claimed that Placer County was the third or fourth in growing citrus trees in the State.

Turning to the Placer Herald of December 25, 1886, in a three-column article giving the results of the Sacramento Fair, we find the results of the fair, about twenty counties contesting, briefly given in the headlines: "Semi-Tropical Placer. The County That Beats all Competitors at the Citrus Fair. Placer Wins the Diploma for best County Exhibit. The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Prizes on Oranges are awarded to

the Eden of the Foothills. The far-famed Royal Dehesa Raisins Excelled by Placer Product."

Placer County's winning exhibit was sent to Chicago in a few days and was exhibited there.

#### Pioneer Citrus Orchardists

With this encouragement, the Placer County citrus fruit men began to plant oranges, lemons, limes, pomelos, and other semi-tropical fruit trees in earnest, at Auburn, Newcastle, Penryn, Loomis and Ophir, and in the surrounding sections; as did also J. Parker Whitney, over in the rolling foothills northwest of Rocklin. The foothills northeast of Lincoln all were favorite locations for citrus planting; and the warm foothills along the American River were also favored sites for orange orchards.

A company had been formed at the county seat, called the "Auburn Orange Association," the members being O. W. Hollenbeck, T. J. Nicholls, A. F. Boardman, J. A. Filcher, A. Huntley, W. B. Lardner, J. H. Wills, O. C. Morgan, F. C. Morgan, and S. E. Morgan. Ninety acres were purchased below Auburn, on the rolling hills above the American River, in the Monte Rio district. The navel variety was most generally planted. The second season the company had about 1900 orange trees growing, and also a goodly number of lemon trees. The third season the trees began bearing. The company persevered in its venture till the orchard began bearing so that shipments could be made in carload lots.

Kirk, Geary & Company had a fine orange orchard near by, as did also many others.

The pioneer effort accomplished what its promoters hoped for, demonstrating that citrus fruits could be raised in carload lots in a warm belt in the low foothill sections of the county, called the "Citrus Belt"; and the further fact was demonstrated, and taken advantage of by our wise orange-growers, that by reason of the absence of cold ocean fogs, the warm, dry summer months of this section, and an assured abundance of irrigating water, good oranges could be raised, well-colored and ready for the market, from four to six weeks earlier than by our competitors in the southern part of the State. So it is quite the usual thing to furnish the local markets with good navel oranges for the Christmas holiday season from the warm foothills of Placer County. An examination of the numerous fruit-houses and orange-groves of the warm belt in the month of December will show ripe oranges ready for shipment.

#### Placer County Citrus Fair in Los Angeles

The fruit-growers of Placer County are not noted for undue boasting; but when the direct challenge is waved in their faces, they generally accept and prove their claims. About the most impudent thing ever done in California was put over by a Placer County committee in 1887, when they held a two-weeks citrus fair in Los Angeles, including Christmas week. It came about as follows:

A former citizen of Newcastle, Placer County, moved to Los Angeles shortly before that time. He had seen fine oranges and lemons grow and ripen in Placer County. The newspaper chaff about wrapping Placer County orange trees in blankets, having stoves in their orchards, etc., he could stand, but his loyalty to his old county could not stand for certain real-estate-office tactics, forced on him by a prominent land-booming office



on Spring Street, Los Angeles. Our ex-Placer County man had just received from his old friend, George D. Kellogg, of Newcastle, a box of fine Newcastle oranges. In the box was a small limb having six or eight fine, yellow, fully grown oranges. The recipient of the fruit, in a spirit of loyalty to old Placer, gave the bough, with its hanging oranges, to the above-mentioned real-estate office. His disgust can be imagined when, passing the same office later in the day, he found the following display and announcement above the fine limb of Newcastle oranges: "This is a sample of Southern citrus fruit," and above a few small, rusty, scaly, half-colored culls were the words: "And this is a sample of Northern citrus fruit." The deception was so brazen and false that Mr. Kellogg soon received a letter describing the mendacity.

It so happened that a convention of orchardists and water-users was being held in Auburn about the middle of December, 1887; and during its sessions George D. Kellogg read the former Newcastle man's letter. Thereupon J. Parker Whitney immediately moved that an orange exhibit from Placer County be sent to Los Angeles during Christmas week, and offered to draw his check for the balance needed to make up a fund of \$1000 for the purpose. About \$500 was immediately raised, and the Whitney check was added. J. J. Morrison, of Loomis, was appointed a committeeman to go direct to Los Angeles and procure a suitable hall for the exhibit. It so happened that the most available space was the front of a large, unfinished store building on Spring Street, across the street from the offending real-estate office. The front end of the large store was rented and immediately fitted up with shelves and bins. Electric lights were installed; suitable tables for literature were placed. There was no roof on the unfinished building.

A half-carload of oranges, lemons, olives, and olive oil soon arrived; also a few boxes of choice mountain apples and a small table loaded with oranges and lemons from Nevada County were in the exhibit. The extra space in the car was filled with the red Christmas (Toyon) berries of the foothills for decoration purposes.

A brass band was in attendance to call in the passing crowds. A rough sketch of Placer County was painted on a canvas, 10 by 15 feet in size, showing the county, with the Southern Pacific Railroad from Sacramento over the summit, with increasing elevations, and also the outline of Lake Tahoe. At every locality where it was known that oranges grew and ripened, a big, round, orange-colored spot was placed.

There were lectures every evening. The official temperature of Los Angeles was posted up daily, and the telegraphic messages from Auburn, over 300 miles north, giving the thermometric readings there, were also posted; and luckily for the invaders, the northern temperatures were generally the warmer. Oh, it was impudence personified! With one exception, the notices in the larger newspapers were from five to eight lines in length, and all paid for, and followed by a star.

The apparent impudence of the exhibit staggered the nurserymen who had been selling us orange trees for planting, never expecting to hear of them again, except that they had been frozen under a covering of snow and ice. The real-estate offices accused the committee of every offense in the decalogue, the mildest being that we were buying our oranges in Azusa and other outlying orchards and carrying them in during the night-time. The offending real-estate men across the street, who by their mendacity had

brought the exhibit into Los Angeles, no doubt enjoyed their raw work greatly.

The exhibit was run for two weeks; then the fruit was given to the city hospitals, and the committee of ten came home.

The writer mentioned that there was one exception among the Los Angeles newspapers in the matter of reporting the citrus fair without a paid-for notice with a star. This was the Los Angeles Sun. With nearly a column, it gave full and honest praise to the exhibit, under the heading: "Placer County. Its Splendid Citrus Exhibit in the New Phillips Block on Spring Street. A Wonderful Fruit Region." The notice follows, in part:

"That Placer County is one of the richest fruit regions in the great State of California, is well known to the inhabitants of that wonderfully productive county. By new-comers who have recently crossed the Sierras, this knowledge must be acquired. For the information of the home-seeker, the visitor, and the public generally, a collection of some of the fruits and products of the county has been made by some of its leading citizens, and has been placed on exhibition in this city under the auspices of the Placer County Board of Trade, of Auburn; and P. W. Butler of that county has the management of the exhibit, and is assisted by J. J. Morrison, E. W. Maslin, W. B. Lardner, J. F. Madden and R. Jones. A better location for the exhibit, or a more tasty arrangement of the fruits, could not well have been made. Some idea of the extent and beauty of the exhibit can be had when the Sun informs its readers that there are 25,000 oranges in the display. There are many kinds of fruit on exhibition well worth the time to stop and see. Placer County is the natural home of the orange, lemon, grape, fig and olive. As a health resort it is unexcelled."

#### The Citrus Fair at Auburn in 1892

About the years 1890 to 1892 the State was aiding citrus culture to the extent of \$5000 annually—one-half for exhibits held in the South, and the same amount for fairs held in the Northern part of the State. The following places held citrus fairs in the North: Oroville, Marysville, and Auburn.

The Auburn Opera House was about finished, ready for seating. The theater proper afforded a large space. The stage was 40 by 55 feet. A large pavilion, with sliding doors, off the stage, quadrupled the stage space. An upper gallery above the stage added more space; and with ample rooms and offices in the building, the entire structure made an ideal exhibit place.

The management conducted a daily paper, called the "Northern Citrus Journal." A special passenger train was run from Sacramento each morning. A visitors' register was kept. The Northern Citrus Journal starts with Monday, January 11, 1892. Among the news items regarding the fair the following selections are made:

"Mrs. Robinson, of the Olivia Farm, placed a handsome exhibit in position yesterday. It is exclusively an olive display, and occupies a place near the main entrance. Mrs. Robinson exhibits five varieties of unusually fine oil, twelve varieties of growing olives, and two varieties of pickled olives. The olives from which the oil exhibited was made were picked since Christmas."

"Mrs. J. H. Crandall planted the first orange tree in Placer County, and bought the first ticket to the first Citrus Fair in Placer, the present one."

"Editor's Notes: The San Francisco press representatives pronounce the display as fine as ever made. The Washington Navels, exhibited by Correa, of Placer, and Wyer, of Yolo, are especially attractive. The decorating committee have shown excellent taste and skill. Placer's exhibit at

Marysville last year was 8000 oranges; this year it is 24,000. Wednesday will be an eventful day in the history of Auburn. The National Press Association, on their way to San Francisco, will stop off for a few hours as our guests, and after partaking of a specially prepared breakfast at the Putnam House and Freeman Hotel, will visit the fair. Every effort should be made to entertain them royally—as royally as our little city can.”

“The crowning event of today (January 13) was the arrival of the Press Club. The train from the East bearing the distinguished journalists reached the depot at 7:30 this morning, and the travelers were received by the reception committee, who did nobly as entertainers. After a general hand-shaking, the party, numbering about 150, adjourned to the Putnam House for breakfast (also the Freeman Hotel). The dining-room was decorated with evergreens and other trimmings for the occasion, and the Club sat down to a sumptuous breakfast. After breakfast the visitors were conveyed to the Pavilion to witness the exhibit.

“Among the most prominent were Miss Kate Field, of Washington, D. C., (Mrs.) Frank Leslie, M. H. DeYoung, William Wilde, T. J. Keenan, Jr., president of the League, and Charles N. Price, the secretary. Miss Field and (Mrs.) Frank Leslie made very neat addresses as the party bade farewell, and expressed themselves in the highest terms of praise for the reception they had received and the wonderful things they had seen, and only regretted that their visit was so brief.

“The visit of the Press Club was a golden opportunity which was not lost sight of by our citizens, and the result of this reception will be noted in years to come, as no better chance could have been offered to make known the wonderful possibilities of Placer County.”

A member of the Press Club stated that snow covered the ground when they left Chicago, and that they had not seen the bare ground during their trip, except in cities and stopping-places, till their train reached Colfax, shortly before getting off at Auburn and the Citrus Fair.

It might be mentioned in conclusion that no more State aid was granted for State citrus fairs, but the annual citrus fairs are as popular as ever in our adjoining foothill counties and neighboring cities.

## DECIDUOUS FRUITS IN PLACER COUNTY

### Newcastle as a Fruit-Packing and Fruit-Shipping Center

Nestled in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 126 miles northeast of San Francisco and thirty-one miles east of Sacramento, on the main line of the Southern Pacific, 970 feet above sea level, with a most delightful climate, is Newcastle, the biggest little city, from a deciduous point of view, in California.

Back in the remote days of 1868, an old pioneer, C. M. Silva, commenced the cultivation of a few fruit trees and strawberry vines, fruit from which he successfully marketed and sold in close-by Nevada towns.

Three years prior, in 1865, W. J. Wilson, another pioneer, located in Newcastle, coming from Secret Ravine, near Stewart's Flat, a little mining town a mile or two north of the properties now owned by J. J. Brennan. Having become the possessor of a modest home and an acre of ground on which strawberries, some raspberries and a few peach and pear trees were grown, he had a vision of the possibility of distribution and sale of products from these trees and vines that was the dominant influence in creating the after-expansion and success of a shipping business that has endured for over a half-century. The credit of loading the first full car of fruit from Newcastle is Mr. Wilson's, it having been sold to a Mrs. Astretta, of



Denver, who came to Newcastle to examine (inspect was an unknown word in those days) and supervise the shipment. It consisted of apples, peaches, some pears and a few plums, all being loaded in a common box-car with end and side iron gratings for ventilation.

As a matter of interest, it may be stated that during 1889, and for almost ten years later, shipments of deciduous fruit by W. J. Wilson & Son, through Wells, Fargo & Company, were admitted to be the largest made by any firm or shipper in California. This is not generally known, particularly to the present generation; but the proof is evidenced by a letter written October 26, 1889, to Wilson & Son by S. D. Barstow, then superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Company, in which such a statement is made.

Some of the other old-timers—picturesque and sturdy characters who helped pioneer the way in Newcastle for the success of others—were Jimmy Smith, William Greeley, George D. Kellogg, Ralph Bowles and John H. Mitchell, all of whom have passed on.

Present-day shippers may not know that as far back as 1876 the total shipments of fruit from Newcastle amounted to over 1,000,000 pounds. True, this is less than forty cars, based on a minimum of 26,000 pounds; but it is, nevertheless, an indication of the recognized importance of fruit-growing and fruit-shipping even in that early period.

Following C. M. Silva and W. J. Wilson, the two early pioneer growers and shippers, came the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Shipping & Preserving Association, established about 1878, members of which were local residents, C. T. Adams being president, Ed W. Culver, secretary, and Ed B. Silva, manager. Later, Geo. D. Kellogg; the Cooperative Fruit Company, owned by Adolph, August and Martin Schnabel, with Fred Mason as manager; Porter Bros. Company; and the Earl Fruit Company became factors in Newcastle shipping circles, which served to stimulate the industry to such an extent that Middle West and Eastern carlot shipments were greatly increased.

In 1885, Newcastle, considering it had made a record, announced with pardonable pride in the Placer Herald, during November of that year, that 115 full carloads of fruit had been sent East. That covered the entire season of 1885 from all sources—a tonnage that would be regarded as small by any one of the shipping houses of today.

For the next three years, volume increase was not rapid; but in 1889, from January to October 31, there were sent out a total of 5,899,563 pounds, classified as follows: 176 full carloads, 3,872,000 lbs.; fruit in small lots by freight, 1,337,414 lbs.; by express, 690,149 lbs.; total, 5,899,563 lbs.

During 1890, from January to October 31, there was a noticeable increase, full carloads going up to 271; express more than doubled but LCL (less car lots) quantities, by local freight, showed a slight decrease, full classification being as follows: 271 full carloads, 5,962,000 lbs.; fruit LCL by freight, 1,231,720 lbs.; by express, 1,489,487 lbs.; total, 8,683,207 lbs.

Coming to 1891, we find rapid strides were made, 399 full cars being loaded for Eastern shipment, and about 3,000,000 pounds in small quantities by freight and express, classified in the old days as miscellaneous, the year's grand total being over 12,000,000 pounds.

Increase continued the following year, 1892 showing marked improvement in full carloads and local freight shipments, as indicated by the following: 451 carloads, 10,825,000 lbs.; LCL, by freight, 2,102,865 lbs.; by express, 1,205,278 lbs.; total, 14,133,143 lbs.

The season of 1893 showed another steady increase, 526 full cars being loaded for various Eastern destinations, which did not include less than carlot quantities by freight and fruit by express, totaling about 3,000,000 pounds additional.

For the next fifteen years, growth was gradual, development being along conservative lines, until the opening of 1908, when activity in shipping became unusual. The yield was considered unprecedented, due to enlarged orchards and satisfactory prices. Total shipments were: Full carloads, 1755; by express, 100; total, 1855.

The rapid expansion of the fruit-shipping industry in the Newcastle district, and the reason for its splendid reputation as a producer and packer of fancy mountain-grown fruit, now known in every State in America, can be to some extent understood from the tabulation covering the seven years from 1917 to 1923, as follows: 1917, full car lots, 1683; 1918, full car lots, 1922; 1919, full car lots, 1715; 1920, full car lots, 1748; 1921, full car lots, 1821; 1922, full car lots, 2042; 1923, full car lots, 2547. This does not include fruit by express, which would average approximately 100 cars for each season in addition to the above.

During the week ending July 31, 1923, there were sent out from Newcastle 327 full cars, or an average of about fifty-five cars daily, from Monday until Saturday. As almost all were loaded in excess of 26,000 pounds, the minimum, the total, under normal conditions, would have been considerably more than the average named.

Out of Placer County, during 1923, there were loaded and sent East on their long journey, the phenomenal total of 5830 cars, the various stations from which they originated, and the shipment from each, being as follows: Newcastle, 2547 cars; Loomis, 1368 cars; Penryn, 636 cars; Roseville, 605 cars; Auburn, 431 cars; Lincoln, 126 cars; Colfax, 116 cars; Applegate, 1 car.

The organizations handling the immense quantities of boxed and crated fruit from Newcastle at the present time include the Pioneer Fruit Company, C. E. Virden, Earl Fruit Company, Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association, Newcastle Fruit Company, W. J. Wilson & Son, Inc., Placer County Mountain Fruit Company, Silva-Bergtholdt Company, United Fruit Company of California, and F. W. Barkhaus & Son.

In concluding this brief and incomplete review of the Newcastle fruit-shipping industry, its early inception and wonderful later development, reference should be made to an opinion expressed in 1902 by a California fruit-shipper, who at that time believed the industry to be confronted by grave future possibilities that threatened disaster. "During 1901," said he, "shipments of deciduous fruits to Eastern markets from California aggregated 5700 carloads. This year [1902] we are faced with the prospect of 8000 or 10,000 cars; and unless we can secure some concerted action in marketing, the season is likely to prove ruinous." As Placer County alone got out 5838 cars (minimum 26,000 pounds) in 1923, we can now view with amused tolerance a presumed calamitous situation existing twenty-two years ago, showing a record of 5700 cars (24,000 pounds minimum) from all California in 1901, and the gloomy foreboding of possible disaster in handling 8000 to 10,000 cars during 1902.

### A Concession That Aided the Fruit-Grower in Placer County

In the Placer Herald of December 18, 1886, we find an article copied from the Sacramento Bee which states the happy news that a fifty-per-cent cut was agreed to on fruit rates. David Lubin had been appointed one of a committee to confer with railroad representatives in regard to freight rates, and the following dispatch was received in Sacramento:

"New York, December 10, 1886. Boom for Northern and Central California now in order.

"Mr. Kimble, General Manager of Union Pacific Railroad, agrees to pro-rate on fruit-transportation on any terms agreeable to Southern or Central Pacific Company.

"D. O. Mills kindly assisted me in obtaining concessions from the railroad company. He has just returned from an interview with Mr. Huntington. Mr. Mills tells me that Mr. Huntington favors the three-hundred-dollar rate to Chicago and four-hundred-dollar rate to New York, fast time, ten-car trains. Mr. Huntington says that arrangements can be made on that basis with Mr. Towne and Mr. Stubbs at San Francisco.

"David Lubin."

The meaning of this reduction was that a ten-car train, instead of fifteen, fast time, would now be run to New York for \$400 per car, instead of \$800, and to Chicago for \$300 per car, instead of \$600, the former rates. Old rates were thus cut in half, with one-third less cars in trains.

### THE OLIVE IN PLACER COUNTY

Climatic and soil conditions in the foothill sections of Placer County are particularly adapted to olive culture, but the acreage planted in this county has not materially increased in the past twenty years. While both the tree and the fruit do well, the growing of the deciduous fruits in this section has proved more profitable. The olives grown in Placer County are not excelled, however, either for pickling fruit or for the quality of the olive oil produced.

#### Pioneer Olive Planters

The first planting of olive trees in Placer County started in the late eighties and covered a period from 1885 to 1890. This was the active planting period, and followed shortly after the activity of Elwood Cooper in Southern California, who is considered by many to be the father of the modern olive industry in California.

In Placer County, Frederick Birdsall and Charles Reed were prominent early planters; and Mrs. Emily Robeson and a German, F. Claus, followed shortly after, with extensive plantings.

While the Mission variety—scions of the trees successfully introduced, planted and propagated by the padres around the early California missions—was planted to some extent in this section, an effort was made by some of these pioneer planters of the olive in this county to select what they hoped might prove to be more suitable varieties. With the first plantings, the olive oil was the only consideration, as to both quantity of yield, and quality. In a few years, however, the pickling of ripe olives began to be of more importance, and then there was a corresponding change in the character of the olive produced.

#### An Unfortunate Start

The olive industry had an unfortunate set-back in the foothill sections when the first orchards were started. Mr. B. B. Redding, a prominent



railroad man in early days and an enthusiast on olive culture, sent to France at his own expense and purchased a large consignment of young olive trees for planting in California. They were guaranteed as the best variety of Pickolene grafted trees; but unfortunately, in coming over the mountains they were frozen down below the grafts. The roots, however, were alive. Mr. Redding distributed them among the nurserymen, hoping to grow new tops. The roots grew fine tops, and in a few years what were supposed to be Pickolene olive trees were planted throughout the foothills by the thousands. When the trees came into bearing several years later, they were still called Pickolene olive trees, but the fruit was small and unprofitable to handle. They were unfit for pickling, but made choice olive oil. Mr. Birdsall won most of his gold medals and highest awards with oil made from the B. B. Redding trees. His first prizes from 1903 to 1911 are as follows: Highest awards and gold medals, National Irrigation Congress, Ogden, Utah, 1903; Centennial Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., 1904; California State Fair, Sacramento, 1905; Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., 1905; Placer County Fair, Rocklin, 1906; A. Y. P. Exposition, Seattle, Wash., 1909; and California State Fair, Sacramento, 1911.

A suit in our superior court brought out the facts about the B. B. Redding olive trees having been frozen down below the grafts. The State University had gathered the facts and published them in pamphlet form; and a maker of pickled olives refused to accept and pay for a lot of the small seedling olives sold to him for the true Pickolene.

The olive-growers who had been misled into planting these seedling olive trees now began grafting into strong, vigorous seedling roots the scions of larger and better pickling varieties.

#### Present Status and Outlook of the Industry

In the meantime the Mission and other Spanish varieties have been producing well, and the olive industry is now one of our well-established factors of wealth. The tree is hardy and attains a great age. In the vicinity of Auburn the olive orchards planted in the early days are producing well, such as that of Colonel Davis, the Hughes orchard, Aeolia Heights, the Claus place, and the Reed Ranch.

It takes a specially planned railway car in which to ship our choice olives for pickling purposes, as bruising must be avoided in transportation as much as possible. One of the best modes is to supply the car with large wood or metal tanks partly filled with water, in which the olive will receive the minimum of bruising.

The olive is a fine tree for planting next to the roadside, and counting the solid orchards and the trees planted for ornamental purposes, Placer County has a large acreage in olive trees.

While the olive in Placer County has not assumed the position in commercial horticulture to which its many excellent qualities would entitle it, it will always have not only a real commercial value, but a sentimental claim that will bring it respect and admiration. Long-lived and ever green, shapely and attractive, chosen by Minerva and worshipped by the ancients, coming down to us through ages from Noah to the present day, with a history replete in sentiment and usefulness, the olive may some day attain its deserved supremacy here on our western slope of the Pacific.

## CHAPTER XIII

## CRIMINAL RECORD OF PLACER COUNTY

## Justice in the Early Days

Several years ago, while acting as secretary of the Placer County Historical Society, the writer communicated with E. B. Holladay, Esq., of San Francisco, asking if he had his father's docket or any books which would be instructive as showing how his father, S. W. Holladay, alcalde or local judge at Auburn in early days, conducted his office and legal business. Mr. Holladay answered, saying he did not have any records or books used by his father as alcalde, but that he had a long account of what was supposed to be the first official and orderly conducted criminal trial in Auburn, or, as the correspondent called the place, "these dry diggings." Who wrote the article is not known, but there is a persistent belief that it was a versatile young miner who wrote as a correspondent for a Baltimore newspaper.

The Gwynn store mentioned, where the trial took place, was owned and conducted by William Gwynn, the father of B. F. Gwynn, for many years the local justice of the peace at Auburn. Judge B. F. Gwynn thinks his father's old store was located near where the writer's old stone office now stands, on Court Street, and that the judgment was carried out down on the ravine back from where Dr. Rooney's office now stands.

The offense charged was stealing three hams, some pork, loaf sugar, flour, etc. One defendant was a large, husky darkey, the other a frail white man. It was a miners' trial. Samuel W. Holladay, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, was appointed judge or alcalde pro tem. R. C. Poland, of Ohio, an attorney, a near-by miner, was sent for and appointed attorney for the defendants. The usual officers of a court, including a sheriff, were appointed, and the trial proceeded. Both prisoners were found guilty and each was given seventy-five lashes on the bare back by the sheriff.

Samuel W. Holladay lived in San Francisco for many years, and was always on the excursion trains with the old county pioneers when they reassembled every ten years at Auburn. He once offered to present Auburn with a library, but the citizens had but a short time before secured a library from the Carnegie Fund.

The reader of the early-day article descriptive of the trial will recall that there were no American laws in California at the date of the trial, in February, 1850. The constitutional convention had not yet been called; no State or Territorial legislature had yet met and legislated. The good American citizen respected the remnant of the Mexican law and the officers under the Mexican law.

Note how the American genius for law and order shows itself. A jury of twelve men were immediately summoned to meet in a large room in Gwynn's store as soon as the prisoners were arrested. As stated above, Samuel W. Holladay, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, attorney-at-law, was appointed judge, or alcalde pro tem.; R. C. Poland, an attorney, consented to

defend the prisoners; and the case forthwith proceeded as an orderly American trial. The case was regularly continued over Sunday, and reconvened on Monday. The Americans and miners knew exactly what to do and how to proceed. The sheriff and officers were appointed by a miners' meeting, and the trial moved along regularly. Perhaps there was not a law book in the courtroom. The American citizens came from thirty different States, but the laws in each were very similar—all inherited from the old laws of England, the common law of the mother country. A few, perhaps, may have come from Louisiana or Texas, and knew something of the civil law or the Code Napoleon; but the prisoners' rights were cared for, and by the light of modern California law the prisoners had fair trials.

The writer comments thus, before quoting the article, to show that, notwithstanding the drunken scenes it describes, the foreign writers De Tocqueville, a Frenchman, and Francis Lieber, a German and for a long time professor and writer in several universities in the United States, were correct when, in their writing, they praise the Americans for having a peculiar genius for law and order, and the ability to formulate at any time and place an orderly government, to petition a higher authority for American rights which they conceived to be guaranteed to them, or, as in the early case here described, to organize a temporary court, select an American jury, and put on trial one who has violated the rights of his fellow man and broken the laws of all well-organized States or communities.

The early newspaper correspondent's account of the trial follows:

#### First Trial Held in Auburn, in 1850

"Log Cabin on the North Fork,

"Auburn, Calif., Feb. 16, 1850.

"An event recently occurred here which is of so exciting a character, that I shall make its narration a part of my present correspondence.

"Mr. John Dobleman (miner) missed from his tent a large quantity of provisions, consisting of one bag of beans, one bag of pork, three hams, one loaf of white sugar, and sundry articles such as flour, meal, etc. The goods had been gone about a week, when he was led to suspect that they were secreted in a tent occupied by four men, about a quarter of a mile distant from his own tent. A search was commenced, and the articles found; and, suspicions resting upon the inmates, they were immediately seized, and brought to town. One of them was a large, athletic yellow man, named Virgil Benaham, and the other a small, delicate white man named Frederick Gibson.

"A jury of twelve men were immediately summoned to meet in a large room in Gwynn's store. Samuel W. Holladay, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, attorney-at-law, was appointed judge, or *alcalde pro tem*. The trial forthwith was commenced. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and demanded counsel. A gentleman named Poland, of Ohio, being at work not far distant, was sent for; and being a skillful attorney, he consented to defend them.

"Mr. Dobleman expressed his readiness to swear to the stolen property, and, in fact, no doubt seemed to exist either among audience, court, or jury, as to the property being that of Mr. Dobleman, or as to the guilt of the accused. It was generally supposed that their counsel would advise them to plead guilty and throw themselves upon the mercy of the court. He did not, however, see fit to do so—much, I think, to the injury of his clients, as the result clearly proved. When Mr. Dobleman was about to swear to the identity of the articles stolen, he was interrupted by the counsel and reminded of the difficulty of identifying such articles as beans, flour, etc.; so that, though certain in his own mind, he dared not risk his oath, except so far as positively to swear to two or three articles, among which was the



loaf of sugar. This had been broken in two parts, and only one part stolen, the fragment remaining in his (Dobleman's) possession, and the parts so nearly fitting together as to justify him in swearing positively.

"Several witnesses were called by Dobleman, to prove the guilt of the accused, among them the two co-partners of the prisoners, who were inmates of the same tent, Mr. ——— of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. ———. The evidence was wholly circumstantial. These men had joined the prisoners, from their story, after the occurrence of the robbery, and bought an interest in the stock of provisions. They positively swore that, since the time they joined the accused, no provisions had been brought into the tent, to their knowledge. These two witnesses, though called by the prosecution, made bungling work of their testimony, and on their cross examination greatly favored the prisoners. For instance, Dobleman swore that the lump of sugar, stolen from him, and exhibited to the jury, was broken into two parts—one-third of the top part remaining in his possession. The witnesses swore that when they bought their interest in the provisions, and partook for the first time of the loaf of sugar, it was an entire loaf. From their statement they bought in for a given sum, and never weighed, counted, nor examined, to see what they had bought, simply taking the negro's statement, that there was a certain amount in dollars and cents in provisions. Nor did they even trouble themselves as to how or where he obtained them.

"The prisoners were tried separately—the negro first. The case occupied an entire day, and ended in his conviction. His counsel demanded sentence to be delayed, until the trial of the white man was concluded, when, if the verdict was 'guilty,' he should appeal for a new trial in behalf of both his clients. Sentence was accordingly delayed, a new jury summoned, and the trial of Frederick Gibson commenced. The testimony was of a similar character to that given in the case of the negro; but much delay was occasioned in consequence of the garrulity of one of the jurymen. The summing up occupied much time, and a large crowd were excited to a high degree, in consequence of some remarks made by the prisoner's counsel, who characterized the proceedings as a species of mobocracy, wholly illegal, and hinted that the prosecutor had perjured himself in swearing to the provisions. Nor was the excitement lessened when the jury declared themselves unable to agree, one of their number having sworn to die rather than say 'guilty.' The jury was therefore discharged, and the case postponed until Monday (next day being Sabbath), for another hearing.

"Several of the excited crowd, some of them under the stimulus of liquor, seemed determined to punish the lawyer for his fiery speech; but he wisely departed in time to save himself unharmed.

"On Monday the excitement had somewhat cooled; but the reports which had gone out during the Sabbath drew a large concourse of people. A new jury was empaneled, and the thrice-told story resulted in the white man's conviction, the jury being absent about ten minutes.

"The counsel at once appealed for a new trial in behalf of the negro; but the motion was denied by the alcalde, and the colored man ordered to stand up for sentence. On being asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he rose, and in a voice tremulous with emotion, replied that he had a few words to say. He then frankly confessed the theft, but solemnly declared that the three white men, who were his co-partners in mining, had planned and arranged the whole matter, and induced him to carry out their designs. He declared his innocence of even the thought of theft, until tempted by his partners. While talking, his feelings overpowered him and he sat down and wept bitterly. The alcalde then sentenced him to receive on his bare back seventy-five lashes, and ordered him to leave the mines within twenty-four hours, taking nothing

with him but his clothes, his entire property to be sold to pay the expenses of the trial.

"The white man had nothing to say. The judge, in passing sentence, was very severe in his accompanying remarks. For a negro, he said, there might be some shadow of excuse, but for a white man, none. He (the judge) held him thrice guilty. In a country favored by heaven above all other lands, he had been guilty of a crime most heinous; he had made the case more aggravating by tempting a poor colored man to join him; he had set an example which, in a country like this (where there were yet no regular laws in force), was calculated to result in great injury. The court thought he deserved a double portion of punishment; but in consideration of his delicate frame and small stature, his sentence would be the same as that of the negro.

"The sheriff *pro tem.* now took the prisoners into custody, and the hour of four o'clock p. m. was fixed for the infliction of the penalty. For some time I experienced a severe struggle between feeling and duty, in reference to witnessing this scene; but the increasing excitement, and my duty as a public journalist, determined me finally to see the end of it, however painful it might be, and I will endeavor faithfully to picture the dénouement.

"The crowd was ripe for anything, and the prejudice and the excitement against the white man were deep and dangerous. The prisoners had been conducted by the sheriff into the upper story of Gwynn's log cabin. The floor is of rough clapboards laid on sleepers, and underneath is a capacious bar-room and restaurant, kept by a Frenchman named Prinaud. In this restaurant the rabble gathered—old men and young—Americans, Chilians, Mexicans and Germans; some drunk, some sober, all more or less excited. The bowl flowed freely, and reckless men gulped down the liquid fire as if it would not burn its way to their brains and make them do deeds which madmen do.

"Suddenly the dreadful cry of 'Murder!' fell upon every ear!—'Murder! murder! My God! Murder!'—until for an instant every human form was still as death; but it was only for an instant, and then, like tumultuous waves, the whole mass of men rushed towards the staircase, and up to the room where the prisoners were confined. It was a dreadful sight, as I stood calmly and saw those excited men mounting that frail staircase—some with loaded pistols, some with drawn knives, but all desperate. My first impressions were that the white man had stabbed the negro; but a voice cried, 'It's Harry, the sheriff,' and all expected to see him weltering in his blood. At this point the cracking timbers above our heads gave fearful warning. Mr. Gwynn (who at that time was extremely sick with fever) gave the alarm cry, and in a few moments the danger was over and the mystery solved. Dobleman, the prosecutor, had, it seems, called one of the witnesses upstairs, and accused him of having a hand in the robbery, which he stoutly denied. So Dobleman set to work to pummel him unmercifully, until his terrible cries of murder stirred up the ferment just alluded to. The sufferer soon made his appearance—his eyes and cheek battered and covered with blood, a spectacle to gaze upon.

"A few more drinks, and oaths and cursings, and the sheriff appeared with his prisoners, both having their hands tied behind them. The negro was led by the sheriff, while the white man was held by a long rope, in the hands of a reeling drunkard who kept exclaiming, 'Yes, d——n him—I'll hold him.' 'You (hiccough) git away from this (hiccough) coon if ye can, d——n ye,' and such like expressions. The crowd followed on, and after crossing a wide ravine the sheriff paused on a bank beneath a gnarled oak tree. Here the negro was stripped to the waist. He was a perfect Hercules in size and strength, over six feet, full-bodied, brawny arms, and broad chest, with a skin, below the neck, whiter than many a white man could boast of, his face only being a light yellow or mulatto color. His hands



were firmly tied together, and then drawn high above his head, and the rope tied strongly around the tree. The sheriff, who is a butcher, prepared to administer, with a large raw-hide, the first ten blows. Every stroke raised its ridge, as big as the rod which inflicted it, and the negro writhed like a serpent tortured by flames. The negro raved, he roared and groaned under the cruel smart, crying out in his agony, 'O God! have mercy! O Christ! have mercy! O men, have you no mercy? I cannot bear it! O! how many lashes have you given me?' But no voice replied except the loud jeer of some drunken brute, making mockery of his appeals. But for the honor of humanity, be it spoken, I saw some tears of pity tumbling from manly eyes there, as big as the drops of agony that coursed down the cheek of the tortured negro.

"The fourth round being finished, Dobleman, the prosecutor, advanced and took the weapon to administer the fifth; and never can I forget the look and soul-stirring appeal of that helpless negro, 'Oh, Mr. Dobleman, don't! don't! don't strike me! Your blows will be too hard!' The appeal was unheeded; just as the arm was raised, the alcalde came forward and ordered the sheriff to administer the rest of the punishment in person. This being done, the prisoner was set at liberty, and Dr. Grove and myself assisted him to the ravine, where his flannel waistcoat was dipped in the cool stream, and put upon his lacerated and burning back, and he departed on his way, an outcast.

"When I returned, the white man was already stripped and tied, and punishment had commenced. His little bony frame weighed about 110 pounds, and I trembled for him, for I knew the deep prejudice existing towards him, and I saw vengeance in many eyes. He too saw it; he felt there was no mercy, no relenting in any heart, and he seemed as if nerving himself to meet his fate. Oh! how they whipped him! It was too painful to witness, and I turned my head, sick at heart. I heard him beg a drink of water, but they laughed at his request and paid no heed to his cries. 'Give it to him'—'Give him another for good measure'—'Hit him again,' etc., were the sounds which greeted his ears until the seventy-fifth blow set him free; and he was hardly loosed before a drunkard fell upon him; and the crowd rushed on, not yet satiated—some reeling, some quarreling, some crazy with liquor.

"Oh, it was a sight, above all others, calculated to make one weep over fallen humanity. Here were men who at home bore respectable characters; here were sons of the wealthy and great; here young men of fine intellect, and good education, all wild and reckless and frenzied with liquor. For the world, I would not name them; and I hope it may never be known, at home, who they are who thus cheaply sell (what is so dear to every good man) a reputation. Many a wife, sister, and mother, who are now happy at home, would, if they were here, weep tears of anguish. Their ignorance is bliss, indeed. But the sequel of this day's excitement remains to be rehearsed.

"The criminals paid the forfeit, and justice was satisfied. But not so the excited rabble, who now felt the keenest of appetite made morbid by the bloody scene already enacted. Here a knot of sensible men were discussing the propriety, necessity and influence of such modes of punishment. Another crowd near by were unanimous in their conclusions that the victims ought to have their heads shaven and their ears cut off. Another party thought hanging was the only true way to serve thieves; while yonder a gang of drunkards raved as alcohol makes men rave. One young man, with a pale face, high forehead and bright blue eye, had permitted rum to make him a madman. Several gentlemen vainly endeavored to calm him, and get him away from the crowd. Mr. Gwynn, the storekeeper, knowing him well, and aware that his father is a man of influence in the States, used every means in his power to influence him, but neither force, nor entreaty, nor kindness



would affect him. The demon had full possession. And now a cry is heard and a man is seen running, his pursuer close to his heels. It is the unfortunate witness whom the prosecutor, Dobleman, so severely punished. He stops, the crowd gathered around him; and weeping like an infant he appeals to them: 'Gentlemen, I am an innocent man. I had no part in this robbery! Take me, if you choose; whip me, kill me, give me five hundred lashes; I will bear them; but I am an innocent man.' 'Thrash him!' cries one. 'Hang him!' 'D——n him!' 'Hang him!' echoed several voices. When, amid the general tumult, Dobleman, the prosecutor, got a hearing, 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'this man is as guilty as the two men we have just whipped. I put it to the company, whether he shall not have fifty lashes!' 'Aye! Aye! Aye!' came from scores of voices, and then the mob hooted and the drunkards howled, and they were leading the miserable man off.

"With nerve strung up to such a pitch that I believe I could have faced a thousand, I rushed among the crowd towards Dobleman, exclaiming, 'Good God! men, will you let it go home to our friends that we have committed an act like this? Will you sentence the man without judge or jury?' I besought Dobleman to pause, I pleaded, I entreated; but a drunkard came, brandishing a huge fist in my face, and my voice was lost amid a roar of voices.

"Suddenly, to my great joy, the alcalde appeared. He saw the true state of things; and with a coolness and decision which did him infinite honor, he instantly ordered the arrest of two of the leaders of the gang. The sheriff did his duty. A pause ensued, and taking advantage of it, the alcalde mounted the trunk of a fallen tree and appealed to the crowd, addressing them as 'Men of Auburn, American citizens,' of whom, in private, in public, in letters to friends, to newspapers, he had hitherto delighted to speak as a peaceable people, an order-loving community. He recounted the circumstances of the trial, the patience of the jury, the impartial manner in which justice had been dealt out to the accused; and he concluded by asking whether his hearers would make a mockery of what had already transpired—whether they would insult the jury and court, after their patient sitting, by resorting to lynch law, and whipping a man without trial. The effect was magical. The tempestuous ocean of passion was calmed, and when he concluded the witness walked one way, Dobleman the other, and the people gave a hearty cheer for Samuel W. Holladay, of Cleveland, Ohio, the temporary alcalde of these dry diggings, a noble-hearted, talented young man.

"Night soon threw her mantle over hill and vale and quietness and good order once more reigned triumphant in the dry diggings on the North Fork."

## NOTED CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

### Mountaineer and Lowlander

Without a doubt, Placer County has had its share of sordid crimes committed against the laws of the State and the rights of the citizens of the community; yet our people have always flattered themselves that by its very location their county is the natural home of law and order, and that in the mountains have always dwelt a class of people similar to the mountain Swiss of Europe, and who, like them, prize liberty and evince all the sterling characteristics of that law-abiding people, whose ancestors, the Helvetii, Caesar described as almost unconquerable. The same Roman general described the "bravest" of all the Gallic tribes as the Belgae, who inhabited the lowlands near the coast, now the land of the sturdy Belgian and Hollander, a portion of Europe noted for its thrift, economy, perse-

verance, good order, and love of liberty. It may be a mere notion, but we are proud of the frequent reference to the happy combination, in the people of our county, of the characteristics of the mountain Swiss and the sturdy lowlander.

### Conditions Contributory to Crime

Yet the early-day conditions in this State and county, especially after the discovery of gold and the influx of adventurers from far and near, rendered the occurrence of crimes inevitable. Next after Coloma, the North Fork Dry Diggings were among the first places to attract the miners, and among them came some rough characters. There were many disbanded volunteer soldiers who were often rough and overbearing to civilians. Then again, the future Placer County was one of the main overland routes through which many of the early pioneers, good and bad, came into the State. Stage communication was easy and frequent from Sacramento, via Ophir and Auburn, into all the upper mining sections, such as Yankee Jims, Forest Hill, Michigan Bluff, Iowa Hill, Illinoistown, Gold Run and Dutch Flat. Moreover, the Placer County ridge route was a little later selected by Engineer Theodore D. Judah as the best for an overland railroad; and from January, 1863, when the work began in Sacramento, to the driving of the last spike in 1869, vast crowds of railroad workmen were continuously on the move in and through Placer County. Large bodies of men were also employed in building the Nevada County narrow-gauge railroad, starting at Colfax, in 1875 and 1876, and also what is known as the "Harriman Cut-off," built from Rocklin to Colfax in 1909 to 1912.

Considering all the above facts, and the opportunities for bad order and lawless outbreaks, Placer County has always borne a good reputation for law and order. By searching the county records and county newspapers many vicious crimes, no doubt, could be brought to light; but the writer, after fifty-two years' residence in Placer County, feels safe in saying that our criminal record is well within the average for this section of the State. A good class of pioneers to start with, added to by intelligent, thrifty new settlers during the later years of material progress, and supported in their rights, first and last, by a line of brave and fearless sheriffs and constables, justify the writer in claiming that "Old Placer" is an orderly county to abide in.

Only a few of the most noted criminals, with their crimes against the people, and the punishment received, will be mentioned in this chapter. As is quite natural, most of the early-day offenses took place in the mining sections or in the mountains.

### The Murder of Montgomery

One of the most noted crimes committed in the early fifties, in Placer County, was the murder of Thomas Montgomery by William Johnson, at Iowa Hill. Johnson had powerful relatives, and these long afterwards were active in seeking revenge for his execution.

The trouble originated after midnight in a hotel. Two men got into a difficulty, and Johnson and Montgomery each tried to protect a friend of his in the first quarrel. By so doing Johnson and Montgomery became the principals in the row. Johnson seemed to be the aggressor. Knives were drawn, but the bystanders calmed the men and the knives were put up. Bad blood was aroused, however, and worse whisky helped the trouble on. The

men were separated, and after six o'clock in the morning it was supposed the row was over. Montgomery seemed to be intoxicated. But Johnson, still acting as the aggressor, knocked Montgomery down when they met in the morning. Montgomery then drew a revolver, as he considered himself no match for Johnson. Later Johnson again assaulted Montgomery in the street. Montgomery drew his pistol, and Johnson ran into a hotel. Montgomery followed Johnson, but tripped on the door-sill and caught hold of the door post. While Montgomery was recovering a standing position, Johnson seized him by the collar with his left hand and stabbed him many times with his knife. Johnson fled, but was captured by the constable, W. M. Crutcher, and returned to Iowa Hill.

What followed may be called mob law, but it had a sort of American element of fairness in it. Iowa Hill was a large town at that time, casting 600 votes. The miners selected a committee, or a sort of grand jury, consisting of thirty-five men. The prisoner was given twenty-four hours to prepare for trial. He was put into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Sinclair for safe keeping. Many feared an attempted rescue, and volunteer guards offered themselves.

At four o'clock p. m. the town-crier announced that a meeting of the citizens would be held at the Queen City Hotel. At the meeting the Hook and Ladder Company and twenty-five other citizens were appointed as a guard to the prisoner, and to prevent fire. The thirty-five committeemen, or grand jury, were chosen to examine the prisoner. These were nominated and voted for separately, and elected with no opposition. Out of the thirty-five, twelve were to be selected by ballot, who were to be the examining committee and make a report to the people. The examination began at eight o'clock and continued until two o'clock the next morning. Sixteen witnesses were examined, being first duly sworn, and the prisoner was present and cross-examined the witnesses freely, asking leading questions. The prisoner was allowed to send for at least six witnesses who were his personal friends. At two o'clock the committee or grand jury adjourned till nine o'clock of the same day. At that hour the following report was made to the citizens:

"That, on the evening of the 22nd of December, at eight o'clock, a majority of the committee appointed to investigate the matter with regard to the affray between Wm. M. Johnson and Thomas Montgomery, assembled in the Queen City Hotel and immediately proceeded to select twelve of their number by ballot, as directed by the meeting; and your committee, after the most unprejudiced and careful investigation, and after having examined all the witnesses (who were first duly sworn), both for and against the prisoner, to the number of sixteen, whose testimony was given in the presence of the accused, who was allowed the utmost latitude in cross-examining the same, we, the committee, have come to the conclusion, from all the facts elicited in our examination, that the prisoner, Wm. M. Johnson, without sufficient provocation in the first assault, and five hours after without any provocation at all, in the second and third, is guilty of an assault and battery, with intent to kill.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our names.

"John T. Hill, James Fox, David Symmes, Michael Gahan, Michael Rogan, Daniel Lathrop, John M. Demiss, J. Ryers, W. J. Armstrong, B. D. Howes, M. B. Tubbs. W. R. Oldam, Chairman."

The meeting was called to order at ten a. m. on December 23. The report was read by the chairman, and the people were asked what should



be done with the prisoner. The overwhelming verdict of 1500 people was, "Hang him!" A committee and a sheriff were selected to act. All this was done by nearly a unanimous vote—there were some twenty negative votes. The committee and sheriff took the prisoner to a tree and carried the will of the people into execution. The prisoner even disgusted his executioners with his depraved cursing and blasphemy. He was permitted to be his own executioner by jumping off the head of a barrel and hanging himself.

It was reported that during the whole two days after the killing of Montgomery not a single man seemed to be intoxicated. Everything was done in a cool, deliberate manner. Every man seemed to have made up his mind that a wave of crime sweeping over the State should be prevented by a severe example of punishment.

A brother of Johnson later secured the indictment of many citizens of Iowa Hill. Many arrests were made and an immense bill of costs was run up against the county, but no convictions followed.

In February, 1855, Mr. Robert McClure, of Yankee Jims, went to San Francisco to meet his father, who was just returning from the East. He happened to be standing with several other men, one a Mr. Norden, from Iowa Hill, when they were attacked by a large gang of roughs, headed by a brother of the Iowa Hill murderer. McClure and the other men, including the Iowa Hill man, were terribly beaten. The papers and city government of San Francisco were then controlled by gangsters of the roughest type, but the Vigilance Committee of the next year (1856) executed a lot of politicians and murderers and reformed the city for the better.

The Iowa Hill proceedings were called the act of a mob, but it seems to have been a very orderly mob. Practically the whole town of 1500 people, in a very cool and deliberate manner, using all the legal methods they knew of, were determined to rid the community of a representative of the vicious elements then controlling many of the larger cities and riding rough-shod over the whole State. It was mob law, perhaps, but of an intelligent, cool, merciful, and well-carried-out kind. The corrupt social and political evils of the times needed most drastic cures. The sober-minded, strict legalists, no doubt, did not fully approve the remedies used; but they were winked at and generally excused. There seemed to be no other quick and adequate remedy to use.

### **A Jail-Delivery and Lynching**

The Herald of February 18, 1858, describes a brutal murder, and a consequent jail-delivery and hanging by a mob.

A negro named Aaron Bracey, who owned a little place in the northern part of Auburn, sold to his neighbor, James Murphy, a piece of his land. They met near their boundary line, and in an altercation Bracey struck Murphy on the head with a pickaxe, opening his head and exposing the brain. The negro gave himself up to the officers, and citizens cared for Murphy, who, before he died, explained how he received his wound. Bracey was lodged in jail; but in the evening it was rumored that he would be liberated and lynched.

About 2:30 o'clock next morning, some sixty-five men overpowered the sheriff and deputies and took the jail keys, though in their impatient haste the mob burst in the doors with a sledge-hammer; and Bracey was taken to the edge of town and hanged. Father Quinn, of Sacramento, who had

come up to see Murphy, interceded for the prisoner and tried to quell the mob, but without avail.

The negro had killed a Chinaman in Auburn, about two years before, and had been tried, but acquitted by the jury. Both men left a wife and children.

### **"The Pirate of the Placers"**

One of Placer County's most noted criminals was a young man who, soon after coming into the county, acquired the name of "Rattlesnake Dick." The writer has listened by the hour to John C. Boggs, at one time sheriff of the county and most of his life a deputy sheriff and constable in Auburn, while he described some of Dick's crimes and his (Boggs') efforts to capture the noted criminal.

The real name of the criminal was Richard H. Barter. When he began his criminal career he named himself "The Pirate of the Placers." He had natural ability, was handsome, vain, and of a roving disposition. He was well born in Canada, and came to Rattlesnake Bar in the year 1850, when about seventeen years of age. His father was a colonel in the English Army. He came to Placer County with an elder brother and an elderly man, but they soon returned home. Young Barter, being left behind, absorbed more of the bad in that mining camp than of the good, became immoral and degraded, and seemed to be proud of it. His surroundings in his early home in Canada, however, were of the best. An affectionate sister, writing from "Sweet Home" on March 14, 1859, when Barter was young in years but already becoming old in crime, and nearing his reckless end, shows that the early surroundings of the young man must have been of the best.

The turning-point of a young man's life is often not of his own choosing; and it proved so with young Richard. He mined at Rattlesnake Bar until he was twenty years of age; and then came the unfortunate incident that proved to be the fateful parting of the ways, where his faltering feet veered to the path of crime. In 1853 he was twice maliciously accused of crimes of which he was not guilty. The first charge was the stealing of some clothing from a Jewish merchant who kept a mining-camp variety store. He was defended by B. F. Myres, attorney, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Afterwards it was ascertained that the accusation was falsely and maliciously made. His second accuser was a Mormon named Crow. This time he was accused of stealing a mule. He was convicted and sentenced to State prison for two years; but before he was taken below to serve his sentence, it was discovered that he was innocent of this charge also.

To be accused twice in one year, and tried for grave offenses (robbery and theft), and then for the most hateful of crimes in those days (horse or mule-stealing), and to be convicted and ordered into State prison, although guilty of neither offense, was an ordeal calculated to embitter a young man's life; and it soured young Barter's very soul. But he determined to lead a decent life, and leaving Placer, went north to Shasta County. His record of conviction for mule-stealing followed him, however, while his innocence and discharge were perhaps never reported. In Dick's opinion, every one suspected him as a criminal, and treated him as such. It filled his waking hours with bitterness. He began to consider himself an outcast, and lost hope of ever again having a good name. He was not yet a law-

breaker, but it needed only one false step to make him one. He was young and inexperienced, and had no parents or other relations to whom he could go for comfort. He was tall and commanding in appearance, with black hair and eyes, and had had the respect of men and the admiration of women, for he was a manly-looking man; but he now felt he was alone in the world, and before he was twenty-one he determined to be a first-class criminal, a knight of the road, the leader of a band or gang, a captain and leader in law-breaking.

As a preliminary start, he robbed a stage in Shasta County, and followed this with other robberies of sluices and houses till he had worked south to the American River, near his old home. Here he organized a band of like-minded desperadoes. Folsom was his headquarters in 1856. His main lieutenants were George Skinner, alias Walker, alias Williams; and Cyrus Skinner, brother of George, who assumed the same side names as his brother. Then there were Adolphy Newton, sometimes called "Big Dolph Newton," Nickamore Romeo, and William T. Carter.

With this reckless band of men Rattlesnake Dick did some very quiet, polite, and not very dangerous robbing of stages and sluices, mixed in with numerous burglaries and larcenies. He evidently yearned for larger and more dangerous adventures. His opportunity came when he planned the robbery of Wells, Fargo & Company's "gold train" from Yreka, Siskiyou County.

Dick and his confederates discovered that \$80,000 in bullion would be packed out on mules, guarded by twenty men. Trinity Mountain was the place of attack. Dick and Cy Skinner were to raid Placer County for fresh mules, because the Wells-Fargo mules were branded and impossible of use. The plan was for George Skinner, Newton, Romeo, Carter and a Mexican to attack the train at an agreed lonely spot and capture it. This they did successfully, and the twenty guards were tied to trees and the train unloaded. The robbers waited for several days for Dick and the fresh mules, but they never came. Dick and his pal had been arrested for stealing mules, and were immediately put into the county jail at Auburn. The men who robbed the train did not dare wait long; so they buried \$40,000 of the bullion, and taking the other half, left in the night-time for Folsom, their headquarters. The usual thing among thieves and robbers took place, though. A quarrel about the stolen gold arose and the Mexican was killed.

Meantime the twenty guards cut themselves loose, and soon Jack Barkley, the Wells-Fargo detective, started towards Folsom in pursuit with five assistants. They met the robbers near Folsom in the night-time, and a hot battle followed. George Skinner was killed. Romeo was captured while attempting to swim the American River, badly wounded. Newton was also wounded. Four of detective Barkley's posse deserted at the first shots, and Barkley and another man fought the battle alone. Romeo, Newton and Carter, who was also captured, were tried and sent to the penitentiary for ten years each. Carter was later pardoned, as he aided in the recovery of the \$40,000 hid near Folsom. The other \$40,000 no doubt lies buried near Trinity Mountain to this day.

Rattlesnake Dick picked out two very tough brothers when he selected George and Cyrus Skinner, as the following records will prove. George had been sent to the penitentiary, as a first visit, in August, 1851, from Eldorado County, and served two years. He was nearly at the head of his class, being the twentieth man incarcerated in the California State prison. In



June, 1854, he was convicted of grand larceny in Yuba County, and was sent to the State prison for three years. He escaped on October 24, 1854, and was killed in 1856, as above stated. The brother Cyrus was convicted in 1856 of grand larceny and was sent to State prison on five commitments for a term of fourteen years. He soon escaped, however, and falling in with Rattlesnake Dick, he was soon arrested for mule-stealing, as we have related. They both broke out of the Auburn jail, and then separated. Skinner was recaptured and sent back to State prison, where he remained until 1860, when he again escaped. He then went to Montana, where the Vigilance Committee promptly hanged him for some offense.

After bidding good-bye to the jail in Auburn, finding himself alone, Dick decided to go to San Francisco and organize a new gang of desperadoes. The chief spirits in this gang, besides Rattlesnake Dick, were George Taylor, Alex Wright, Billy Dickson and Jim Driscoll. Dick was arrested several times on suspicion in San Francisco, and was "shown up" with others in the public plaza, in keeping with a custom of those days of publicly "showing" supposed bad characters to the small police force and citizens in general, in order to familiarize them with the features and general appearance of the criminals. The Vigilance Committee arose in all its strength about this time, hanged a few bad men, and drove Dick and his pals from the city and back into the placers once more.

The county was almost helpless. With Rattlesnake Bar as headquarters, Dick, the young, handsome criminal, now only twenty-three or twenty-four years old, made the lives of the sheriff and constables weary. It was almost a continual battle, but Dick seemed to bear a charmed life.

Rattlesnake Dick bore a special hatred against John C. Boggs—not for any "business transactions" occurring on the road, but because Boggs had sworn falsely against him, as Dick asserted, though it is more likely that the true reason was that Boggs interfered with his criminal plans and persistently hunted him and his gang, night and day; yet by some chance neither one was ever hit by the other in their numerous pistol duels.

The writer talked many times with Sheriff Boggs, along in the early eighties, about Dick and his wonderful ability in escaping from jails when arrested. Boggs regarded Dick as a bad, desperate young law-breaker; but he seemed to have had a sort of admiration for him while he lived, and often talked with him when he was temporarily in jail—for he did not stay long imprisoned, always finding means for breaking out of the poorly constructed jails used in the early days. Dick always complained that he was started on his downward course by being falsely accused twice and convicted once while he was yet a boy.

Mr. Boggs described the following "stupid effort," as he called it, to capture Dick. He was at Folsom and learned that Dick and one of his pals, George Taylor, had left Nevada City for Folsom by stage. He rode towards Auburn and picked his place of meeting the stage on what is now called "the widow Harmon grade," about two miles south of Auburn, on what was called the Sacramento or Folsom road. Boggs had a warrant of arrest, plenty of handcuffs, and one small derringer—to capture two desperadoes. Dick was only twenty-four years of age, this being in 1857.

The stage came down the grade at rapid speed, but Boggs commanded the driver to stop, which command was promptly obeyed. Dick and Taylor were sitting on top of the stage, talking to a writer for a San Francisco newspaper. Boggs ordered Dick and Taylor to come down off the stage.

He said he felt so sure of his success that he thought they would climb down quickly and hold out their wrists to be manacled rather than be shot in their seats; but they denied their identity and started to parley with Boggs. Taylor demanded to see the officer's warrant of arrest. Boggs, when relating the incidents of the meeting, seemed to think he must have been dazed or excited, or had a short lapse of sanity, his own actions were so lacking in good sense. He actually tried to comply with the gentlemanly request of Taylor, and started to produce the warrant. The two outlaws instantly began firing at the officer with their revolvers. This seemed to awaken Boggs, and he was not long in replying with his derringer. Dick and Taylor slid off the stage and rushed into the dense brush at the roadside. Boggs admitted that his actions on that occasion were the most childish in all his thirty years' experience in catching criminals.

Undersheriff George Johnston and John Boggs at one time captured Dick in Nevada County, near Nevada City. Having information as to where he could be found, they met him in the woods, and the usual fight was on. Dick ran to escape, but fired at his pursuers as often as possible. Nobody was hurt, as usual, but unfortunately for Dick he tripped and fell, and his pursuers got him. He begged for mercy, but was quickly locked in jail. As usual, however, he broke out. It was reported that Dick broke out of nearly every jail in Northern California.

But enough of Rattlesnake Dick's crimes and thrilling escapes. His death was soon to happen in a swift and vengeful manner, for every man's hand was against him. His offenses were many, and he was watched for night and day. His final battle and end came on July 11, 1859, when he was only twenty-six years of age. With a companion he rode north through Auburn that evening, at about 8:30 o'clock, while a bright moon was shining. It took but a few minutes to pass the word to the county officers then in town; and soon Deputy Tax Collector George W. Martin, Undersheriff George C. Johnston, and Deputy Sheriff W. M. Crutcher, all well mounted, started in pursuit. They overtook Dick and his companion about a mile above town, where Dr. Russell's residence now stands. Johnston was ahead and called on the men to halt. Dick asked what was wanted, and immediately a shot from Dick's revolver cut the bridle rein held by Johnston in his left hand, at the same time shattering the hand badly. At the same time a shot from Dick's companion passed Crutcher, but struck and killed Martin. With Martin killed and Johnston almost helpless by reason of not being able to control his horse, only Deputy Sheriff Crutcher was left as an effective officer, but Johnston managed to get one good shot at Dick which mortally wounded him. Dick and his friend then fled and rode rapidly up the road, Dick reeling in the saddle. The immediate section was searched that night without results, but next morning the Iowa Hill stage-driver and passengers found Dick by the road side, near the old junction-house. He had ridden about a mile from his last battle-ground, though he had been shot twice clear through the body. Either wound would have killed him ultimately, but it seemed the real cause of death was a bullet sent through his brain, whether by himself or by his companion never will be known. His arm was in such a position, with a pistol in his hand, that he could have committed suicide. He often boasted that he would commit suicide rather than stay in jail; but he had also always directed his companions, if he should ever be badly wounded in a battle, to kill him and then escape. His body was lying on a pile of brush, a

saddle-blanket partly covering him. He had on a pair of kid gloves, in one of which was a piece of paper on which were penciled the words: "Rattlesnake Dick dies but never surrenders, as all true Britons do"; and on the other side was written: "If J. Boggs is dead, I am satisfied." Dick evidently thought his shot had killed Boggs instead of Martin. His last bitter thoughts were against Boggs, who had never allowed him any peace night or day as a free man.

There has always been some doubt whether there was sufficient light, and whether the sinking man had sufficient strength, to write out his vain-glorious boast as a "true Briton" and his parting word of satisfaction over the supposed death of John Boggs. Some have suggested that the two messages were prepared in advance and placed in the kid glove, ready for the dramatic end, and then—suicide.

The body of Rattlesnake Dick was brought to Auburn; and while it was lying on the sidewalk, a man by the name of Sam Whitemarch deliberately kicked the dead criminal in the face. This brutal treatment, it is said, defeated Whitemarch for the office of supervisor. The old pioneers could not tolerate such indecent insult to a corpse of even an outlaw.

Like many other outlaws, "The Pirate of the Placers" was well dressed. He wore black pants, light-colored vest, a light-drab merino coat, and kid gloves; and he was buried as he died.

Richard H. Barter was, no doubt, a misguided youth at Rattlesnake Bar. He developed into a bold, reckless highwayman and criminal; but those two felony charges, maliciously false, filed against him in one year before his majority, may have done much to harden and coarsen a nature that was not wholly depraved. A letter written to him by his sister, dated March 14, 1859, is quoted below. There was no envelope to the letter, and no certainty where it came from; but as he sometimes got letters from Canada, this one was supposed to have been written there, and was his last letter from "Sweet Home," no doubt. No wonder he cherished it and carried it with him.

"Sweet Home, March 14, 1859.

"My Dear, Dear Brother:

"I can scarcely believe, or rather realize, that I am again indulging in the privilege of addressing you, with the hope of being heard or understood; and tremblingly I ask that you, my beloved brother, the guide of my infant joys, the long-lost friend of my childhood, will allow a renewed correspondence to open between you and your good old home. Oh! how our hearts have ached for a word from your pen! Years have passed away since your last letter reached us—years that now seem to be lifetimes. I have grieved, but never despaired, for I have prayed to the Father that He would restore you to the paths of rectitude; but if He has not already, you will say: 'Ah me! He will never save me!' But I say, faithfully, He will. Oh brother, will you not be saved? God sees your heart while you read these words. He knows, if there is a secret wish there, it is to be a better man. If there be but the bud of a resolution, He knows. Hear him say: 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and all things shall be added thereunto.' Jesus will raise your head and make you a new man. Go to Him, Oh! my brother!

"Will you not write a few words to your own home? It may, indeed, be a bitter task; but may it not prove a blessing? Do try to overcome



every obstacle; look down deep into your heart and see if there is not a wish to remember your sister, your own most affectionate sister.

"Harriet Barter.

"P. S. Please do write, dear brother, and I will tell you so many things that will interest you.

"To Richard H. Barter."

### Tom Bell

There was another noted character, by the name of Tom Bell, who operated from Oregon through Placer County, down into the southern counties. His band of desperate men, numbering several hundreds, had certain signs of recognition, the main one being a round leaden bullet with a short piece of string through it.

On the Folsom road, below Auburn, there was a road house or tavern called the Mountaineer House, conducted by one Jack Phillips. The proprietor and his hotel bore a bad reputation; too many tough characters and not enough honest teamsters met there. It was much of the time the headquarters for Tom Bell and his gang of cut-throats. Tom Bell or another member of the gang would treat the crowd to the drinks, toss out his loose silver, the leaden bullet and string rolling out on the counter or bar. This was the invitation for others to make themselves known. Some of Rattlesnake Dick's more polite crowd also acted with the more reckless Tom Bell gang.

Finally a Jewish peddler named Rosenthal was murdered near the Phillips tavern. Sheriff Paul, of Calaveras County, was very active, and finally a Mexican told of the bullet and string signal. Sheriff Paul went to the hotel and, showing the signal, was accepted as a member and stayed all night at the place, learning conclusively that Phillips harbored the roughest gentry of the road. He left next morning, but returned in a week with a posse. Phillips and two other men were arrested, tried and convicted for harboring highway robbers, and got State prison for punishment.

Bell continued to flourish for a time, but suddenly dropped from view. Some say that he left Placer County; others claim that he was killed about 1856 by Placer County officers on the Folsom road, near the old Franklin House. The story runs as follows: On a dark night, the officers having before learned that Tom Bell and a small party of his confederates were moving towards Auburn, the sheriff's party, among whom were John Boggs and Deputy Sheriff B. F. Moore, proceeded south, the two parties meeting near the Franklin House. The Tom Bell party had sacks tied over their horses' feet, and moved very quietly when being passed; but they were hailed, and the shooting began. Ned Conway, of Tom Bell's gang, was killed. Next day, when it was proposed to bury Conway without much extra ceremony, considering his calling and odious reputation, a prominent citizen of Horseshoe Bar, James Smyth, whose father-in-law had known the parents of Ned Conway in New Orleans, where they were recognized as very respectable citizens, asked permission of the officers to allow him, out of respect to Conway's father and mother, to bury him quietly. The request was granted, a grave was dug under a big live-oak tree, not far from the Franklin House, near the road, and there Ned Conway received a rather decent burial. The Tom Bell gang soon scattered, and the leader was never seen after the battle.

From a diary kept by the Smyth family, we learn some additional details concerning Tom Bell, Ned Conway, and the Rosenthal murder.

which conflict in minor respects with the account as given above. Tom Bell, who is spoken of as an attractive-looking young man, visited their store, posing as a cattle-man. He and his men were always agreeable, even sociable. Mr. Smyth had an excellent violin and could play it very well. Tom Bell revealed the fact that he was musically inclined, and on being asked to play the old violin, soon demonstrated the fact that he was a real violinist; during his week's stay he played upon it nearly every evening. It was toward the end of the week that the Jew peddler, Rosenthal, came along with his pack. Mrs. Smyth bought a few articles from him and handed him a ten-dollar gold piece in payment. In making change Rosenthal pulled out a long purse and was rather reckless in the display of his money. Not knowing that Tom Bell was present, Mrs. Smyth asked him if he was not afraid of Tom Bell's gang, to which he replied: "Tom Bell would not hurt an old man like me." Finding that Rosenthal had about \$4000 in cash with him, Tom Bell and his chief lieutenant Ned Conway, waylaid him and took all his money, his horse, and his goods, bound him hand and foot to a tree in the lonely forest, and left him to starve. When they had gone on their way a distance, Tom Bell felt that it was too cruel and too dangerous to leave the old man to suffer death by starvation, and ordered Ned Conway, his accomplice, to go back and shoot him, saying that "dead men tell no tales." This Conway refused to do, whereupon Bell said: "I have a notion to shoot you for disobeying orders!" To this Conway replied that he expected to get it some day anyway, and it might as well be now. Thereupon Bell went back and shot the man himself. This was brought out in the testimony of Jack Phillips, who kept the old Mountaineer House, and who had joined Bell's gang, but turned State's evidence after his arrest. At the time of the capture, Ned Conway fell dead, shot through the breast by a member of Sheriff Johnston's posse. Jack Phillips served his sentence at San Quentin; but Tom Bell got away, and as far as is known was never apprehended in Placer County, but was finally caught and lynched below Stockton.

There has been much speculation as to why Tom Bell and his gang never robbed Smyth's store. It is thought that it was for the reason that Ned Conway came from a very respectable family in New Orleans, who were acquainted with Capt. Robert Capson, the father of Mrs. J. W. Smyth; and that as Ned Conway knew of this relationship, the Smyth family was spared. On identifying the body of the dead bandit as Ned Conway, whom he had known in Louisiana, Captain Capson asked the coroner for leave to give him a Christian burial. This he was permitted to do; and Ned Conway's body was wrapped in a blanket and placed in a coffin made out of rough boards, and interred near the place of the crime, under a big pine tree.

### **A Brutal Triple Murder by Chinese**

On September 15, 1876, on the old Ryan ranch, H. N. Sargent and his employees, Mr. and Mrs. Xavier D. Oder, were brutally murdered by Chinamen led by a well-informed cook named Ah Sam. Mr. Sargent a few days before had sold the men a mining claim for \$120, and the supposed motive for the murder was the desire to recover the money. Mr. Sargent was decoyed out of the house, and half a mile away was shot six times. He revived sufficiently to say how he was injured, however, and that Ah Sam

was the leader. The Chinamen evidently killed Mr. and Mrs. Oder after shooting Sargent.

The citizens arose en masse; meetings were called; committees were appointed; and Chinamen were ordered to leave the towns of Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis (formerly called Pino), Penryn, and the country towards Folsom and the American River. A number of Chinamen were arrested, but Ah Sam escaped.

John C. Boggs, then residing in Penryn, was at that time still hunting for criminals, and was a special detective for the railroad company. His Chinese cook agreed, if he were not driven out of the county, to aid Mr. Boggs in hunting for the murderers, especially Ah Sam. It was later determined that Ah Sam was in Plumas County, and about February 1, 1877, Boggs went into that county. Chinamen evidently notified Ah Sam, as he moved away from Greenville, where he had stopped, to a distance of twenty-five miles, where he applied to Ira Wentworth for food and shelter. He was given food only. Ah Sam's feet were frozen. Meantime Mr. Boggs had returned home.

Mr. Wentworth notified the miners of Rich Bar, on the Feather River; and they determined to capture the Chinaman. Two young miners followed him, and found him well intrenched among some rocks, and armed. Assistance was sent for, and when the Chinaman saw resistance was useless, he told the men in good English that he would kill himself before being taken, and immediately shot himself. He lived two days, but would make no explanation. The Chinaman's body was packed in snow and brought to Auburn via Reno.

Many witnesses before the coroner's jury positively identified the dead Chinaman as Ah Sam. The body was offered to the Chinese for burial; but they refused to even bury him, and the coroner was compelled to bury the body near, but not in, the Chinese burying ground. The fiend had caused many decent, well-behaved Chinamen sorrow and misery, and semi-forced emigration.

This crime resulted in a renewal of the writer's acquaintance with an old schoolmate from back in Springville, Iowa, Thomas J. Stentz, one of the two who brought Sam's body to Auburn.

### A Vicious Murder by Indians

Another foul murder was committed in the fall of 1877 on the Forest Hill road, in daylight, by two vicious Indians, Indian Charley and Indian Bill. They murdered a man by the name of John Norton. Robbery was their first intention. They demanded his money; Norton denied having any and started to run. Indian Charley shot him in the shoulder; then Indian Bill fired and Norton fell, and the Indians finished with their knives, cutting Norton's hands viciously. Another man coming along the road scared the Indians, who fled into the brush.

Sheriff McCormick caught Indian Charley about ten miles from Auburn, near the American River. About two months later Indian Bill was caught near Bottle Hill, in the vicinity of Georgetown, Eldorado County. When the sheriff located his man, it was on the last day of his term of office; but sleuth-like, he determined to bring him in, and sent two deputies for the purpose, one being his son. The Indian began to shoot from the cabin where he was found. He could have been killed; but the deputies wanted to take him home alive, and so they began to fire the cabin, in order to drive



the Indian out. This forced him into the open, where he fought desperately until overpowered.

This capture allowed Sheriff McCormick to turn over to his successor next day five murderers recently gathered in, and all locked in a good steel jail—a good record.

### A Train-Wrecking of the Early Eighties

Train-wrecking with intent to rob the express or mail cars, and with the incidental intention of demanding the loose change and jewelry from the passengers, is but a modern variation of early-day stage-robbery. The calamitous results liable to follow the wrecking of a train caused the legislature, soon after the first important train-wrecking case, to make the offense a felony punishable with death or by imprisonment in the State prison for life. Train-wrecking has since become quite common in California, and equally so in the East. It is more dastardly than the old-fashioned stage-robbery. Now, a hundred sleeping, innocent passengers may be killed before the real attack or robbery takes place.

The writer as district attorney of Placer County presented a case of attempted train robbery in our superior court in 1881. An attempt, through a supposedly well-laid plan, to rob the express car on the overland passenger train was made on that train on the night of September 1, 1881; but no money was obtained and happily no one was injured. The robbers tore up the outer rail on a slight curve, so that the passenger train going east ran off the track at a place called Cape Horn Mills, above Colfax. The clerk of the mail car was ordered to throw up his hands, and a mild attempt was also made on the express car. The doors of both cars were closed and the lights put out; but no further attempt at robbery was made. Fright seemed to seize the robbers. John Mason, who turned State's evidence, testified for the people during the trials. There were five trials. Some of them lasted twenty-four days; and Ed Steinegal and George H. Shinn were convicted and sent to State prison. The robbers all, including Mason, said that the word was passed along that soldiers were seen getting off one of the passenger cars, and as the largest and supposedly the bravest train-wrecker was the first to desert, the remaining four thought best to follow. They left nine masks, a lot of giant powder cartridges and fuse, axes, sledges, and all necessary battering-ram material supposed to be necessary in a well-ordered robbery and safe-opening job.

The Colfax telegraph office was soon reached by a runner, and a wrecking-train put the derailed engine and mail, express, and baggage cars, and one fruit car, back on the track; and the train proceeded.

Ex-captain Stone, of the San Francisco police, and Mr. Burk, the chief railroad detective, were soon actively at work aiding Sheriff Boggs in scouring the county in search of the law-breakers. They began searching near at home for non-expert robbers—men who might know something about giant powder. They soon found three or four men down on the North Fork of the American River living in a cabin between Gold Run and Iowa Hill. One of these, Ed Steinegal, was raised in Gold Run; another, Reuben Rogers, had also lived there, and was a relative of a prominent citizen of that town. They were all more or less familiar with mining, but they had no mine to work and no tools with which to work. A few strong hints pointed towards them, and all but Shinn were arrested on September 11; and Shinn was captured on October 27.

The district attorney was assisted by the local railroad attorney, E. L. Craig, who later became the head attorney for the railroad company and settled in San Francisco. Wells & Fargo's Express Company also employed a local attorney to assist in the prosecution, John M. Fulweiler. The defendants were ably cared for by two old pioneers of the county, Gen. Jo. Hamilton and Charles A. Tuttle.

The main efforts of the defense seemed to center around Reuben A. Rogers. A pretty stiff alibi was invoked in his behalf, members of his family testifying that he was in bed in Gold Run when the train was wrecked; but Mason, the State's witness, who was one of the train-wreckers, testified that all five were present. Steinegal, who was later convicted and sent to State prison, later made a full confession of the attempted robbery to Detective Burk and the district attorney at the State prison, and offered to come up to the next trial and swear that the five accused parties did the wrecking of the train. George H. Shinn also, while in the State prison, admitted that Rogers and Frazier helped do the work.

As the last trial was about to begin, an order was made by the judge that Steinegal should be produced as a witness. Boggs, the sheriff, went after Steinegal. The State Fair was in session, and many passengers came home to Auburn from Sacramento the same evening. Steinegal was handcuffed and was walking in front of Boggs and his son, a deputy sheriff. Two young women, Warmington by name, were ahead of Steinegal. When opposite the court-house gate, Boggs ordered Steinegal to turn to the right and into the gate. Instead, he darted around and in front of the two girls and then down a dark alley to the left. Boggs was slow in shooting, and the prisoner got away. His handcuffs were found, filed or broken off, about six miles northwest of Auburn, a few days afterwards. Steinegal was never seen afterwards in Placer County. An old schoolmate of his at Gold Run, who was a conductor on a freight train, claims that while running on the Mexican railroad, he saw Steinegal one evening in the city of Chihuahua and called to him, "Hello, Ed," whereupon Steinegal immediately pulled his hat down over his eyes and turned into a side street.

The loss of Steinegal as a witness greatly weakened the prosecution and aided the alibi claim; and other reasons aided in the acquittal. This was the fifth trial, several of which had covered over twenty days. The trials were expensive. Furthermore, it began to be rumored that it was a case of railroad persecution. Besides the railroad had refused to pay its taxes to Placer County for a number of years; and at that time was owing, according to the assessor's books, if collected in full, about \$90,000.

### Hidden Mystery of a Well

During the train-wrecking excitement another revolting murder, as was charged, came before the people of the county. This time the excitement was centered around Lincoln, down on the plains. Some of the facts developed were as follows:

Ambrose S. Niles came to California in 1859 from Wisconsin; and a friend of his, James Singleton, came with him from the same State. Niles located on some land west of Lincoln, and Singleton worked for him for wages. Niles seemed to prosper in his farming operations, and generally was regarded as a prominent citizen. Singleton saved his wages and also seemed to prosper. Some of Singleton's wages were evidenced by notes from Niles, and finally Niles' indebtedness became quite large to Singleton,

who was quite a favorite in and about Lincoln. After several years' work on the Niles farm, Singleton hunted other work and went to the State of Nevada. In about a year he returned to Lincoln, and then went to Sacramento and Oakland. He worked at the livery business as his last calling.

About Thanksgiving time, 1876, Singleton came back to Lincoln to visit his friends and, it was learned later, to try and get his money from Niles. He rode out to Niles' place a day or so later. He and Niles went to Sheridan with a team, and from that day no one had seen him again. Friends of his in Lincoln asked Niles where he had gone. Niles' answer was that he had gone to Marysville on the cars from Sheridan the day both of them were there. Even then thoughts of foul play entered the minds of some, but nothing openly was said, as Niles' reputation was good.

It was learned, however, that the hired man of Niles (one Ropp) had filled up an old well at the request of Niles the day after the trip to Sheridan. Niles was asked why the well had been filled, but the answers were evasive and unsatisfactory. Suspicious grew, and finally Niles sold the ranch.

Neighbors would often meet near the old filled-up well and express a desire to see the bottom of it. Thomas Brown, who for a long time had believed that the old well should be examined, on going to Sacramento learned that Niles had tried to negotiate the sale of a note due Singleton from another party. The neighbors then hesitated no longer, but by common consent agreed to insist, and continue to insist until the bottom of the well was cleaned out. The coroner was asked to open the well; but as he had no public money to expend in opening old wells, the district attorney finally suggested that a subscription be taken up in the neighborhood and the work be done at private expense.

Prompt action was taken, and the citizens dug till they found boards laid in order as if for a floor. Some were then ready for stopping work, but the others persisted. Next they found over two feet of earth, and then sticks and trash. Soon another floor was reached, and on removing this floor they were rewarded by finding the body of Singleton.

Great excitement prevailed in Lincoln. The coroner and district attorney were notified; and an all-night guard was placed at the well. The coroner and other officers came the next day. A coroner's inquest was held; and the body was identified as that of James Singleton, a shoemaker identifying his boots, and a dentist certain filled teeth. The substance of the verdict was that Singleton came to his death about the middle of November, 1876, by the blow of a deadly weapon on his head, inflicted by the hand of one A. S. Niles, according to their best information and belief. This was dated September 17, 1881.

Sheriff Boggs and Constable Hotchkiss of Lincoln were soon out on the trail of Niles, who was out selling patent beds. It was learned that he had that day passed through Wheatland, in Yuba County. Thomas Bevan, a deputy sheriff of that county, learning of the search, followed Niles and arrested him five miles from Wheatland on the road to the mountains. Niles asked on what charge he was arrested, and when told turned deathly pale and completely broke down. The horrible secret of five long years was out, and he stood as an accused murderer.

The officers of Placer County took charge of Niles, and he was soon in the county jail. He admitted that the body found was that of Singleton.



and confessed that he threw it into the well. He denied that he slew him, however, but said that as they were driving home from Sheridan they got into a dispute over religious matters and a scuffle followed; Singleton struck him, and while he was defending himself the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing both of them out and stunning Niles; and that the wheels of the wagon passed over Singleton's head, smashing his skull. He claimed that when he examined Singleton he found he was dead, and fearing that he would not be believed in stating how the accident happened, decided to throw the body into the near-by old well and fill it up, thereby saving himself trouble and the county expense. It was recalled by some of the witnesses at the inquest that the wagon track leading from Sheridan toward Niles' home, after passing through the gate or bars, turned out of the road and went out to one side, past the old well.

Niles was in jail only about a week when he committed suicide. John Mason, the State's witness in the train-wrecking case, occupied a cell in the jail across the alley from Niles. A pocket-knife was borrowed from Mason for the pretended purpose of cutting tobacco. Niles was heard whetting it over the stones of his cell until it became very sharp. He then ended his miserable life. It was about midnight. One of the prisoners was awake and reading. He heard Niles groan, and he asked him if he were sick. Niles replied, "Yes, but not much." His husky voice betrayed him. The sheriff was given the alarm and a doctor was brought in; but Niles lived only a short time. He had written a letter to his wife, denying his guilt. The fact of his self-destruction was generally regarded as evidence that he was guilty of slaying Singleton, however, and that he felt sure of a conviction and severe punishment.

Niles came of a good family, one brother being a doctor in Roseville, near Lincoln. He had another brother, who was also well respected. Much sympathy was expressed for his wife and family; but as for Niles, the general opinion was that a wicked life had been self-extinguished. Niles was buried in Auburn.

## CHAPTER XIV

## BENCH AND BAR OF PLACER COUNTY

The writer once heard Frank Page, Member of Congress, with local residence at Placerville, remark that Placer County once had a "rattling good bar." This expression was made in a complimentary sense, and referred to the days when some of the attorneys, then getting old, were younger and in their prime, and when others of early days, who are now gone, still lingered. Most of the early-day attorneys were at first miners, and then miners and attorneys, and later gave all their time to their profession, when the county became settled with steady, permanent mining, farming, and business people.

In 1849 Gordon N. Mott and P. W. Thomas were lawyers at Auburn; but their chief occupation was mining. Auburn was then in Sutter County. We next hear of them in 1850, when Mott was county judge, and Thomas was a justice of the peace, and one of the associate judges of the Court of Sessions with County Judge Mott, who opened court at the paper town of Oro, in Sutter County, on the Bear River, on June 10, 1850. Next year, when the county seat was moved to Auburn, Thomas settled in Auburn permanently. Mott remained in Auburn till 1853 and then removed to Marysville. He was afterwards one of the judges in Nevada Territory, and later a member of Congress from that Territory. Thomas served his county as district attorney for two terms, from 1853 to 1855 and from 1857 to 1861.

P. W. Thomas was a native of Maryland. He was very quick-tempered; and in 1854, in a duel, he killed Dr. Dickson, formerly of Mississippi, a finely educated gentleman. This sad affair clouded the remainder of his life. He afterwards was elected Senator, but died in Auburn later, a discouraged man.

The legal advertisements in the Herald and other county papers include the names of many early-day lawyers, and among them J. S. and J. Christy, Otis L. Bridges, H. O. Ryerson, and R. D. Hopkins. All began their legal work in Auburn in 1850. The last-named was the first district attorney, and was from Maryland.

Otis L. Bridges, before coming to California, was attorney-general of the State of Maine, and loved to brag about it. He left Auburn in 1852.

H. O. Ryerson began in Auburn in 1850. He came from New Jersey, and returned to that State in 1855. His brother was one of the supreme judges of that State.

Hugh Fitzsimmons came to Auburn in 1850, and next year was elected our first county judge. He later moved to Forest Hill and practiced law.

Charles A. Tuttle was born in Genesee County, N. Y. After receiving a good education he moved to Wisconsin and began his law practice in Milwaukee. He started for California via Independence, Mo., in April, 1849, and on July 8 of the same year reached Illinoistown by the Plains route. His first mining was done at Barnes' Bar, on the North Fork of the American River. At Stony Bar, on the same river, in February, 1852,

he tried his first case before a miners' jury. In 1853, as a Democrat, he was elected to the State Senate. In 1855 he became a Republican, and in 1856 he canvassed Northern California for Fremont. In 1856 he formed a partnership with C. J. Hillyer, which continued until Mr. Hillyer was appointed a Federal judge for the Territory of Nevada in 1863. In 1860 he was elected as one of the electors on the Republican ticket, and voted for Abraham Lincoln for President. In 1863 he was appointed reporter to the Supreme Court; he held the position for four years and then resigned. In the fall of 1867 he was elected to the legislature again. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor Haight as one of the revisers of the work of the code commissioners. In 1873 he was again appointed reporter of the Supreme Court decisions, and continued until 1878, publishing thirteen volumes. Mr. Tuttle removed to Oakland in 1868, but returned to Auburn in 1877, where he continued in practice until his death, which took place in that city.

Mr. Tuttle had a literary bent of mind, and was a studious reader of the best English literature. Often, when arguing before a court or jury, he would quote from Walter Scott and other noted writers some apt language breathing liberty, independence, justice or virtue. He and Craig were charming speakers to listen to. Tuttle, Hale, Craig, Hamilton, and John M. Fulweiler were generally ranged on opposing sides in the not infrequent mining suits from the Forest Hill Divide. During those long trials it was the part of wisdom for young attorneys to stick closely to their offices, in order to pick up matters of business that needed prompt attention, the Nestors of the Bar being otherwise engaged, often for weeks at a time. These big mining suits were noted events; and it was a real oratorical treat to listen to the closing arguments.

Benjamin M. Myres settled in Auburn in 1851. His advertisement appeared regularly in the Herald as attorney-at-law after it started in 1852. He served as district judge from 1859 to 1864, and as superior judge from 1880 to 1891. The writer's earliest recollections of Judge Myres center around his method of disposing of legal questions. With his feet elevated on a desk or table, almost sitting on his back, he first would examine the constitution of California, and the codes of the State, and would then conclude with due deliberation what the law in the particular case was—or ought to be. He did not seem to care much for the decisions of the Supreme Court, calling them honest guesses as to what the law was. Once, at the close of an important mining case, after he had rendered his decision, he suggested to the losing attorneys that they might appeal to the Supreme Court; that he had given the case his most earnest consideration, and had announced his best guess; but that the Supreme Court of the State might guess differently. He once told the writer what he called "the meanest thing" he had ever done, a thing which, however, did not seem a very serious offense in a young lawyer who was very anxious to go to California before others had mined all the gold, but who found money hard to get for the trip. He lived in Wheeling, which was then in Virginia. A client, twenty miles out in the country, owed him twenty dollars but did not respond to his dunning letters. He had one more justice's case to try; so he put the tardy debtor's name on the subpoena and had the Wheeling constable serve him. The debtor obeyed the subpoena, but told the young lawyer he knew nothing about the case, and asked why he was sent for. Thereupon he was informed that while he might not be a good witness



in the case, he owed the lawyer who sent for him twenty dollars, and he wanted it, and had to have it. Judge Myres said he got the money, and that it was "the meanest thing" he had ever done. Judge Myres had a keen, analytical mind, and his legal "guesses" gave general satisfaction. He died in Auburn on December 26, 1902.

James Ellery Hale first settled in Millertown in 1850, but went to Yankee Jims in 1851, his advertisement appearing as an attorney-at-law, either alone or with a partner, as late as 1853. His legal advertisement shows R. D. Hopkins, district attorney, of Auburn, as his partner; but a year later he appears in Auburn with H. O. Ryerson as a partner, and associated with M. E. Mills, of Yankee Jims. Hale was one of Placer County's first-class lawyers. He was well-read, and seemed to take pleasure in thoroughly mastering every case on which he was engaged. On the bench he was calm and deliberative. He was elected our second county judge, serving from 1855 to 1859. John Boggs informed the writer that for some reason, financial independence on Hale's part or otherwise, the judge did not draw any of his salary until the close of the term, when he received his four years' salary at one time.

In politics Hale was a Whig, and later a Republican for the rest of his life. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years. Governor Lowe, in 1867, appointed him to the position of reporter of the Supreme Court, which position he held for several years. He had been preceded as reporter by C. A. Tuttle, and was closely followed by Mr. Tuttle again; and it must have looked to other county aspirants as if this was a predetermined Placer County position. The reports during their incumbency are counted as among the best of that busy court. He was elected as one of the Presidential electors in 1872, and was chosen to carry the vote to Washington.

A strong defender of the Union and a champion for the constitution of his own State, Hale was a valuable member of the constitutional convention of 1880, which was in session 157 days. He was a member of the Assembly in 1880, and aided greatly in putting a proper construction on the provisions of the new constitution.

Judge Hale was fortunate during many years of his old age to have E. L. Craig as a law partner. The two supplemented each other well as working partners, producing excellent legal results.

As showing the judge's great industry, mention should be made of his efforts to recover from the Federal government the value of the moneys and supplies furnished by California in aid of suppressing the Rebellion. Governor Stanford, while in office, had appointed Judge Hale and Thomas Nosler as agents of the State to prepare the proofs and data to aid in such collection, and the written appointment awarded said agents twenty-five per cent of all moneys received by the State from the government in the matter. Though much labor and expense were incurred, and several trips to Washington on the matter were necessitated, both agents died without receiving any compensation for their labors. However, when Governor Pardee was in office, the writer succeeded in having passed and signed a bill awarding to Hale and Nosler, or to their heirs, \$50,000 out of the first \$200,000 received from the general government by California in the matter of the War Claims.

Judge Hale died in Auburn. Later the writer bought of the widow the judge's desk, and found three articles of interest in a drawer. One of

these, a Directory and History of Nevada County, issued in 1856, was presented to the judge by A. A. Sargent, the author, afterwards minister to Germany. Next, there were several shares of stock in the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Company, the certificates being in blank, except that the president's name, J. E. Hale, was signed to each, and also one share of the Bear River and Auburn Water & Mining Company's stock, dated 1852. The other article found was a statement written in Judge Hale's own hand, explaining that he had made an erroneous ruling in a certain Republican convention while acting as chairman of the convention; that it was a hasty, unintentional ruling on his part, which resulted in the defeat of his friend; that his legislative experience had taught him the true ruling to make under similar conditions, but that the noise and confusion of the convention, and his surprise, led to the erroneous ruling. It was an honest statement years after the occurrence happened, showing Judge Hale's deep-seated honesty and his keen regret that any man should be harmed through his mistakes.

C. J. Hillyer located at Yankee Jims about 1852, but later moved to Iowa Hill. Lawyers Mills, Hale, Hillyer and Tuttle were the leading attorneys for the divide for several years. Many important mining suits were carried through the courts by them. A friend of the writer, who went to Yankee Jims on June 1, 1857, was well acquainted with C. J. Hillyer. She says that after Mr. Hillyer had moved to Washington, D. C., as his permanent home, he told her that Col. William McClure was such a fine arbitrator among the miners that he was often called upon to settle disputes over water rights and mining rights, and so often was this plan pursued that young lawyers had few clients; so he, as one of them, left Yankee Jims and located at Iowa Hill. Mr. Hillyer was a great mining lawyer. He died at Washington, D. C.

M. E. Mills located in Yankee Jims in 1852. Mills was our third district attorney, serving from 1855 to 1857. He died in Auburn, October 24, 1862, a victim of hard drinking. Hillyer and Mills were partners at Yankee Jims in 1854.

About this time these able men began moving to Auburn, the county seat. A Supreme Court decision limited the jurisdiction of the justice's court, throwing most of the important business into the district court. Now, for a time, Frank Page's comment would truly apply. Placer County had a "rattling good bar." Hale, Mills and Hillyer were added to Myres, Thomas, Tuttle and others. But there were vacations from active practice. Hale became the second county judge in 1854, holding until 1859. Myres went on the bench as district judge in 1859.

To show how outside attorneys valued Placer County as a field of practice, mention may be made of a copartnership advertised in March, 1856, that of E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, and C. W. Langdon, of Auburn, who became associated as partners for practice in the district court.

Jo. Hamilton may be called a late pioneer attorney of Placer County. He first began practice at Yankee Jims in 1858 and in Auburn soon after. He was elected district attorney in 1860 and again in 1862, serving through 1864. He was elected attorney-general of the State in 1871 and reelected in 1875. General Hamilton became one of the leading Democrats of the State, and was also numbered as one of the ablest lawyers in California. He had branch offices and partners in other county seats, especially at Oroville, Colusa and Sacramento.

The General was in great demand when his party needed a speaker who was pleasant and a good story-teller. It is said he was very careful not to offend during the period of, and after, the Civil War. At Forest Hill, during the war, he could make a tolerably good Republican speech, and at Lincoln it sounded like a good old comforting Democratic speech. So, on one occasion, the Republican leaders persuaded the old Union newspaper of Sacramento to send a reporter to Lincoln and Forest Hill and take down and transcribe his speech at both places. This was done, and the two speeches were published in adjoining columns in the Union. Many prophesied this would be the undoing of "Uncle Jo," but his explanation was kindly and sympathetic, and something like this, that he believed in kindness and good cheer for all; that the slight difference in the two speeches was only his desire to carry the good news to his friends in each town; and that as most of the New England Republicans were at Forest Hill, he brought to them the best home news and cheered them the best he could; while at Lincoln, where the Missouri and Kentucky boys lived, he did the best he could to give them the news and good cheer from home. The explanation seemed to please all, and he got his regular majority.

General Hamilton had the wonderful faculty of making friends of his political opponents. He and George C. Perkins were warm friends. When Perkins was asking for the position of United States Senator from California, on one occasion he lacked only one vote of an election. Dr. Noble Martin, of Dutch Flat, was Senator from Placer County. General Hamilton sent for the Senator and put the matter to him in this manner: That both were generally strong partisans; the Senator had consistently, but hopelessly, voted for a Democratic candidate who had no chance; that Placer County was strongly Republican; they had complimented the "Old Bald Eagle" with their votes and elected him; that he had done his duty as a Democrat—and now why not elect the General's friend, Perkins, when he needed only one vote? The Senator was asked to rise in the chamber on the next ballot, make an explanation along the above lines, and cast the final electing vote for ex-Governor Perkins. Dr. Martin cast his vote for Mr. Perkins, and the latter was declared elected. Both General Hamilton and Senator Perkins related the story to the writer, and it stands as one of the pleasant political cross-fire favors of California politics.

It is an accepted fact that W. H. L. Barnes, a stanch Republican, is given the credit of electing Senator McDougal, a strong Democrat, as one of the early-day United States Senators. At one closely contested election McDougal was a candidate, but could not command enough votes. General Barnes labored hard for his personal friend, and finally he was bantered with the suggestion that he get up on a table in the Golden Eagle Hotel and make as good a Democratic speech as he could, and show reasons why his friend, McDougal, should be elected. He took the banter, mounted the table, and, it is said, made a wonderful speech from a Jeffersonian standpoint. The delegates kept their words, and next day McDougal was elected.

The Dr. Martin Senatorial vote was not forgotten. It was bread on the political waters for General Hamilton, and his brother's family, especially Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, of Wheatland, Yuba County; for after the death of Dr. Hamilton his widow secured the Wheatland post office. When the political parties changed positions, the postmistress of Wheatland was expected to drop out of office. The Republican Central Committee of that county presented the name of a good, hungry Republican and asked for the



spoils of victory, but Mrs. Hamilton held the position for another four years. When another four years rolled around, again a strong Republican was endorsed; but still the lady postmistress of Wheatland held the position. It took several years to repay General Hamilton for the vote of the old Democratic "Bald Eagle," Dr. Martin, when just one vote was so necessary to the election of Governor Perkins as United States Senator from California.

General Hamilton's most violent objurgation or cuss-word used to or against an enemy, or one he disliked, was a "bad" man. The degree of veniality the man was supposed to have was expressed by the carefully graduated way the term was emphasized and strung out; a "ba-a-a-ad" man was very bad indeed.

The General told the writer that in over forty years as an attorney he had never brought an action for divorce. He disliked the modern divorce suit very much. His open Southern hospitality was charming. For the last five years of his life he was a bed-ridden invalid, but with his powers of conversation unimpaired. His earning capacity was cut off. To pay off a bank indebtedness he offered to convey a large lot adjoining the home place. He prepared the deed himself, and he and his loving, faithful wife executed the instrument; but by mistake he had conveyed away his homestead and old home, "The Pines." Advantage might have been taken of the feeble old man; but when the error was discovered, it was rectified.

E. L. Craig was from Kentucky. Well educated, he was of a charming disposition, though clear, quick and incisive before the court and jury. He could grasp and present to the Supreme Court the important facts of a case in a lucid, convincing manner. He formed a partnership with C. A. Tweed in 1864, served Placer County as district attorney from 1866 to 1870, and soon afterwards went into partnership with J. E. Hale. Craig succeeded Creed Haymond as general attorney and counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He and his partner had been local attorneys for the railroad company for many years. He served the railroad acceptably until his death. Craig was a great hunter, and always had the best hunting dogs and the best and latest-model choke-bore shotguns in the market. His widow and one daughter now live in San Francisco.

C. A. Tweed was a well-read lawyer who practiced in early days in Dutch Flat. In 1864 he was elected district attorney, serving two years. He was partner with E. L. Craig at Auburn for a time, until President Lincoln appointed him one of the Territorial judges of Arizona.

W. H. Bullock was a well-read lawyer from Massachusetts. He came to California in 1851 and began his practice in Michigan Bluff in 1856. He later moved to Auburn and was district attorney of the county from 1876 to 1880. He was a safe, economical officer for the county, but unfortunately, during his later life, was an addict to narcotics.

W. H. Norton came to Auburn from Lincoln. He was a fine speaker, and by some was called "Spread-eagle" Norton. He went to the State Senate from Placer County in the twenty-second session. Mr. Norton came to this State from Wisconsin. For a time he was partner with W. H. Bullock.

W. H. H. Fellows began his legal career in Auburn in 1863, and was district attorney from 1870 to 1872. He had a clear legal mind and was very popular with the people, but died a comparatively young man, from intemperance.

John M. Fulweiler, after four years as district attorney, in 1876 settled down to practice in Auburn. He came from Dutch Flat. He was a most persistent worker and delver among his law books, and made up in that way for a defective education. He had a wonderfully accurate memory for dates and facts, and was quite successful in his practice. His greatest drawback was a peppery disposition and a very sarcastic mode of speech. He had been considerably embittered in life by numerous defeats in politics, several times by very narrow margins of votes. He often made enemies, who were very unforgiving. But nevertheless Fulweiler had traits that were commendable. He was true to his political party and friends, subscribed liberally to all worthy matters, and had a kind heart towards the infirm and needy. He especially loved children; and had he been a father, his sharp manner of speech no doubt would have been more kindly. The writer at one time served as secretary to a "Home-finding Society" covering much of this State. Mr. Fulweiler was the president, and his annual subscriptions to the funds of the parent society were very generous. The local society found many homes for unfortunate children, sent out by the parent society, and gathered together several foundlings, motherless boys and girls, and placed them for a time with the larger society. His kindness of heart for children covered a multitude of shortcomings in temper and disposition.

J. T. Kinkade was an elderly practitioner in the early eighties. He came from Virginia in early days, and was for several terms school superintendent of Placer County.

W. A. Hughes was an ex-preacher who turned lawyer about 1880. He showed excellent good sense in locating as government land 160 acres on the brow of the hills overlooking the American River, adjoining Auburn, which lands are now owned and improved into beautiful, sightly homes. His next and best showing of good judgment he displayed in marrying a most charming ex-school-teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes moved from Auburn many years ago.

J. E. Prewett was born in Sacramento County in 1851 and followed school-teaching in his young manhood. He began reading law while teaching, and was admitted to practice on November 25, 1874. He married Miss Emma Jane Crow, of Ripon, Cal., and moved to Dutch Flat with his wife and two children, mainly for reasons of a healthful climate, in the year 1879. Prewett never seemed to be a strong and robust man, but had an indefatigable purpose and will-power to master the law as a profession. He practiced his profession at Dutch Flat and the county seat until the year 1882, when he removed to Auburn as district attorney in 1883. He served two terms, ending with the year 1886. He formed a partnership with the late W. C. Wallace, superior judge of Napa County, who had then recently moved into Placer County, and the firm did a fine law business until 1889.

In the meantime Mr. Prewett and his family had resided in the town of Ophir for one year, driving into Auburn daily to his office. His studious habits and successful practice marked him for the bench, and he was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1890 to the office of superior judge. Thereafter he was continuously elected to the same office until he died, on July 7, 1922, after one of the longest uninterrupted terms as an occupant of the bench in the State, having served for thirty-one and one-half years.

Judge Prewett, as mentioned above, was never a strong man. He suffered with stomach trouble for thirty-odd years; yet, notwithstanding his

ailments, he was active physically in some ways, and always active mentally. He enjoyed horseback riding in his early life, and was an early user of the safety bicycle. In fact, he seemed to keep abreast of modern improvements. With the automobile it was the same. He drove the first automobile in Auburn, a "Winton three"—a wonderful, high-wheeled, chain-propelling, grasshopper-like concern; but he followed the improvements, and his last machine was of the best make. He did more, with his careful, sane driving, to break in nervous horses than was done by dozens of other men. His loads of happy children to and from school made the automobile a very popular means of conveyance.

In pursuit of an education, J. E. Prewett attended Santa Rosa College, after completing his studies in the public schools, but ill health compelled him to leave in his senior year. He then began teaching, but was forced to resign on account of ill health. The law was to be his future life work, and in preparation for his profession he familiarized himself with all departments of literature, history, science, mechanics, philosophy, etc., and in time became one of the best informed scholars in the county and State, notwithstanding his early and long continued ill health. He acquired a wonderful mastery of the choicest English, having at his command an unusually extensive vocabulary. While he did not hold himself out as a lexicographer, he secured from time to time the best dictionaries, as they came out—seven in all—and spent much time and labor in tabulating disputed spellings of words and preferred pronunciations, even to the extent of several hundred pages of typewritten matter, including from 12,000 to 15,000 words.

For many years Auburn conducted a society called the "Monday Night Club," at first a small affair, meeting at the members' homes, but later requiring a good-sized hall or auditorium. At these meetings were discussed all manner of subjects. Usually one or two well-prepared essays were presented and afterwards commented on; and topics of the day, or other matters of interest, were discussed. From thirty to fifty members would attend, and other entertainments were careful to avoid Monday nights. Judge Prewett was president of this society for many years; and he and his wife prepared many of the most important essays. The society continued its programs for about twenty-five years and then quietly died, the members seemingly having exhausted all available subjects. It is said that over 300 topics were carefully considered during its existence. With such self-imposed labors Judge Prewett strove to improve himself and be a help to the community.

The Judge was always ready to exchange services with other superior judges, and willingly went, on request of the Governor, to aid in the overworked courts of other counties, even to Los Angeles and San Francisco, having occupied the bench in every county of the State except two. During his later years he sat much on the appellate bench and prepared many valuable opinions. One of the judges of that court stated at the memorial services that a day or so before going to his severe surgical operation and death, he filed with the first and third appellate courts fifty of his decisions prepared for these departments. He sat for fifteen months for Judge Chipman in the third appellate court.

For twenty years of his later life, it is said, the Judge never ate what might be called a hearty meal. The tip end of a chicken's wing, rich gravies, milk, and other foods easily digested but nourishing were his means of existence for many years, though he was undergoing all the time the hardest



of mental labor. He seemed starved and hungry, yet could not eat. But while growing weary of the battle for physical existence his mind was keen and active to the last. He finally intimated a willingness to brave the surgeon's knife in anticipation of relief from his physical sufferings. A cancerous growth in the stomach proved to be the cause of all his misery. Like any unused organ of the human body, his stomach was atrophied, being as small as that of a child. The operation by eminent surgeons was considered successful for the primary trouble, but the length of the operation, through the extreme surcharging of the blood with ether, produced a poisoning of the kidneys which proved fatal. He failed to make a successful recovery and the sufferer of many years passed to the Beyond. Most of his active life was a wonderful example of pure will-power and mental strength conquering bodily weakness.

J. Ives Fitch, who was the last of the county judges, came to Placer County from Chicago before the Civil War. His time was divided during the war between his profession and his military activities. He first joined the Auburn Greys, and was First sergeant in Company A under Stephen B. Woodin's command. According to the roll book kept by D. W. Lubeck, Sergeant Fitch was assigned as drill master to Squad III. The squad contained the following names: Louis Dollman, Henry H. Fellows, John Harwood, Andy Holler, Joseph B. Langdon, Solon M. Stevens, William B. Stillman, John R. Willis, Samuel S. Greenwood, and Cornelius C. Allen. Sergeant Fitch rose from the ranks to the position of captain, and served his country in the Territory of Arizona during the war. After the war was over he returned to Auburn and practiced his profession. He was elected as the last county judge and held office from 1872 to 1880, and under the provisions of the new constitution was succeeded by Placer County's first superior judge.

David W. Spear came to Auburn from Pennsylvania after the main gold rush was over. He was a well-read lawyer and followed his profession until 1868, when he was elected as county judge, filling the position acceptably until 1872. It was during his term of office that most of the townsites were acquired, such as Auburn, Ophir, Dutch Flat and Tahoe City. Like most Auburn citizens, he was a member of the Auburn Greys during the Civil War. He belonged to Squad II, and was drilled by Lieutenant E. L. Craig. Judge Spear died in the month of May, 1892, much respected by all.

Lee L. Chamberlain was born on Coon Creek, in Placer County, in 1862, and died March 13, 1913. He was a self-made man and a good lawyer. He loved to handle criminal cases. The more desperate and hopeless the case appeared, the more he was spurred up to win it. He was also a successful civil lawyer and a good and successful compromiser in civil cases also. He prepared his cases thoroughly, and just before the morning session, at the noon hour, or at any ten-minute recess, he was generally ready to meet the opposing attorney and negotiate for a compromise. He seemed to have a keen judgment as to what the decision ought to be in the case, and if the opposing attorney was open and frank and disposed to be fair, an agreement was often quickly arranged. Another characteristic of Mr. Chamberlain was that his oral word or stipulation was absolutely dependable when once given. Early in life he developed a masterful way of dealing with men. It was nothing unusual for Mr. Chamberlain to write to or telephone for men twice his age, double his education, and by all accepted rules his

superiors, to come to his office to consult with him. He seemed seldom to go to others, but he had a forceful way of persuading others to come to him.

Mr. Chamberlain played the game of local politics very successfully for a time. He seemed to find unalloyed pleasure in winning victories for himself or others; it seemed a sort of infatuation with him. He was elected and served as district attorney of his county from 1892 to 1894; was reelected for the term 1894 to 1898; was appointed October 16, 1901, to finish out the term of Edwin F. Wright, who died in office; and was again appointed to finish out the term of Charles A. Tuttle, who resigned during his second term, in 1912. Mr. Chamberlain died while in office, in March, 1913.

In the building of Placer County's new court-house, it is said, there were many jobs brought forward to rob the tax-payers—a new one was hatched about once a month. Chamberlain was in office part of this time, and aided greatly in heading off little and big jobs of the sort. This was the expressed opinion of Judge Prewett during those years.

Mr. Chamberlain left a wife and five children—three lawyer sons and two charming daughters. One of the sons, Thomas G., rose to the position of captain, in France, in the late war, and after its close became an active champion of the League of Nations. He toured much of the United States with ex-President Taft, eloquently advocating that this government should join the League.

Chamberlain had a joyous, boisterous laugh that could be heard at a distance, and that seemed to assure everybody that the world was moving along just right—for Lee.

Samuel J. Pullen was born in Gibson County, Ind., in 1839. He came to California in 1868, and taught school in Sacramento County, and later in Roseville, Placer County, in 1872. In 1884 he was elected county clerk on the Democratic ticket, serving from 1885 to 1889. Later he was elected and served two terms as supervisor of the third district of his county. He also served as city attorney of Auburn. While serving acceptably in these positions he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1890. Office business being congenial to him, he became a sound counsellor and legal adviser, and was a good probate lawyer. He merited and had the confidence of the business community, and conducted what is called a good, clean practice.

In 1878 Mr. Pullen married Miss Alice Cross, of Sacramento County. He died in Auburn on December 22, 1907.

John Francis Pullen, son of Samuel J. Pullen, was born in Roseville, Placer County, in 1882. He graduated from the public and high schools of Placer County, and in 1907 graduated from the State University. He then took a postgraduate course in the law department, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the State, beginning his practice of the law in San Francisco. He moved to Sacramento in 1910.

Mr. Pullen was for a time associated with several able attorneys as partner. He was later appointed referee in bankruptcy by Judge De Haven of the United States court, and served in that capacity until 1918, when he resigned the position owing to stress of increasing private practice.

In 1923 the State legislature created a fourth department of the superior court in Sacramento County, by a bill which also provided for the appointment by the Governor of a fourth judge for the newly-created court. The Governor took ample time—five or six months—to canvass the avail-

ability of the members of the bar of Sacramento County for appointment to the judgeship. He sent out a questionnaire to the attorneys, asking them to mark their choice from among their brother attorneys as first, second and third choice, etc., as a recommendation for appointment. Mr. Pullen was honored with first place in the choice by his brother attorneys; and this meeting with the approval of the Governor, after making his own careful investigation as to the moral worth and legal ability of young Mr. Pullen, he was appointed to the position on September 24, 1923.

Mr. Pullen married Miss Rita Gladden, of Placer County, and they have one daughter.

William Cyrus Wallace was born in 1823 at Lexington, Ky. He was admitted to the bar in his native State, came to California in 1849, settled in Sacramento County, and in 1854 was elected district attorney of that county. In 1869 he was elected district judge of the seventh district, and was reelected in 1875. In 1879 all four parties then in Napa County united in the nomination and election of superior judge, the newly created position under the new constitution. Later, for reasons of health, he moved to Placer County and formed a partnership with J. E. Prewett. The firm did a fine business until the partnership was mutually dissolved when Mr. Prewett went on the bench as superior judge of Placer County. Judge Wallace was one of the old-fashioned, deeply-read attorneys, and from his preeminently judicial bent of mind was naturally fitted for the judgeship. It was natural, therefore, that he should occupy the bench most of his active life. He died on February 4, 1895.

Lee Ewing Wallace, son of the Judge, was born in Napa County in 1864, and was educated at Oak Mound Academy. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Supreme Court while living in Napa County. He came to Auburn with his father.

Lee, as he was familiarly called, was a ready writer and very humorous. He wrote much for the Napa papers. In old days, when the up-town and down-town nonsense was at its height in Auburn, the newspaper articles he wrote about the attacks, battles and retreats of the different factions, and the fierce threats made across the "dead line," opposite Tom Nicholl's front gate, were side-splitting. Some wag had actually painted a big red stripe across the walk. The W. A. Freeman gang, armed with hammers, saws, scythes and butcher knives, might rout the down-towners by surprise and numbers on one night; but on the next dark night the Brye-Snowden-Stevens cohorts, armed with hoes, shovels and Chinese stink-pots from the near-by Chinatown, stood and toed the "dead line" and slaughtered the white-shirted gentry without mercy.

Lee Wallace was kindness personified. He was never known to hurt the feelings of anyone by word, or pen or act of his. He married Mary, the fourth living daughter of Jo Hamilton and wife. One son, Hugh, now twenty years of age, was their only child. Lee Wallace died in Auburn in the year 1910.

L. B. Arnold practiced in Dutch Flat in the early seventies, and died there on March 10, 1879. He was interested in leads, or early-day blue or white-gravel river channels which, as a rule, did not flow in the same direction as the present-day river channels. He issued a fine mining map covering the mining part of Placer and adjoining counties. It was considered quite accurate as to the probable locations of the ancient river channels.



Robert F. Burns, or "Bob Burns," as he was commonly called, was born in Boston, Mass., and came to Michigan Bluff with his parents in his youth. He acquired a good common-school education, and taught in the public schools of Placer County for many years. Later he was elected to the office of superintendent of schools in his home county, and improved the school department greatly while in office. In his early life he showed marked ability as a public speaker, and during all his life his services were in demand on public occasions. He and the writer were law partners for eight years during the early nineties. He graduated at the University of Indiana, in the law department, in 1896. Burns was very patriotic and roused the spirit of patriotism in old and young alike. It is asserted that he gave the address at the first public-school flag-raising at Penryn, Placer County, and aided much in securing the flag, at the time when that mode of expressing patriotism was sweeping over California.

About the year 1906 Burns and his wife moved to Oakland, where he practiced his profession until his death, which occurred on May 30, 1918, while he was delivering a patriotic address at Lodi. He was active in lodge circles, especially in the Knights of Pythias.

Hart Fellows was a well-read lawyer who practiced in Auburn for many years, was county judge from 1863 to 1868, and later was register and receiver of the United States land office at Sacramento. He had several sons of marked ability, one of whom, H. H. Fellows, was district attorney of the county in 1870-1872. Another son, William, was in the army during the war, and later in newspaper work until his death.

Charles A. Tuttle, the oldest son of Charles A. Tuttle, Sr., was born in Auburn. He attended school in Oakland, and studied law at Yale and Hastings. After his father returned from Oakland to Auburn, in 1877, he practiced law in Auburn. "Charley" Tuttle had a very clear, discerning legal mind and earned a well-merited reputation for entering cases that had been poorly or negligently tried, and apparently lost beyond hope, and preparing the same for the Supreme Court, often winning victories by emphasizing points of importance but slightly noticed in the trial court.

Edward W. Hillyer was a brother of J. C. Hillyer. He began his practice in Auburn before the Civil War. Patriotic impulses impelled him to enter the army in 1862, and he became a lieutenant of California volunteers and later a lieutenant-colonel. In 1863 he was Assemblyman from Placer County. In 1871 he was appointed United States district attorney for the State of Nevada.

W. B. Lardner was born near Niles, Mich., on December 12, 1850. His education was acquired in the public schools and colleges in Iowa, to which State he moved in 1865. He graduated from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1875, and in 1877 from the law department of the Iowa State University as valedictorian of his class. He came to California first in 1872 as a school-teacher, returning to Iowa to finish his college career.

In 1889 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1901 was elected to the Senate, representing Placer and Eldorado Counties in the old fifth district. In the Senate he procured the passage of a law prohibiting granite to be cut at the Folsom State Prison with the prison labor, for commercial purposes, which greatly aided the quarrymen and stone-cutters of his own county. In the Assembly he nominated and supported Hon. W. H. L. Barnes for the United States Senate; and did a like service for Hon. George C. Perkins.

Mr. Lardner was admitted to the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1877, and was also admitted to the United States district courts in that State. Later he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the State of California, and to the United States courts at San Francisco. He was elected district attorney of Placer County in 1879, taking office in 1880, at a time when the new constitution and first statutes under it were to be construed and put into execution. The mode of procedure was radically changed. Prosecutions by information by the district attorney, after preliminary examination and holding to the superior court by an examining magistrate, were to be used by the prosecuting officer. It was only necessary to call a grand jury once a year. Considerable work, and some little guessing, by the district attorneys and the attorney general of the State, were necessary in order to direct the criminal procedure in such a manner as would most likely meet the approval of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Lardner married Miss Jennie Mitchell, a native of New York State.

In starting the chapter on the Bench and Bar of Placer County, the writer took the names from the work of Thompson and West, publishers, in 1882, intending to finish the list from the roll of attorneys which the writer signed in 1877, and which, no doubt, all the older members of the bar signed before that date; but unfortunately the old roll book is mislaid or lost—at least it cannot be found—so the writer was compelled to add to the list such additional names of attorneys as he could recall, of those who had practiced in our superior court since 1882. These have been listed in alphabetical order, for convenience, in a separate list. The writer has called on several local attorneys to aid him in completing the names and while some names may have been unintentionally omitted, an earnest effort has been made to include all who may rightfully have been considered residents of Placer County, and have practiced in our courts.

Some of the older members of the bar with frosty hair have moved away, such as Ben P. and Ashley Tabor, J. D. Meredith, and Judge J. F. Pullen. All of these older members of the Placer County bar had won their spurs before they left, and are now winning a State-wide reputation in their new locations in Sacramento and other counties. There are some forty-odd, too numerous to mention separately. Two at least of the younger attorneys have studied in the writer's office and are making good. Several others have asked the writer to act as examining committeeman as to their proficiency in their preliminary studies before going up to take the bar examinations before the Supreme Court. The list of applicants has been good, above the average. Some are following their fathers as fine orators and pleasing speakers; others are becoming careful and dependable attorneys and counsellors. There is none, while at his best, to be ashamed of. The assertion of Frank Page, the old Congressman, that Placer County had "a rattling good bar," still holds good, though perhaps not in as superlative a degree as in the olden times.

#### Other Names on the Registered List

But there are other names among the 180 and more from the registered list that fortify Frank Page's praise. How the names got on the list is not known. No doubt they did not live in Placer County permanently. Perhaps it was a local requirement that they register their names as occasional attorneys of record on certain important cases. Be that as it may, the writer takes pleasure in mentioning the names of certain old-time and very

honorable attorneys, many of whom the writer has seen and met in the local court during the past forty-six years. The following is a list of these:

Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, W. H. Beatty, W. C. Belcher, A. P. Catlin, James Coffroth, Cornelius Cole (now 102 years old—1924), R. O. Cravens, E. B. Crocker, N. Green Curtis, William P. Daingerfield, J. P. Dameron, Horace Davenport, Presley Dunlap, Morris M. Estee, John Garber, W. H. Goodfellow, J. Hardy, Creed Haymond, Felix B. Higgins, J. Neeley Johnson, M. S. Latham, T. B. McFarland, C. F. McGlashan, J. H. McKenna, A. C. Niles, T. B. Reardon, W. S. Sanderson, Niles Searles, Lansing Stout, D. W. Welty.

Many of these have been superior judges of their own counties later in life; some have been on the supreme bench of this State; others have been United States judges in this and other States; while others still have been legislators of the highest rank. The writer makes bold to assert that the reflected luster of the careers of most of the foregoing, in view of their character and ability, would do honor to any court or courtroom. Even as casual visitors, they would honor any bar association; but their names are on our roll of attorneys, be their sojourn with us long or short.

#### Attorneys Registered in Placer County up to 1882

Aldrich, L.	Davenport, Horace.
Allen, _____	Dibble, A. B.
Anderson, George L.	Donnelly, George W.
Anderson, James. Auburn, 1853.	Dudley, Charles C. Iowa Hill.
Ankeny, _____	Dunlap, Presley.
Arnold, L. B. Dutch Flat. Died March 10, 1889.	Dyer, Charles.
Ball, A. J.	Edwards, P.
Barnes, W. H. L.	English, J. L.
Beatty, W. H.	Estee, Morris M.
Belcher, J. S.	Farwell, Seth B.
Belcher, W. C.	Fellows, H. H.
Bodley, Thomas.	Fellows, Hart.
Bridges, Otis L. Auburn, 1850.	Ferguson, _____
Bronk, Abram.	Fitch, J. Ives.
Brown, C. J.	Fitch, J. Jones.
Buckner, _____	Fitzsimmons, Hugh. Auburn, 1851; later, Forest Hill.
Buckner, _____	Foot, _____
Bullock, W. H. Michigan Bluff.	Force, H. E. Died January 19, 1856, at age of thirty-two.
Campbell, J. E.	French, C. G. W.
Cannon, J. F.	Friend, C. A.
Cantwell, W. R. Auburn, 1853.	Fulweiler, John M. Started at Dutch Flat.
Catlin, A. P.	Garber, John.
Christy, J.	Gardner, _____
Christy, J. S. Auburn, 1850.	Gaylord, E. H.
Clayton, P. H.	Gilman, _____
Coffroth, James.	Glover, _____
Cole, Cornelius. 102 years of age in 1924.	Goodfellow, W. H.
Craig, E. L.	Goss, J. H.
Cravens, R. O. Started at Yankee Jims.	Greer, W. B.
Crocker, E. B.	Griffith, J. J.
Curtis, N. Green.	Haitley, H. H.
Daingerfield, William P.	Hale, James E. First practiced at Yankee Jims.
Dameron, J. P. Lincoln.	



- Hamilton, Jo. First practiced at  
     Yankee Jims.  
 Hanshaw, ———.  
 Hardy, J.  
 Harley, ———.  
 Harmon, ———.  
 Harrison, ———.  
 Hawkins, Hiram R. Auburn, 1850.  
 Haymond, Creed.  
 Heard, John.  
 Hermance, L.  
 Higgins, A. S.  
 Higgins, Felix B.  
 Hill, E. E.  
 Hillyer, Curtis J. Yankee Jims,  
     Iowa Hill, 1853.  
 Hillyer, Ed. W.  
 Himrod, ———.  
 Hopper, P. J.  
 Hopkins, R. D. Auburn, 1850.  
 Horce, N. E.  
 Hornblower, F. A.  
 Houston, F. J. Died at Auburn,  
     June, 1861.  
 Howard, ———.  
 Howell, John M.  
 Hubbard, J. F.  
 Hughes, ———.  
 Hyer, ———.  
 Johns, ———.  
 Johnson, C. A.  
 Johnson, J. Neeley.  
 Jones, T. R.  
 Judah, ———.  
 Kelts, ———.  
 Keyser, Charles A.  
 Kinkade, John T.  
 Labatt, H. J.  
 Langdon, C. W.  
 Lardner, W. B.  
 Latham, M. S.  
 Lattimer, L. D.  
 Lawrence, W. D.  
 Long, W. S.  
 Longyear, E.  
 McConnell, Francis.  
 McConnell, John R.  
 McCullough, J. G.  
 McFarland, T. B.  
 McGlashan, C. F. Truckee.  
 McGrew, W. H.  
 Manford, F. S.  
 Markham, Ralph. Yankee Jims,  
     Michigan City, 1853.  
 Marshall, I. B. Michigan City.  
 Melbourne, ———.  
 Meredith, Henry.  
 Meyer, M. S.  
 Mills, M. E. Died at Auburn, Octo-  
     ber 24, 1862.  
 Moore, Geo. R.  
 Moore, James. Ophir.  
 Moreland, W. W.  
 Munson, ———.  
 Myres, Benj. F. Died at Auburn,  
     December 26, 1902.  
 Nennes, J. A.  
 Newell, ———.  
 Niles, A. C. Nevada City.  
 Norton, W. C. Lincoln.  
 Oeden, ———.  
 Patten, ———.  
 Peck, Geo. N.  
 Poland, R. C.  
 Prewett, J. E.  
 Reardon, T. B.  
 Rich, W. C.  
 Robertson, ———.  
 Robinson, ———.  
 Ross, ———.  
 Rowell, C. W. C.  
 Ryerson, H. O. Auburn, 1850.  
 Sanders, ———.  
 Sanderson, W. S.  
 Saunders, ———.  
 Scobey, Joseph W. Ophir, 1850.  
 Searles, Niles. Nevada City.  
 Sibley, P. H.  
 Singer, Peter. Lincoln.  
 Slade, J. P.  
 Smith, A. W.  
 Smith, Horace.  
 Smith, J. C.  
 Spaulding, ———.  
 Spear, D. W.  
 Stout, Lansing. Taylorsville.  
 Sunderland, ———.  
 Sweet, A. W.  
 Tallman, ———.  
 Taylor, ———.  
 Thomas, Phil W.  
 Towle, G. W.  
 Truett, C. A.  
 Tuttle, Charles A. First practiced  
     at Michigan Bluff.  
 Tweed, C. A. First practiced at  
     Dutch Flat.  
 Upton, W. W.  
 Vana, C. H. Roseville.  
 Vanburen, ———.  
 Vandecar, E. H.  
 Van Guelden, A. A.  
 Van Vactor, Wm. Iowa Hill.  
 Walker, A. W.  
 Waters, G. L.  
 Webster, G. G. Michigan City.

Welch, J. F.  
 Welch, J. S.  
 Welty, D. W.  
 Westmorland, Charles.  
 Whiting, B. C.

Wilber, J. L.  
 Williams, Thomas H.  
 Wilson, E. M.  
 Winans, J. W.  
 Wyman, F. W.

### Attorneys Admitted to Supreme Court

The following is a list of attorneys admitted to our Supreme Court on examination, or who moved into Placer County as fully qualified attorneys. Many have removed to other counties or have died since 1882.

Anderson, L. C. Roseville.  
 Broyer, Al H. Roseville.  
 Burns, R. F. Died at Lodi, 1918.  
 Burns, W. J.  
 Chamberlain, L. L. Died at Auburn.  
 Chamberlain, R. Lee.  
 Chamberlain, T. L.  
 Chamberlain, Thomas G.  
 Clark, A. E. Lincoln.  
 Dunlap, Boutwell.  
 Duryea, Frank.  
 Ekberg, P. G.  
 Gibson, J. B. Roseville.  
 Gray, Harry. Lincoln.  
 Gray, Lee. Colfax.  
 Hamilton, G. W.  
 Hughes, W. A.  
 Johnson, Pat.  
 Kipp, Byron S.  
 Landis, J. B. Superior judge, 1922.  
 Lowell, A. C.  
 Lowell, M. Z.  
 Lowell, Orrin J.  
 Lukens, G. E.  
 May, W. I.

Meredith, J. D. Now of Sacramento.  
 Prewett, W. J.  
 Pullen, J. F. Now superior judge Sacramento County, 1924.  
 Pullen, Samuel J. Died at Auburn.  
 Robinson, A. K.  
 Robinson, K. D.  
 Slade, W. H.  
 Smith, E. O.  
 Sowden, W. P. Dutch Flat.  
 Stewart, Mrs. Gussie A. Auburn.  
 Stilson, Charles H.  
 Stone, Melville. Roseville.  
 Tabor, A. R.  
 Tabor, Ben P.  
 Tuttle, Charles A. Died at Auburn.  
 Tuttle, Charles A., Jr. Now at Fresno.  
 Tuttle, F. P., Jr.  
 Tuttle, Frank.  
 Tuttle, Raglan.  
 Wallace, Lee E. Died at Auburn.  
 Wallace, W. C. Died at Auburn.  
 Wright, Edwin F. Died at Auburn.

### Judiciary of Placer County

The following judges have held office in Placer County:

County Judges: Hugh Fitzsimmons, 1850 to 1855; James E. Hale, 1855 to 1859; E. H. Vandecar, 1859 to 1863; Hart Fellows, 1863 to 1868; D. W. Spear, 1868 to 1872; J. Ives Fitch, 1872 to 1880.

District Judges: Seth B. Farwell, 1851 to 1852; John M. Howell, 1852 to 1859; Benjamin F. Myres, 1859 to 1864; T. B. McFarland, 1864 to 1872; T. B. Reardon, 1872 to 1880.

Superior Judges: B. F. Myres, 1880 to 1890; J. E. Prewett, 1891 to 1922, thirty-one and one-half years; J. B. Landis, 1922.

### District Attorneys of Placer County

During the same period the following have been elected or appointed district attorneys:

R. D. Hopkins, 1851 to 1853; P. W. Thomas, 1853 to 1855; M. E. Mills, 1855 to 1857; P. W. Thomas, 1857 to 1861; Jo Hamilton, 1861 to 1864; C. A. Tweed, 1864 to 1866; E. L. Craig, 1866 to 1870; H. H. Fellows, 1870 to 1872; J. M. Fulweiler, 1872 to 1876; W. H. Bullock, 1876 to 1880; W. B. Lardner, 1880 to 1883, to March; J. E. Prewett, 1883 to 1886; F. P. Tuttle, 1886 to 1890; A. K. Robinson, 1890 to 1892; L. L. Chamberlain,

1892 to 1894; L. L. Chamberlain, 1894 to 1898; Edwin F. Wright, 1898 to 1902 (Wright died, and L. L. Chamberlain was appointed on October 16, 1901, to finish term); A. K. Robinson, 1902 to 1906; Charles A. Tuttle, 1906 to 1910; Charles A. Tuttle, 1910 to 1914 (Resigned, and L. L. Chamberlain was appointed to finish term, but died in 1913; G. W. Hamilton was then appointed to finish term, but resigned in February, 1914, and A. E. Clark was appointed to finish full year of 1914); J. B. Landis, 1914 to 1918; J. B. Landis, 1918 to 1922; Orrin J. Lowell, appointed after J. B. Landis was appointed judge to finish term to 1922; Orrin J. Lowell, for four years, 1922 to 1926.

## CHAPTER XV

### PUBLIC OFFICIALS

#### Senators from Placer County

Anderson, James .....	9th, 10th and 11th sessions .....	Democrat. Placer
Baker, Jehiel H.....	9th and 10th sessions..	Democrat. Placer
Banvard, Edgar M....	18th and 19th sessions.	Democrat. Placer
Birdsall, E. S.....	38th, 39th, 40th and 41st sessions .....	Republican. Placer, Sierra, Nevada
Bradley, E. L.....	16th and 17th sessions.	Union. Placer
Burt, Samuel B.....	23rd and 24th sessions.	Republican. Placer
Chapman, E. W.....	32nd and 33rd sessions	Democrat. Placer, Eldorado
Filcher, Joseph A....	25th and 26th sessions.	Democrat. Placer
Frye, Jacob .....	3rd session.....	Democrat. Placer
Hale, J. E.....	15th and 16th sessions.	Union. Placer
Hall, A. P.....	27th session.....	Republican. Placer, Eldorado
Harriman, William D..	13th and 14th sessions.	Union. Placer
Hawthorne, J. C.....	6th and 7th sessions...	Whig. Placer
Higgins, Felix B.....	14th session .....	Union. Placer
Ingram, Thomas.....	42nd, 43rd, 44th and 45th sessions .....	Republican. Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Eldorado
Irish, John P.....	36th and 37th sessions.	Republican. Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra
Lardner, William B...	34th and 35th sessions.	Republican. Placer, Eldorado
Leet, Samuel T.....	11th and 12th sessions.	Douglas Democrat. Placer
Martin, Noble .....	20th, 21st, 30th and 31st sessions .....	Independent Democrat. Placer, Eldorado
Neff, Jacob H.....	19th and 20th sessions.	Republican. Placer
Norton, William C....	22nd session.....	Republican. Placer



Thomas, Philip W....	12th and 13th sessions.	Douglas Democrat. Placer
Tuttle, Charles A....	5th and 6th sessions...	Democrat. Placer
Tweed, C. W.....	17th and 18th sessions.	Union Republican, Union Democrat. Placer
Walkup, Joseph .....	4th, 5th and 8th ses- sions .....	Democrat. Placer
Westmoreland, Chas...	7th and 8th sessions...	American, Democrat. Placer
Yule, John .....	15th session .....	Union. Placer

### Members of Assembly from Placer County

Andrews, Moses.....	6th session.....	Whig. Placer
Barclay, William P....	10th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Birdsall, E. S.....	37th session.....	Republican. Placer, Eldorado
Blanchard, N. W.....	14th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Bosquit, John.....	16th session.....	Union. Placer
Brach, D. Seymour...	11th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Burt, Samuel B.....	20th session.....	Republican. Placer
Calderwood, M. H....	18th session.....	Republican. Placer
Canney, Patrick.....	3rd and 4th sessions...	Democrat. Placer
Chamberlain, Thos. L.	23rd session.....	Republican. Placer
Colby, George H.....	26th session.....	Republican. Placer
Corey, William.....	6th session.....	Whig. Placer
Crutcher, William M..	21st session.....	Democrat. Placer
Curtis, D. B.....	9th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Davis, John .....	27th and 28th sessions.	Republican. Placer
Dudley, Charles C....	14th and 15th sessions.	Union Democrat. Placer
Duryea, Frank A.....	34th, 35th and 36th sessions .....	Republican. Placer, Eldorado
Fairfield, B. L.....	5th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Finnegan, George B...	40th session.....	Democrat. Placer, Nevada
Gaylord, E. C.....	39th session.....	Republican. Placer, Eldorado
Gibson, Joseph H....	3rd session.....	Democrat. Placer
Gragg, R. F.....	6th session.....	Whig. Placer
Hale, James E.....	24th session.....	Republican. Placer
Hall, A. P.....	31st session.....	Republican. Placer
Hamilton, George W..	30th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Harriman, W. J.....	12th session.....	Douglas Democrat. Placer
Harriman, William D.	12th session.....	Republican. Placer
Harville, John W....	11th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Hillyer, E. W.....	9th session.....	Republican. Placer
Johnson, Patrick H...	38th session.....	Democrat. Placer, El- dorado
Kabler, Nickolas.....	9th session.....	Democrat. Placer.
Lardner, William B...	33rd session.....	Republican. Placer
Lee, O. H.....	19th session.....	Republican. Placer
Long, Henry.....	19th session.....	Republican. Placer
Lovell, S. W.....	11th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Lynch, Philip .....	10th session.....	Democrat. Placer

McHale, Patrick.....	25th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Makins, James N.....	11th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Martin, Noble.....	29th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Moreland, Thomas....	6th session.....	Whig. Placer
Munday, Patrick.....	12th session.....	Douglas Democrat. Placer.
Myres, Benjamin F....	4th and 5th sessions...	Democrat. Placer
Norton, William C....	20th session.....	Independent. Placer
O'Neill, James.....	5th and 8th sessions...	Democrat. Placer
Parker, Ivan H.....	42nd, 43rd and 44th sessions .....	Republican, Placer, Nevada
Power, Harold T.....	32nd session .....	Republican, Placer
Power, Michael H....	18th session.....	Republican. Placer
Pratt, J. D.....	15th session.....	Union, Placer
Reed, T. H.....	7th session.....	American, Placer
Rousch, William.....	20th session.....	Independent, Placer
Rutherford, Frank M..	41st session.....	Republican, Placer, Nevada
Safford, A. P. K.....	8th and 9th sessions...	Democrat. Placer
Selleck, Silas.....	7th session.....	American, Placer
Sexton, William.....	16th session.....	Union, Placer
Smith, L. G.....	12th session.....	Douglas Democrat, Placer
Snyder, E. H.....	15th session.....	Union, Placer
Spencer, C. G.....	17th session.....	Union, Placer
Stout, Lansing.....	7th session.....	American, Placer
Stratton, William C..	9th and 10th sessions..	Democrat, Placer
Tuttle, Charles A....	17th session.....	Union, Placer
Van Cleft, George H..	5th session.....	Democrat, Placer
Waldron, Mahlon.....	17th and 18th sessions.	Union Republican, Placer
Welty, Jacob.....	19th session.....	Republican, Placer
Williams, R. L.....	7th session.....	American, Placer
Wilson, W. W.....	22nd session.....	Republican, Placer
Winchester, Marcus C.	15th session.....	Union, Placer
Wing, N. P.....	10th session.....	Democrat, Placer
Woodbridge, Cora ...	45th session.....	Republican, Placer, Nevada
Wyman, Samuel B....	8th session.....	Democrat. Placer
Yule, John .....	13th session.....	Republican. Placer
Yule, John .....	14th and 16th sessions.	Union. Placer

#### County Officers of Placer County, 1924

Following is a list of the officers of Placer County, and their assistants, for the year 1924:

Superior judge, Hon. J. B. Landis.

County clerk, A. S. Fleming; deputy clerk, Lillian Rechenmacher.

Sheriff, Elmer H. Gum; deputy sheriff, F. H. Dependener; stenographer and clerk, Helen Gum.

District attorney, Orrin J. Lowell; deputy district attorney, Marshall Z. Lowell; secretary, Mildred Fulmer.

Assessor and tax collector, Al H. Broyer; deputy assessors and tax collectors, Mayme A. Veet and Oveta Walsh.

Recorder, P. G. Ekberg; deputy recorders, Mary H. Wallace and Frances S. Morgan.

Auditor, C. D. McKinley; deputy auditor, Alma C. DeCamp.

Treasurer, George C. West; deputy, M. F. West.  
 Superintendent of schools, Irene A. Burns; deputy superintendent of schools, Anna Readle.  
 Coroner and public administrator, Colin B. Hislop.  
 Surveyor, John A. Shields; deputy surveyor, W. B. Graziano.  
 Probation officer, Loomis, L. J. Kinney.  
 Horticultural commissioner, C. K. Turner.  
 Farm adviser, Roy D. McCallum; secretary, Maude Elkus.  
 Sealer of weights and measures, C. H. Merrow.  
 Supervisors: District No. 1, Roseville, William Haman, chairman; District No. 2, Loomis, Fred G. Neff; District No. 3, Auburn, William M. Haines; District No. 4, Weimar, Charles A. Giesendorfer; District No. 5, Forest Hill, Matt C. Langstaff.

Justices of the Peace: Township No. 1, Roseville, Melville Stone; Township No. 3, Auburn, John Davis; Township No. 4, Dutch Flat, G. H. Pickering; Township No. 9, Loomis, John Randolph; Township No. 10, Lincoln, Edward A. Grey; Township No. 11, Tahoe, C. W. Nelson; Township No. 13, Colfax, W. J. Butler, Township No. 14, Newcastle, S. F. Shannon.

Constables: Township No. 1, Roseville, James Moran; Township No. 3, Auburn, F. H. Dependener; Township No. 4, Dutch Flat, Otto Bode; Township No. 9, Loomis, A. A. Pilliard; Township No. 10, Lincoln, E. L. Beermann; Township No. 11, Tahoe, R. M. Watson; Township No. 13, Colfax, Frank D. Kuenzly; Township No. 14, Newcastle, George A. Colwell.

### Municipal Officers

#### Auburn:

Trustees: M. D. Lininger (president of board), F. E. Bbye, J. T. Walsh, Harry Rosenberry, and A. S. Waldo. Clerk and assessor, Mary H. Wallace; city attorney, K. D. Robinson; marshal and superintendent of streets, C. H. Gwynn; recorder, C. H. Slade; treasurer, H. S. Clegg; chief of fire department, Guy E. Lukens.

#### Roseville:

Trustees: Bradford Woodbridge (president of board), William Haman, George Guptill, A. F. Wolfe, and W. M. Turner. Clerk, assessor, electric light collector, F. R. Chilton; assistant electric light collector, A. E. Tyler; city attorney, J. B. Gibson; treasurer, T. H. Boswell; marshal and tax collector, L. B. Allen; superintendent of streets, W. C. Keehner; chief of fire department, Tony Mealia; city engineer, J. W. Meredith.

#### Lincoln:

Trustees: Charles Gladding (president of board), H. P. Sartain, H. C. Gordon, W. F. Zellner, Edward Vorous. City clerk and water clerk, Mildred C. Grey; treasurer, John Goy; city attorney, T. L. Chamberlain; marshal, S. C. Laswell; recorder, Edward A. Grey; health officer, F. R. Elder; engineer, Charles E. Sloan.

#### Colfax:

Trustees: Dr. Robert A. Peers (president of board), W. J. Butler (health and safety), W. D. Scanlon (sewers and lights), O. E. Williams (streets and sidewalks), Dr. H. M. Kanner (fire and police). Clerk and assessor, John M. Newman; marshal and tax collector, R. J. Frederickson; city attorney, Lee Gray; chief of fire department, W. D. Scanlon; fire commissioners: Dr. H. M. Kanner, W. D. Scanlon, and George West; health officer, Dr. C. J. Durand.

#### Rocklin:

Trustees: O. H. Ricksecker (president of board), O. W. Pekuri, A. O. Wickman, J. G. Robinson, and Ben Nelson. Clerk, assessor and tax collector, Lilly M. Files; treasurer, M. B. Moore.



## CHAPTER XVI

## BANKS OF PLACER COUNTY

By G. W. BRUNDAGE

The banking business of Placer County started almost with the first settlers of this county, shortly after 1848, when gold was first discovered. The first banking of which we have any knowledge was the selling of checks by Wells, Fargo & Company and the Adams Express Company. These same companies also delivered letters. It was not long, however, before merchants began to run a banking business in connection with their stores. Customers soon formed the habit of leaving their surplus cash with their favored merchant, depending upon his integrity to repay the same upon demand when needed. No interest was paid on such deposits. No examinations, such as we know today, were ever made of these so-called merchant-bankers, to be sure that their business was being conducted along sound business lines, with a reasonable assurance that the depositors' money would be there when wanted. The records of these early bankers are hard to gather. Anyone desiring to start in the banking business simply had to hang out a "shingle" with the word "Banker" on it. If he could inspire sufficient confidence in the public to induce them to leave their funds with him, then he was a banker in fact.

L. McClure, of Dutch Flat; B. F. Moore, of Gold Run; H. H. Brown, of Gold Run; O. W. Hollenbeck, of Auburn; M. Andrews, of Auburn; and Hall & Allen, of Auburn, were some of the earlier bankers who had passed out of the banking picture long before the present generation. W. & P. Nichols, of Dutch Flat, were also among the pioneers, starting in 1860.

Perhaps the greatest part of the banking business in the early days was the buying of gold-dust; in fact, that was probably the main reason for their existence. You will notice that all of the old-time bankers were in the gold-bearing region. In the early days there were no banks below Auburn.

The time came, however, when the private bankers of California began to fail in many instances to repay the money left with them on deposit; and the State then thought it was time to step in and be sure that money entrusted to any person was properly looked after. A law was passed requiring anyone receiving deposits to have some of their own money in the business. Consequently, one could not start a bank in a small place without having at least \$25,000 of his own money as capital. This was supposed to be a protection to his depositors. He was also placed under the supervision of bank commissioners who were appointed by the Governor.

The early history of the bank commissioners was not very reassuring, however. Their system of examinations was very lax, so that bank failures continued to be entirely too numerous; and in 1909 the present bank act was passed, placing the supervision of banks in the hands of the superintendent of banks, with a very good system of examinations and plenty of

restrictions as to the conduct of their business. The application of the law has resulted in greatly lessening the number of bank failures.

State banks in California are organized as corporations. Among the first to be organized in accordance with the law in California were W. & P. Nichols at Dutch Flat (still retaining the old private bank name, which had begun business in 1860); the Placer County Bank in Auburn, in 1887; and the Bank of Newcastle, which took over the private banking business of John A. Chantry. Business at Dutch Flat, however, was on the down grade; and the days of gold were rapidly passing, so far as gold shipments were concerned. W. & P. Nichols, at Dutch Flat, went out of business in 1912, paying all their depositors in full; in fact, they had to insist upon some of the last ones calling for their money. For many years thereafter the place of business was opened by one of the owners, long after the business itself had ceased.

In 1902 Walter Jansen, B. C. Musser, and associates organized the Bank of Lincoln.

In 1905 the Bank of Auburn was organized by J. M. Francis and associates. This bank, however, was shortly consolidated with the Placer County Bank and became the East Auburn Branch of that institution.

In 1906 the Roseville Banking & Trust Company was organized in Roseville. This bank is now known as the Roseville Banking Company.

In 1907 R. L. Neal and associates organized the Colfax Bank.

The center of the banking power, you will notice, was shifting down from the mountains into the foothills. Hydraulic mining was stopped by the State and many of the big mines had lost their lead. In Lincoln, in addition to the cattle, sheep and grain business, a large pottery had sprung up. To Roseville the railroad had moved its shops from Rocklin. Higher in the foothills the ranchers had begun to plant orchards, and instead of digging for gold, were beginning to get the gold from the ground in the shape of fruit.

In 1908 the First National Bank of Auburn was organized by G. W. Brundage and associates.

In 1910 the Auburn Savings Bank was organized from the Placer Loan Company, a company originally organized by E. T. Robie, of the Auburn Lumber Company, for the primary purpose of making loans to people wanting to build homes.

In 1914 the Bank of Western Placer was organized in Lincoln by F. C. Crosby and associates.

In 1915 the Bank of Loomis was organized by J. J. Brennan and associates. Loomis was rapidly becoming the second largest fruit-shipping point in the county.

In 1916 the Placer County Bank took over the Bank of Newcastle, and it has since been known as the Newcastle Branch of the Placer County Bank.

In 1921 two additional banks were organized in Roseville. One is known as the Roseville National Bank of Roseville; the other is called the Railroad National Bank.

In 1922 the Colfax Bank was sold to the Auburn Savings Bank, and became the Colfax Branch of the Auburn Savings Bank.

In 1923 the Central Bank of California (formerly known as the Auburn Savings Bank) established a branch office in Newcastle and one in Truckee, Nevada County.

This completes the list of banks in Placer County. They have gradually increased their total resources until at the present time they have a total of over \$7,836,413.23, which is rather fair for a county with an approximate population of 20,000 people. The banks in business at the present time are as follows: Placer County Bank, at Auburn, with a branch at Newcastle; the Bank of Lincoln, at Lincoln; Roseville Banking Company, at Roseville; the First National Bank of Auburn, at Auburn; Central Bank of California, at Auburn, with branches at Colfax, Truckee and Newcastle; Bank of Loomis, at Loomis; Bank of Western Placer, at Lincoln; the First National Bank, at Roseville; and the Railroad National Bank, at Roseville.

There are, in addition to the banks, several financial institutions which add to the banking strength of the county. First of these is the Newcastle Building and Loan Association, which has been in operation for over thirty-three years. Another is the Central California Corporation, organized in 1923 by the directors of the First National Bank group, to handle such business as could not be handled under the banking laws and yet which might be profitable. Then there is the Thrift Bank at Roseville, organized in 1923 for the purpose of handling small loans.

The big increase in the number of banks in Placer County is evidence of the rapid growth of this county, whose resources are many and varied. In the west end of the county we have the railroad shops and general farming. Around Lincoln will be found cattle, sheep, wheat, and some fruit, with a pottery for the manufacture of clay products and a cannery for the preserving of fruits. The main industry of Rocklin is the granite quarries. Loomis, Penryn, and Newcastle are all fruit-shipping points, the latter place being the largest shipper of deciduous fruits in the State. Auburn, the county seat, is also a fruit-shipping point and a distributing point for the Forest Hill Divide. Colfax, too, is a fruit-shipping point. Mining and lumber still contribute to the resources of Placer, but do not affect the banking totals as they did in the by-gone days. Gold scales, so far as Placer County is concerned, are a curiosity now found mostly in museums.

While it is true that Placer County does not reach the peak of good times occasionally found in other counties, it is also true that she does not reach the depths of depression. This is due to the variegated nature of the many industries within the county, and within the fruit section especially, from the fact that orchards are planted to many varieties. This makes for better credit risks, and better credit risks make for better banks. That is the reason why the banks of Placer County are numbered among the strong financial institutions of the State.

#### Officers and Directors of Various Placer County Banks

Placer County Bank—Auburn, Newcastle: Alden Anderson, president; W. J. Wilson, vice-president; George McAulay, vice-president; H. S. Clegg, cashier; E. S. Birdsall, assistant cashier; A. F. Sandroock, assistant cashier; W. C. Hetland, assistant cashier; F. S. Stevens, Joseph Johnson, H. E. Butler.

The Bank of Lincoln—Lincoln: A. J. Gladding, president; B. C. Musser, vice-president; J. A. Bannister, cashier; Amos Siefert, assistant cashier; Alden Anderson, J. B. De Golyer, H. Andresen Jr., Kate Haenny, W. V. Hayt.

Roseville Banking Company—Roseville: J. A. Hill, president; Alden Anderson, vice-president; T. H. Kelsey, cashier; T. H. Boswell, assistant cashier; E. H. Crown, D. J. Schellhaus, A. B. McRae, J. H. Smart, F. A. Fiddymment, W. K. Doyle.



The First National Bank of Auburn—Auburn: J. E. Walsh, president; Robert A. Peers, vice-president; W. F. Jacobs, vice-president; G. W. Brundage, cashier; J. G. Walsh, assistant cashier; P. G. Oehler, assistant cashier; L. Huntley, H. T. Dyer, S. G. Watts.

Central Bank of California—Auburn, Colfax, Truckee, Newcastle: J. E. Walsh, president; Robert A. Peers, vice-president; G. W. Brundage, cashier; J. G. Walsh, assistant cashier; P. G. Oehler, assistant cashier; A. C. Weaver, assistant cashier; J. F. Lange, assistant cashier; C. B. White, assistant cashier; L. Huntley, assistant cashier; C. H. Slade.

Bank of Loomis—Loomis: James J. Brennan, president; S. C. Day, vice-president; J. J. Callison, vice-president; E. D. Dunton, cashier; F. C. Bock, assistant cashier; James J. Brennan, Jr., assistant cashier; J. L. Nagle, E. L. Rippey, H. N. Hansen, E. F. Eckhardt.

Bank of Western Placer—Lincoln: F. C. Crosby, president; W. M. Sparks, Jr., vice-president and cashier; J. H. Coulter, assistant cashier; H. S. Williamson, W. D. Ingram, G. W. Brundage.

The First National Bank of Roseville—Roseville: F. A. Fiddymont, president; J. H. Smart, vice-president; G. C. Brooks, cashier; J. A. Hill, F. L. Farlow, A. G. Wolf, Joe Royer, M. W. Priest, B. Huskinson.

The Railroad National Bank of Roseville—Roseville: Geo. W. Peltier, president; C. A. Fogus, vice-president; W. A. Clark, vice-president; G. P. DeKay, vice-president; I. LeRoy Burns, cashier; T. G. Schuster, assistant cashier.

## CHAPTER XVII

### "PACIFIC SERVICE" IN PLACER COUNTY

By H. M. COOPER,

Manager, Drum Division, Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

The extensive system of canals, ditches and pipe lines of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company in Placer County today is largely the outgrowth of the ditch systems constructed in the early fifties to supply water for placer and hydraulic mining. At that time the rush to appropriate water from rivers and creeks to wash the gold from the gravel was second only to the quest for the gold itself. The history of water and power in Placer County is so closely associated with that of its northern neighbor, Nevada County, that it is impossible to record them separately, as the early developments were made to serve both counties.

By the summer of 1853 there were three principal water companies whose claims were more or less in conflict, and a constant succession of exciting events, including lawsuits, counter claims and quarrels over water rights and rights of way, resulted. In 1854 this condition reached a crisis, and the heads of the three companies finally got together in order to consolidate their interests and merged into one organization, the name of which, if somewhat ungainly, reflected the individuality of the three components, the name being the Rock Creek, Deer Creek & South Yuba Canal

Company. This organization was destined to remain intact, expanding and enlarging from time to time, eventually becoming the South Yuba Water Company and finally, in 1905, after fifty years' existence, joining with other properties as an essential part of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

One of the first steps taken by the old South Yuba Water Company was the storing of water. During the winter and spring months the South Yuba was a roaring mountain torrent, but after the middle of summer the flow which could be diverted practically ceased, and it was realized that new sources of supply must be obtained. Accordingly, the higher fastnesses of the Sierra were invaded in order to make locations for possible reservoir sites, necessary if a continuous supply to the mines was to be maintained.

In 1851 a location had been made in the South Yuba Gorge; but the difficulties, both natural and financial, were at that time considered insurmountable and the project was abandoned. This was near the site of the present Spaulding Dam, completed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company in 1919, and which now towers to a height of 275 feet above the bed-rock of the Yuba River.

In 1882 the old company completed Lake Fordyce Dam, which was at that time the largest reservoir in the State, and shortly thereafter built a number of other reservoirs of smaller capacity.

In addition to the properties of the South Yuba Water Company, there was the Bear River Ditch, extending from a point on Bear River, near its confluence with the Greenhorn, to a point near Newcastle, and thence through smaller ditches to the mines. This ditch was owned by several companies before 1876, when it was purchased by E. Birdsall.

The practical exhaustion of the placer mines about that time, and the passage of the famous "debris" law, stopping the hydraulic mining, forced many people to seek other means of livelihood; and in Placer County horticulture came to the front. The demand for water as the country became settled finally became greater than the Birdsall Company could supply during the summer months, as it had no storage dams and was entirely dependent upon the natural flow of Bear River.

The South Yuba Water Company had by that time built a number of storage reservoirs, including Fordyce, Meadow Lake, Sterling and Cascade. The debris act left the South Yuba Water Company without a market for its plentiful supply of water, while the Birdsall Company, on the other hand, had a growing demand but little water to sell. This condition naturally suggested a merger of the two properties, and accordingly in 1890 the South Yuba purchased the Birdsall interests and began a systematic development of the irrigation system.

The increasing demand for irrigation water, necessitating increased ditch and reservoir capacity, resulted in the reconstruction of the Boardman Ditch from Bear Valley to Gold Run, originally built in 1865; and from that point a new distributing system was built to the fruit belt, a distance of sixty miles. This was in the early nineties.

About this time hydro-electric power-generation attracted the attention of engineers; and in 1902 the Central California Electric Company, a subsidiary of the South Yuba Water Company, completed the Alta Power House, with a capacity of 2667 horse-power. This was the first hydro-electric plant of importance in Placer County. It was operated in conjunction with the smaller plants at Auburn and Newcastle, the latter having been placed in commission in 1897.

In 1905 the South Yuba Water Company was taken over by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and plans were started at once for extensive development of the water system for the generation of electric power. Surveys were immediately made; but the San Francisco disaster of 1906 and the financial depression which followed caused a postponement of activities, and it was not until the fall of 1912 that active work on the new development was started.

The season in the summit region of the Sierra Nevada is short, and work was rushed at Spaulding to complete the construction of a foundation dam and flume to take care of the flood waters. During that winter of 1912-1913 a tunnel was bored through 4400 feet of rock in the South Yuba Canyon at Spaulding, into Bear Valley; while lower down, below the snow-line, the Bear River Canal from Colfax to Clipper Gap was enlarged in anticipation of the increased volume of water that would be released when the new Spaulding Dam should fill. At the same time, construction work was started upon a power plant in the Bear River Gorge, nine miles below Spaulding, whence 110 miles of steel-tower lines would convey the power to the company's main high-tension distributing station at Cordelia.

Work over the entire development was resumed in the spring of 1913, and such rapid progress was made that by November of that year the great dam had been constructed to a height of 225 feet above the stream bed, and Drum Power Plant, in the Bear River Gorge, began grinding out 33,000 horse-power of electric energy. An additional generating unit, bringing the total installed capacity up to 50,000 horse-power, has since been added. Future plans call for a still greater enlargement of this great plant.

During 1913 preliminary work was also done upon two links of a proposed chain of additional power developments below Drum, through which it was planned to take advantage of the difference in elevation between Spaulding and a point in Auburn Ravine below Auburn. Two plants have been completed. One of these, called the Halsey Plant, named after N. W. Halsey, a former director of the company, is located in Christian Valley near Clipper Gap; the other, named the Wise Plant, after James H. Wise, former assistant general manager of the company, is located in Auburn Ravine, just below the city of Auburn. Each of these additional developments has the capacity to contribute 16,500 horse-power to the company's hydro-electric generating and distributing system. There have been constructed, also, two plants below Spaulding Dam, with a combined capacity of 6400 horse-power.

To make these additional developments possible, and to add largely to the kilowatt-hour capacity of the South Yuba-Bear River system, it has been found necessary to twice raise the height of Lake Spaulding Dam. The second stage was started in 1916, when the dam was raised from 225 to 260 feet above stream-level. The last raise, to the present height of 275 feet, was made in 1919.

Lake Spaulding is now the largest storage reservoir of the "Pacific Service" system and has a capacity of 74,487 acre-feet, or 3,244,653,720 cubic feet, or 24,271,695,360 gallons. This amount of water would supply the city of San Francisco, at her natural rate of consumption, for 606 days. The flooded area when the lake is full is 694 acres. The crest of the dam itself is 4875 feet above sea-level. Lake Spaulding has a catchment area of 121 square miles. There are nineteen other storage reservoirs in what is known as Drum Division, nearly all of which empty into Spaulding.



These have an aggregate capacity of 40,600 acre-feet, making the total storage capacity of the South Yuba water system 115,087 acre-feet, or 5,013,189,720 cubic feet, or 37,501,263,360 gallons.

The water from the dam is conveyed by tunnel into Bear Valley, down which it flows in open canal to the Drum Forebay reservoir on a ridge above Bear River Gorge. From this point it is shot down a 1375-foot steep to the Drum Power House; and after doing its duty by turning the water-wheels, it escapes into the Bear River again. Lower down the valley, at a point about a mile above Colfax, the water of the Bear River is diverted into a canal which marks the upper end of an irrigation system that takes care of thousands of acres of deciduous-fruit lands in Placer County. Incidentally, this water serves to operate the Halsey and Wise Power Houses.

Lake Spaulding has long been known to sportsmen, for there is excellent fishing to be had in the lake, and the hills abound with game; but it has been left to "Pacific Service" to establish the Spaulding region as one of California's scenic wonders. During the early construction days engineers and others made liberal use of the overland highway that runs between Colfax and Truckee, for the road into Spaulding leaves that highway at Emigrant Gap and winds down the hillside that overlooks Bear Valley. One day it was discovered that by climbing a few feet of rock at the roadside, near the turn, one could obtain a complete sweep of the whole territory, and that the panorama presented to the vision was one of exceeding beauty; and so the idea suggested itself, of establishing a lookout station where the traveler might rest from his journey and at the same time enjoy a magnificent panorama of the Sierra. The lookout station was established in the summer of 1916, and its popularity is attested by the scores of names that are written in the visitor's book each day of the all too brief summer season.

At the present time, work is under way on raising the dam at Lake Fordyce, situated on Fordyce Creek, seven miles northeast of Cisco. The first dam was built there in 1873; and the present dam dates from 1881, although it has been reinforced since that time. The reservoir created by the present dam, which is ninety-two feet in height, stores 20,000 acre-feet of water. This dam is to be raised to 139 feet, and will then store 47,000 acre-feet of water for power and irrigation.

At Drum Power House a second pipe line or penstock is being laid, and below the power house a reservoir or afterbay is being built in Bear River, which will regulate the flow of that stream.

It is estimated that the improvements now under way on the entire development will increase the electric generating capacity by 25,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually. Water for irrigation will be increased for at least nine months of the year by about forty-five cubic feet per second, or 1800 miners' inches.

Summing up the activities of "Pacific Service" in Placer County: The company operates six hydro-electric power plants, a system of irrigation canals extending from Colfax to Roseville, and water-distribution systems in Colfax, Auburn, Newcastle, Loomis and Rocklin. A network of electric power lines covers the fruit belt, furnishing electricity for power and domestic uses. The principal office of the company is in Auburn, with local offices in Colfax and Roseville. Over 200 employees are required to operate the system in Placer County alone.

## CHAPTER XVIII

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FREE LIBRARIES

## Elementary Schools in the Late Fifties

Below is presented a tabulated summary of the elementary schools of Placer County for the years 1856 and 1857, together with the number of children in attendance between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

	1856	1857		1856	1857
Auburn .....	127	90	Brought forward.....	422	507
Gold Hill.....	46	58	Mount Pleasant.....	34	30
Iowa Hill.....	90	100	Secret Ravine.....	85	82
Michigan Bluff.....	27	71	Illinoistown .....	35	21
Ophir .....	29	38	Dry Creek.....	22	81
Dutch Flat.....	34	68	Wisconsin Hill.....	21	36
Yankee Jims.....	49	68	Todds Valley.....		60
Coon Creek.....	20	14	Rattlesnake .....		40
Carry forward.....	422	507	Total .....	619	857

There were fifteen teachers employed in these fifteen schools.

In 1857 the public money paid from all sources was as follows: Auburn, \$706.92; Gold Hill, \$133.39; Ophir, \$218; Mt. Pleasant, \$190.05; Coon Creek, \$57.99; Dry Creek, \$63.80; Secret Ravine, \$475.15; Illinoistown, \$98.63; Yankee Jims, \$267.90; Iowa Hill, \$541.04; Wisconsin Hill, \$84.86; Michigan City (Bluff), \$150.92.

## Placer County Schools in 1881

Following is a tabulation of county school statistics for the year 1881. White children between five and seventeen years of age are included, in addition to a few negroes and Indians:

	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers
Alta .....	30	28	58	1
Auburn .....	123	137	257	4
Bath .....	18	21	39	1
Blue Canyon.....	9	13	22	1
Butcher Ranch.....	11	9	20	1
Central .....	17	23	40	1
Christian Valley.....	27	28	55	1
Clipper Gap.....	9	13	22	1
Colfax .....	116	87	203	3
Consolidated .....	19	17	36	1
Coon Creek.....	9	12	21	1
Damascus .....	15	16	31	1
Danville .....	19	17	36	1
Dry Creek.....	7	10	17	1
Dutch Flat.....	111	94	205	3
Emigrant Gap.....	9	12	21	1
Excelsior .....	24	17	41	1
Fair View.....	5	9	14	1

Forest Hill.....	80	71	151	2
Franklin .....	16	19	35	1
Gold Hill .....	25	17	42	1
Gold Run.....	37	39	76	1
Iowa Hill.....	67	58	125	2
Lincoln .....	55	50	105	2
Lone Star.....	20	12	32	1
Michigan Bluff.....	40	38	78	1
Mount Pleasant .....	22	22	44	1
Mount Vernon .....	9	13	22	1
New England Mills.....	33	35	68	1
Newcastle .....	38	32	70	1
Ophir .....	69	68	137	2
Pleasant Grove.....	..	..	..	1
Penryn .....	63	65	128	2
Rock Creek.....	43	34	77	2
Rocklin .....	105	92	197	2
Roseville .....	48	55	103	2
Sheridan .....	30	38	68	1
Smithville .....	19	18	37	1
Spring Garden .....	16	5	21	1
Sunny South.....	10	13	23	1
Todds Valley .....	17	11	28	1
Union .....	10	14	24	1
Valley View .....	22	18	40	1
Wisconsin Hill.....	23	19	42	1
Yankee Jims.....	16	20	36	1
Total.....	1511	1436	2947	60

That year there were sixty teachers employed in these forty-five school districts. Twenty-one were male teachers and thirty-nine, female. The schools were in session an average of 6.87 months. Now the law compels ten months' attendance except for extraordinary reasons, such as deep snow, floods, and epidemics. The largest school was in Auburn, with four teachers and 257 pupils. The total value of lots, schoolhouses, libraries and apparatus was \$65,118, of which Auburn was credited with \$7371, Dutch Flat with \$9250, and Roseville with \$2150. Auburn received in public moneys \$2654 and paid out \$2612; Colfax received \$2712, and disbursed \$2713; Dutch Flat received \$2092, and paid out \$2089; Roseville received \$1290, and paid out \$1290; and Lincoln received \$1541, and paid out \$1404.

These totals and figures, when compared with those given in the table for 1856 and 1857, above, show the changes made in the population and school attendance of the mountain and valley districts after the cessation of hydraulic mining in the county, resulting in the lapsing of school districts in the mountain sections, and a corresponding increase in schools, pupils and teachers in the valley sections.

#### Present Organization of the Elementary Schools

A further comparison of the above data with the subjoined statistics taken from the records in the office of the county superintendent of schools, will show the same tendency still present in the schools of the county.

In the year 1923 there were 44 school districts, employing 116 teachers, of whom Roseville had 28; Auburn Union, 10; Dutch Flat, 1; Lincoln Union, 10; Loomis Union, 8; Colfax, 4; and Rocklin, 5. The largest school district was Roseville, with 987 pupils. Auburn was next, with 371, while Alta Vista



had 93; Lincoln, 209; Dutch Flat, 15; Colfax, 102, and Todds Valley, 6. The whole county had 3250 pupils in 1923.

The total moneys received for the elementary schools of the county in 1923 was \$293,747.44, of which Roseville is credited with \$67,506.70; Auburn with \$30,452.04; Alta Vista with \$6658.16, and Dutch Flat with \$2102.07. This takes into account the funds from all sources, including balance on hand and State and county school funds, etc.

In the forty-five school districts of 1881, changes have taken place as follows: Bath, Butcher Ranch, Damascus, Fair View, Pleasant Grove, Smithville, Sunny South, Wisconsin Hill, and Yankee Jims have lapsed; and Michigan Bluff has been suspended, but may be again opened as a district. The following districts have been consolidated: Rock Creek, Mount Vernon and Long Valley with Auburn Union; Mount Pleasant and Danesville with Lincoln Union, and Franklin, Rock Springs, Placer, and Citrus Colony with Loomis Union.

Alta Vista, in the eastern part of Auburn, with three teachers, has been organized as a new district, as have also Ackerman, Alpha, Valley View, Meadow Vista, Fair Oaks, Columbia, Caporn, Drum, Tahoe Lake, Riverdale, and Rosedale. A few have been united and called joint districts, and a few are called summer schools (no school running during the deep snows), making in all forty-four districts.

An improved feature of our schools is the union school, the first having been formed by the joining of Long Valley with Auburn in 1918. Now three large motor busses bring the pupils to the well-equipped union schools. A large motor bus also brings high-school pupils to the union high school.

There is also what is called "rural supervision" on certain subjects selected by the superintendent, special teachers going to the aid of the regular teachers.

A few of the recently built elementary schools will here be briefly described. In 1915 Auburn put up a fine two-story-and-basement structure, of terra cotta brick from the Lincoln pottery, strongly reinforced with steel beams, the basement being of concrete. There is a large auditorium, with a dining room and general-utility room below. The building has oil-burning heaters and air ventilators and is an up-to-date structure, costing \$47,000.

Another late structure is the Lincoln school building. It is a large one-story tile-built structure, with large auditorium.

Rocklin has recently built a one-story substantial building of brick, which takes the place of two wooden structures.

Newcastle recently built her third school building, the material for its walls being concrete. The people of the town are thoroughly up-to-date. Recently sixty-five men turned out, with eight or ten tractors and scrapers, and greatly beautified the knoll on which the school building rests, leveling the grounds and making tennis courts, etc.

Roseville, in addition to two large wooden buildings, has recently put up a large one-story tile building for elementary-school purposes.

Colfax has a large two-story cement structure, fire-proof and roomy.

New England Mills, a small district, has recently put up a neat tile structure of two rooms.

## OUR HIGH SCHOOLS

### Placer Union High School

The Placer Union High School is the recognized Placer County High School. In 1901 the Placer County High School was organized. In 1914 it was reorganized and made the Placer Union High School. The district now includes the greater part of Placer County. The Placer County High School was an outgrowth from the Sierra Normal College, which was founded in 1882.

Placer Union High School is situated on a commanding eminence in the city of Auburn. Its location is much admired by tourists and others, for its natural beauty. The present main building was erected during the year 1906-1907. It is a substantial brick structure consisting of twenty-two rooms. In 1914 a large wooden gymnasium was erected. Minor buildings have been erected on the grounds from time to time. The present grounds include only about three acres. The school is very much in need of playgrounds and athletic fields. Indeed, the question of securing more room for the expansion of the institution is now one of its pressing problems.

The Placer Union High School is supported by public taxation. It is a public school, and therefore the requisite books, chemicals and apparatus in general are supplied with money obtained through taxation.

The school now has a faculty of twenty teachers, and on its rolls are the names of more than 300 students. Its curriculum offers, among many other subjects, four years in English, four years in Latin, four years in French, and four years in Spanish.

Over a period of twenty-four years students of the institution have occupied a prominent place in athletics and physical culture among similar institutions in California and Nevada. Many cups and trophies representing their skill and courage have become the permanent property of the school. Its athletic history dates back to February 22, 1900, when the first athletic team organized in the school took the field against the Sacramento High School. Football of the old "five yards in four downs" type was the game, and Placer emerged the victor by a score of 10 to 5 in a spectacular game at Recreation Park in Auburn. This team that started the school's great athletic career with a victory was coached by E. S. Birdsall, Auburn banker, then a young graduate of the University of California, where he had earned his major sport letter in football. J. F. Pullen, now a judge on the superior bench in Sacramento County, played center on the team. A ninety-yard run by Fletcher, and the accurate goal-kicking of Hawver, were features of the contest.

On December 8, 1901, a return game was played at Sacramento, Placer again winning by a score of 12 to 5. Before Sacramento was able to score a victory over Placer for the first time, in 1906, Placer had won seven straight games. The final triumph in 1905 was the cause of great celebration, as Placer won over great obstacles. The victorious aggregation of 1905 was composed of Kenneth Adams, center; H. Simpson and W. Allen, guards; R. Berry and A. Laing, tackles; C. McGuire and A. Wills, ends; F. Christy, quarter-back; Tom Scadden and Fred Tuttle, half-backs, and Edgar Freeman, full-back.

While the football team was winning recognition, the track and field team of the school was making great strides; and Orrin J. Lowell, now district attorney of Placer County, won the initial first place scored in the

Sacramento Valley Interscholastic League competition by capturing the mile run in 1902. In 1904, 1905 and 1906 the Placer track team captured the Sacramento Valley Interscholastic League team competition, and captured the first of many historic cups now in the possession of the school. All league meets were won away from home, a fact which gives to the possession of the cup a greater meaning and value. The cup bears the names of Clayton McGuire, Ed Kendall, Ed Lardner, Elon Flint, Clark Gester, Edgar Freeman, Roy Cowles, Tom Scadden, J. W. Barnicott, Lee Tudsbury, Roy Peterson, Clifford Predom and William Kayo. In the final year, through the efforts of Orrin Lowell, then in college, George Powell and Clyde Healey, California heroes, spent several weeks in Auburn preparing the local team for its final victory on the cup.

In 1907 the athletic honors of the school shifted to the girls, who had begun to play basketball, then a comparatively new game to California. The girls that year won a cup emblematic of the championship of the Sacramento Valley Interscholastic League. The cup bears the names of Aimee Simpson, Marguerite Seavey, Gladys Lukens, Adell Stone, Mio Bell, Anita Power and Effa Lardner.

After a series of football defeats by Sacramento, Al Hartley built up another winning team in 1909, which defeated Sacramento, 12 to 0. Participating in this victory were: Buchanan, center; Hungerford and Bancroft, guards; Lee and Madden, tackles; Feeley and Wilson, ends; D. Hotchkiss, quarter-back; John Hotchkiss and Conroy, half-backs, and Green, full-back.

At this juncture the Placer youths in the high school began to enter while of a smaller average weight and stature, and for a succession of years the athletic team met with a series of reverses in football, Rugby, basketball, baseball and track work; but at the same time they began to gain great glory in another line of physical endeavor—military tactics and training. Under the direction of Fred S. Roumage, National Guard officer, and later captain over in France in the late war, the Placer athletes won a score of trophies from 1911 to 1915 for military prowess. In each of those years Placer had the best rifle shots in the State of California, and also won many trophies in drilling competitions. In 1914 Placer entered the "Class C" rifle-shooting competition, winning honors for the entire United States in that division, and being advanced to "Class A" in one year. By a process of elimination throughout the United States, the contest was narrowed down to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Auburn, California, United States army officers preparing the conditions for the shooting and acting as the official judges in the contest, and in 1915 the team took third in the "Class A" competition.

Under the direction of A. T. Colwell, an alumnus of the school, trained by Roumage, Placer attained the acme of success in shooting by winning the national shooting trophy for public schools in "Class A" in 1916. The members of the team who won this great national honor were: E. Monro, F. Musso, R. Conroy, W. C. Huntley, Ed Oest, G. Schuster, A. Cunningham, and J. C. Schuster.

The year 1916 also saw the inception of a definite scheme of physical training installed in the high school, with Earl Crabbe, former California track captain, as director. In that year the first leg of the University of Nevada Interscholastic League cup was won in a meet at Reno, Nevada. The athletes participating for Placer were: L. Burns, L. Peart, W. C. Schuster, M. Williams, E. McGrary, A. Cunningham, and E. Bell.



At the same time rapid strides were made in basketball, and Placer became a prominent figure in Northern California basketball meets, among both the boys' and girls' teams. The championship of Northern California was won by a girls' team composed of Irene Brye, Clara Brown, Ruth James, Madeline Sheridan, Violet Knoff, Virginia Fulton, Ruth Slade, Katherine Kemper, and Arlene Michael.

Then came the war-time period, during which the school contributed largely to the armed forces of the nation. In 1920 athletics were resumed on a systematic basis, and Placer won the final leg of the University of Nevada trophy, bringing the cup to Auburn permanently. The cup was finally won by the following pointmakers: Michaels, Al Saladana, Brennan, Beck, Baker, Rogers, Blair, Lewis, Whittemore, Galmerine, and Vernon Van Riper.

This victory wore out the Auburn welcome at Nevada, and the school joined the California Interscholastic Federation, making a creditable showing in track and basketball, winning the subleague track title five times and the unlimited basketball title twice, in addition to capturing weight divisions in basketball.

The 1923-1924 season resulted in the Placer teams winning the unlimited basketball championship of the federation from seventy-three other schools, losing only to Berkeley in the State semi-finals. The members of this team were Captain John Fain, Ted Roumage, Kimball Dyer, Homer Dickson, Benton Barnwell, Robert Ford, Francis Reeves, and Lathrop Huntley. Berkeley later won the State championship from Fresno in the final, after defeating Placer in the semi-final, 25 to 13.

A trophy emblematic of the Northern section championship was won, and the same year the track team won the Central California High School Athletic League meet at Davis, and the cup given by the California Aggies. The following won the points to score the victory: Capt. Calvin Collins, Fain, Colt, Desmond, McBride, Baker, Dickson, Huntley, Manuel Ferry, Leland, Hughes, Dyer, and M. Reeves.

The Placer Union High School is noted throughout Northern California for the efficiency of the work done. The scholastic standards maintained are high, and the graduates of the school enter universities and normal schools and accomplish the work therein with ease. The school maintains not only a fine academic department, but also a most thorough vocational department. Commercial subjects, auto mechanics, horticulture, and wood-work are thoroughly taught from a practical standpoint. The moral standards of the school are also high. The people in the district are loyal to the school, and take pride in the achievements of its graduates.

### **Roseville Union High School**

The Roseville Union High School includes in its contributing territory the elementary school districts of Rocklin, Excelsior, Riverdale, Center Joint, Dry Creek Joint, Roseville, Alpha and Rosedale. Loomis contributes some pupils also. The school was organized in 1912. The main building was erected in 1915; and the dedicatory ceremonies took place on January 16, 1916. The structure is of pressed brick from the Lincoln pottery. It is of classic design, built on lines adapted to the convenient application of the most modern school methods, and contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of about 400, and modern equipment for heating, lighting and ventilation. It is by far the best high-school building in the county.



ROSEVILLE UNION HIGH SCHOOL

The grounds are ample for present needs, but enlargement is contemplated. Three lots were recently purchased just outside of the main grounds, on which the Smith-Hughes carpentry department of the school will be located. A temporary gymnasium will soon be erected; and an auto-mechanic shop, machine works, and carpentry-shop building, all modern and up to date, will follow. The shops now in use are among the best-equipped in the schools of Northern California. The chemistry laboratory and other laboratories are likewise well equipped, as are also the departments of arts, music and home economics. The school library is growing fast.

The modern foreign languages taught are the French and the Spanish; and Latin is also included in the curriculum. The school also teaches some of the elementary subjects when the students' work seems to have been neglected in those branches, and the student is ambitious and willing to make up prior defective work. Physical education is encouraged, for all students: For boys, football, basketball, track and field athletics, baseball, swimming and tennis; for girls, training in aesthetic dancing, intramural basketball, tennis, and track and field athletics. The school holds the following cups: The adjutant general's trophy for the best-drilled companies at the Del Paso Park encampment in 1922; the trophy cup for cadets' manual-of-arms drill, presented by the Bowman Auto Supply Company in 1922; the Kimball-Upson Cup for excellency in drill by high-school cadets at the Sacramento encampment in 1920; and the California State Fair trophy for clay-modeling in 1923. The school has made for a number of years an extensive exhibit at the State Fair. In this respect it has outdone the other high schools of Placer County. A large number of first and second-place ribbons, as well as grand-prize medals, sweepstake ribbons, cash prizes, and certificates of award, have come to the school, its departments, and its students. The school believes very strongly in this type of publicity for its work, and not only will continue to emphasize it, but hopes to considerably increase the scope of it at the next State Fair.

The typewriting department, during the past two years, has won many medals and certificates of merit for that branch of work. The work of the drafting department has received recognition also.

The drafting department of the school has done much work of a practical and public nature, under the proper instructor, in the planning of city parks, designing of buildings and front steps, mapping of grounds, and charting of highway tree-planting, and along many other practical lines. The plant-propagation and green-house work has received recognition away from home.

The school has what is called a "Junior Chamber of Commerce." This body operates directly and indirectly with the County Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations which work for the betterment of the community.

There is also an auto-mechanical department, giving instruction in the repair of autos and tractors.

All the departments of the school are actively at work, and the school has been highly complimented by the university examiner of schools and others.

The first principal of the high school was W. H. Masters, who served five years; the second was A. G. Grant, who also served five years; and the third is E. W. Locher, who has served two years. The present faculty



of the school ranks high among schools of like standing. There are twenty day teachers and six night teachers. About 305 regular pupils are enrolled in the day school at the present time; and about 250 more are enrolled in various classifications in the Southern Pacific apprentice school, night school, and special classes. The alumni list of the school totals over 200.

#### **Lincoln High School**

The Lincoln Union High School, at Lincoln, Cal., is a fine one-story building, with large, roomy, cool halls. The main building was erected in 1910 by the Gladding-McBean Company of Lincoln. The material used is tile, and the building has a tile roof. The school is provided with an annex, used for manual training and domestic science; and there is also a gymnasium. Public-school funds provide for a library, and for chemical and other supplies and apparatus.

There are eight teachers employed, and the pupils are 111 in number. Lincoln and the surrounding districts compose the territory supporting the school. The languages taught are Latin and Spanish. Athletic sports, such as basketball, baseball, track and tennis, are encouraged.

The school is accredited by the State University; and while it is a small school, there being no near-by towns to contribute to its attendance, the people of Lincoln are proud of it, as well they may be.

#### **OUR FREE LIBRARIES**

##### **The Auburn Free Library**

Our three public libraries are all built under aid of the Carnegie Foundation. The Free Public Library of Auburn was built in 1908. It is located on elevated ground, and consists of one-story above ground and a basement containing furnace room, coal room, and an extra stack room; besides, there are three other rooms used for office space, lecture room, and other purposes. The lower story is of concrete, and the upper story is of white sand brick.

The library contains 8000 volumes, indexed according to the Spofford system—the same used at the National Library at Washington, D. C., and our State Capitol Library at Sacramento.

Visitors per month average 1147; books loaned per month, 925; periodicals loaned per month, 134; books mended per month, 50.

For many years before 1908, Auburn locally supported a free library.

The officers of the library are Mrs. Emma J. Prewett, president; W. B. Lardner, vice-president; Mrs. Harriet Deming, secretary; Mrs. Freda Chamberlain; and Orrin J. Lowell. The librarian is Mrs. Madeline Kriechbaum.

##### **The Roseville Free Library**

The Free Library at Roseville is a fine-appearing one-story building, with a fine basement. It is located on high ground and shows to advantage. It is made of pressed brick from the Lincoln pottery. The new library was finished on October 12, 1912; but the library really began to function on February 3, 1912. A building was rented, a librarian was hired, and 1000 books were purchased. At present the library has 5000 books. Roseville received \$10,000 from the Andrew Carnegie Library Gift Fund.

The present board of trustees are Warren T. Eich, Mrs. Cora Woodbridge, Mrs. Hanna Wortell, Mrs. George Dixon, Mrs. Frank Cosgrove, secretary, and Miss Georgiana Willits, librarian.

### **The Lincoln Free Library**

The Lincoln Free Library was established on January 9, 1906, and was opened to the public in October, 1906, in a rented building. The Carnegie Fund donated \$6000; and in June, 1909, the new building was started. The local pottery firm of Gladding, McBean & Company donated the materials (terra cotta, pressed brick and tile roofing), making it possible to put up a \$9000 building. A. D. Fellows, architect of Auburn, prepared the plans. The citizens donated \$2000 to purchase the library site. The public funds of Lincoln support the library.

The library is considered a great asset to the town. Nearly 6000 volumes are on its shelves at the present time, and the average number of card-holders is about 450.

The present trustees are M. W. Hogle, president, Annie C. De Golyer, Emma Williamson, H. J. Dillian, B. C. Musser, and Bertha C. Landis, librarian and secretary.

## **CHAPTER XIX**

### **SOCIETIES AND CLUBS**

#### **The Tahoe Club**

One of the late improvements in Auburn is the Tahoe Club Building. The Tahoe Club was organized in 1907 and for two years used the Morgan Building farther up town. W. G. Lee was the leading spirit in starting the present club and home. Later, J. M. Francis was a very active member in urging the erection of the new building.

The Tahoe Club Building stands on the corner of High and East Placer Streets. It is a cement building, two stories in height, the ground floor being occupied by the Bell Electric Company. The second floor consists of the main and rear club rooms. The billiard room has a maple floor. One of the rear rooms has a large, comfortable fire-place, which adds greatly to the cheerfulness of the room in the winter time. A fine library room is back of this room; and lastly there is a back office or House Committee room. The building is supplied with buffet and pantry rooms, so that lunches can be conveniently served. There are ample doors and windows on the street sides, with provision for flower-boxes.

One of the fine features of the club is a regular Wednesday lunch, at which good speakers are generally secured, who discuss live topics of the day. This plan makes the Wednesday meetings instructive and pleasant. Any strangers of note coming to Auburn are sure to have an invitation to the Tahoe Club. During campaign times the speakers of all parties find a welcome here. State officers and visiting judges and attorneys are made welcome at the club.

The club has a Ladies' Night once a year, one picnic each year, and occasional social gatherings which are greatly enjoyed by the invited guests.

The House Committee for 1924 consists of Messrs. Frank Bell, N. J. Cohen, C. W. Hatch, W. H. Mellinger, E. A. McLean, W. A. Reynolds, and F. L. Tripp. The steward is Mr. Frank Turner, who has filled this position efficiently for the past seventeen years. The trustees of the building and property are William G. Lee, E. T. Robie, and Fred E. Brye.

#### **Placer County Country Club**

The progressive citizens of Auburn and vicinity have recently (1924) organized a golf club. The links are located on what is known as the Dyer place, three miles north of Auburn, near the Grass Valley State highway. Three expert golf players from outside the county acted as judges in making the selection of the site, from three places offered. The club paid \$15,000 for the 100 acres comprised in the grounds, and is very enthusiastic over its purchase. The members believe they own a property susceptible of great improvement, and it is proposed soon to erect a clubhouse, tennis courts and swimming tank on the grounds.

The membership of the club is derived from the following towns and cities of Placer County, four of the charter members being ladies: Auburn, 63; Newcastle, 22; Loomis, 8; Colfax, 5; Penryn, 3; Applegate, 3; Roseville, 1; Lincoln, 1; and Clipper Gap, 1—a total of 107 members.

#### **Auburn Improvement Club**

The Auburn Improvement Club, of Auburn, Placer County, was organized in November, 1911, and joined the State Federation in 1912, with a membership of 103. The first officers were: President, Mrs. J. M. Lowell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. B. Reading; recording secretary, Mrs. Earl Lukens; and treasurer, Mrs. J. N. Ward.

The objects of this club are to aid, through organized effort, such worthy causes as may enlist its sympathies, and to create a center of thought and action for the benefit of Auburn and its people. It has contributed to the social and civic betterment of the community through its departments of art, civics, child welfare, legislation, literature, history and landmarks, music, and philanthropy. It has planted some 500 trees on the streets, erected a drinking fountain dedicated to the California pioneers, contributed financial aid to the fire department, and presented a stage curtain to one grammar school and a first-aid cabinet to the other. Through the half-hour of music, the community has, for several years, had the opportunity to hear the best of music.

In 1920 the Northern District of the California Federation of Women's Clubs was entertained in Auburn by the Improvement Club.

The club is federated with the County Federation and with the General Federation, as well as with the State Federation. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturdays of the club year. A lot has been purchased by the club, and steps are being taken toward the erection of a club-house.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. J. L. Graver; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. K. Graham and Mrs. J. B. Francis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. L. Dobbas; recording secretary, Mrs. J. A. Russell; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Burtscher; custodian, Mrs. J. M. Francis; and historian, Mrs. C. H. Walsh.

#### **Roseville Women's Improvement Club**

The Roseville Women's Improvement Club was organized on September 23, 1910. Mrs. J. E. Cresson was largely instrumental in its organization. The following ladies were the first officers: Mrs. Bradford Wood-



bridge, president; Mrs. W. F. Otwell, vice-president; Mrs. J. Stineman, corresponding secretary; W. H. Marsh, financial secretary; and Mrs. M. C. Heller, treasurer. The club has grown and prospered, numbering about 100 at the present time; and it has accomplished much for the benefit of the community.

There was a little reading room that had been kept up by private subscription, where strangers were welcome and found all the comforts that could be supplied at that time, through the untiring efforts of Mrs. S. A. Brand. From this reading room sprang the local Carnegie Library, the first large enterprise to which the ladies lent their support, the Women's Improvement Club taking the lead and patriotic citizens assisting in securing the library for the city.

The efforts of the club were also enlisted in the campaign for the erection of the city's beautiful high school. This school, in its infancy, occupied an old hotel building, purchased by the Southern Pacific Company and used by it to house their employees. The new building would do honor to any city.

Through the efforts of the Women's Improvement Club, trees were planted along the streets and highways, drinking fountains were provided for the schools, clean-up days are observed, garbage cans have been distributed along the streets, public health and child welfare have been advanced, and a nurse has been provided in the public schools. Through its social-service activities, Christmas and Thanksgiving boxes of clothes, books, food, toys, candies, fruits, etc., have been given to the needy, and a piano was donated to the Weimar Sanitarium.

Mrs. J. E. Tully, chairman of the Community Service, and her willing committee, deserve great credit for their good work in improving the City Park. Buildings for campers were erected, drinking fountains were conveniently placed, swings for the children were provided, a tennis court and baseball diamond were laid out, and a large fountain was erected. Also three deer were procured, and a monkey was properly housed.

At present the club meets in the Library building. However, they own a lot and already have several hundred dollars saved, as the nucleus of a fund with which they hope to build a club-house in the near future.

The present officers of the club are Mrs. J. C. Lackey, president; Mrs. B. C. Knapp, vice-president; Mrs. Ray Young, second vice-president; Mrs. W. Clark, secretary; and Mrs. Charles Hite, treasurer.

The club's colors are silver and old rose; their motto is, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

#### **Women's Improvement Club of Rocklin**

The Women's Improvement Club of Rocklin was organized in January, 1912. They joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1913, and the County Federation shortly after the formation of that body. The membership ranges from thirty to forty in number. The club owns its own club-house, in which is housed the Rocklin Free Library.

The club movement was started by Mrs. Marion Cheney, and the first officers were Mrs. F. W. Quast, president; Mrs. Marion Cheney, vice-president; Mrs. Margery Delano, secretary; and Mrs. Mary E. Brenton, treasurer.

The objects of the club are social and intellectual betterment and civic improvement.

### Wednesday Club of Applegate

The progressive ideas of a number of prominent women of Applegate culminated in the organization of the Wednesday Club, in 1916, at the home of Mrs. M. W. Hepburn. In February, 1917, the organization was completed, and Mrs. Hepburn was elected president; Mrs. Katherine Dodge, vice-president; Mrs. Lettia R. Stokes, secretary; and Mrs. Bessie D. Read, treasurer.

The incentives for the organization of this club were social betterment, civic improvements, and the erection of a suitable club-house.

In May, 1917, the club responded heartily to a call from the Red Cross, and thereafter and until the close of the World War its members were active in knitting and sewing for the soldiers. A box of 290 pounds of clothing was shipped to France, and the financing of three dozen sheets and pillow-cases was assumed by the club soon after the first call from the Red Cross.

Many enjoyable social gatherings were held the first year; but during the winter of 1918-1919 few social events were held, on account of the epidemic of influenza which visited the community. On April 16, 1919, the Men's Auxiliary to the Wednesday Club was formed; and thereafter, with few exceptions, a social was held on the last Saturday night of each month.

During 1918-1919 an American flag and a service flag were made by the club, and on Armistice Day the service flag was raised for the last time.

In November, 1919, the Wednesday Club voted unanimously to unite with the California Federation of Women's Clubs. By this union the club was entitled to send two delegates to all meetings of the State Federation.

The club has a membership of thirty-four active members and one honorary member. Regular meetings are held the first and third Wednesday in each month. The annual dues are \$2.50.

Much permanent good has been accomplished by this organization and Applegate is to be commended for the helpful spirit of its progressive and enterprising women.

### The Red Cross Society of Auburn

War times found the Red Cross Society of Auburn presenting a united front. The women organized in the most approved fashion, with Mrs. Orenda W. Fay as the first president and Mrs. Pauline R. Jacobs as secretary. The Auburn society worked in union with the other societies of the county. Knitting, as a homely art, was nearly forgotten, even by the older grandmothers; but it soon came back to them, with the ever pressing demands for warm clothing by the American soldiers, and more especially by the American sailor in those Northern seas. The boxes were filled rapidly and were regularly sent off.

Some wonderful examples of speed were developed. It was reported that one young woman of Auburn knitted one sweater a day for eleven days, and then had to quit, nervous prostration threatening. While the professional men were acting as four-minute men, speaking at the theaters during the change of reels, or canvassing for subscriptions on government bond issues, the women knitted, and knitted.

Only one rift in the bright cloud of patriotic zeal took place in Auburn among the Red Cross women; and that arose over the much mooted question—whether to knit “out” or knit “in.” It very soon developed that there were two methods of knitting. The “knit-in” mode was claimed to be the

more rapid method, but the knitter appeared as if determined to commit suicide by stabbing herself to death with both hands, wielding little bone needles. Some said its was inelegant. It was even hinted that it was unpatriotic, because most old German women knitted "in." The leader of the other system might enlarge by the hour on the elegance and beauty of the system of knitting "out." "See, you have a half turn of the yarn over the right index finger, and at the proper time you throw the right fore finger 'out' over the needle—so elegant and graceful." The knitting war raged furiously for a time; but as the cry was incessant from our boys for sweaters, mufflers, caps, hoods, cuffs and wristlets, just how they were made soon became a matter of small importance. Whether the goods were knitted "out" or knitted "in," the wearers never seemed to care, and the society that could fill the most boxes seemed best to measure up to the gage of patriotism.

## CHAPTER XX

### WORLD WAR RECORD OF PLACER COUNTY

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

Congress enacted the Selective Service Law on May 18, 1917, and the first registration, of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, was held on June 5, 1917. The registration in Placer County was effected under the direction of County Clerk Marshall Z. Lowell.

#### Choice of the Local Exemption Board

Subsequent to the registration, but within the same month, the County Council of Defense, pursuant to provisions of the Selective Service Law, nominated three citizens of the county to serve as the local Exemption Board. The names of these nominees were submitted to Governor Stephens; and on June 30, 1917, W. B. Hotchkiss of Applegate, W. D. Ingram of Lincoln, and H. E. Butler of Penryn were appointed by the State executive.

#### Organization and Work of the Board

The first meeting of the local board for the County of Placer was held on Sunday, the 1st day of July, 1917, at 3 o'clock, at the court-house in Auburn, with all members present. The board proceeded to organize by the election of W. B. Hotchkiss as chairman and executive officer and H. E. Butler as clerk. The oaths of office of each member were filed with the executive officer, and telegrams were sent to the Provost Marshal General at Washington and the Adjutant General of California announcing that organization had been effected, whereupon the board proceeded to take into its possession the cards of registration of June 5.

The following day the work of comparing and certifying originals and copies of the cards and preparing lists of same for the Provost Marshal General, the Adjutant General, and the press, and for posting, was begun and was continued daily at sessions from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. until finished,



on July 7, at which time adjournment was had to await receipt from Washington of rules and regulations governing the administration of the Selective Service Law. In common with other boards throughout the country, the members for Placer County believed the winning of the war depended largely upon their efforts, and entered upon their duties with an intensity born of that conviction.

A meeting was held on July 19, but regular sessions were not resumed until July 27, when rules and regulations and supplies of forms, etc., were received. At this meeting the board appointed Drs. J. Gordon Mackay, H. C. Bush, George H. Fay, and H. D. Barnard as examining physicians, they having been designated by the Governor. All of these physicians served without pay or compensation of any kind. Subsequently, for later examinations that continued until October, 1918, other physicians were appointed as assistants, as follows: Robert L. Peers, Harry Rooney, and F. L. Horne. W. F. Durfee was appointed optometrist and served during the entire course of examinations. W. B. Lardner was appointed by the Governor as appeal agent for the board and served without compensation.

The board considered two locations for permanent office rooms, in the Placer County Bank Building and the court-house; but upon the board of supervisors' offering the supervisors' rooms in the county building, that location was accepted and designated as the official meeting-place of the Exemption Board, and the bulletin-board at the entrance to the superior court room was named as official posting-place of notices. Paraphernalia and equipment were furnished by the county and local board members.

The work was then laid out in detail and thereafter proceeded without interruption, meetings being called daily at 8 a. m.; and on many occasions adjournment was not had until midnight. Order numbers having been drawn by the Secretary of War at Washington and the master-key of same having been received by the board, the work of preparing official order number lists was completed by August 1. The first call for physical examinations was issued on August 3, 1917, and from 100 to 150 men were examined daily under that call. To accommodate the large number of registrants appearing daily at that time, the superior court room was made use of, court not being in session. The judge's chambers and court reporter's rooms were utilized by the doctors for the physical examinations, these rooms having been offered for the purpose. These facilities gave to the board, physicians and registrants every convenience, and probably no board in the State was better provided for.

In this heavy work of examinations, great assistance was rendered by W. J. Prewett, Orrin J. Lowell, A. B. Reading, Arthur S. Fleming, and others. Under the rules governing at that time, all registrants, excepting aliens, were required to be examined. Subsequent to December 15, 1917, when classification by questionnaire was begun, only men of Class I were physically examined, that work being thereby very greatly reduced.

The routine work at this time embraced the handling of correspondence; the study of the volume of Rules and Regulations, comprising 250 sections and 433 pages; the absorbing of instructions contained in a daily sheaf of circular letters and amendments; the advising of registrants and relatives, and other inquirers, in regard to the draft; the preparing of calls for examination, and mailing formal notices of results of same; the issuing of certificates of exemption; the reporting of delinquents, deserters, etc.; the issuing of transfers on proper forms; the preparing of cover sheets for each

registrant's file; the furnishing of forms to registrants for the filing of exemption claims, and the passing on such claims and issuing notices of results; the forwarding of daily lists of exemptions granted or denied to the Adjutant General's office and District Board; the forwarding of appeals, with all papers and recommendations, to the District Board; the conducting of physical examinations from time to time; and various other duties as they presented themselves. Later, there were also the calling and inducting of men, and the providing of meal tickets, transportation blanks, and necessary reports, etc.

On December 15, 1917, all records were closed and new classification lists were provided, into which all previous records were copied. Questionnaires were furnished for all registrants and mailed out by the board, to be returned in seven days. Thereafter the routine work included the classification of these questionnaires.

The second registration, held on June 5, 1918, for men attaining the age of twenty-one within the previous year, and the registration of August 24, 1918, and that of September 12, 1918—the last for men from eighteen to twenty and thirty-one to forty-six years of age—were held under the direction of the board. These later registrations included 3086 names. The cards were certified and copied; serial number, order number, and alphabetical lists were in due course prepared; and questionnaires were issued and classified.

The official employees of the board at various times were Mrs. Margaret Cross, chief clerk, and Mrs. J. L. Leak and Mrs. G. W. Shaffer.

#### Compensation for Services on Board

In April, 1919, the board went out of existence after twenty-one months of service. During that time sessions were held on 369 days. Two of the board members drove back and forth from their homes by automobile. The chairman, on account of the condition of the roads and the distance from home, boarded in Auburn the greater part of the time. Compensation for services rendered by the board members was provided under the first rules and regulations on a per diem basis, with expenses allowed to members living away from the city of the official meeting-place. It was decided by the board, however, to serve without compensation, except for actual expenses; and on July 19, 1917, the board so notified the Adjutant General.

Before the Disbursing Officer of the State had been appointed and commenced the discharge of his duties—in fact, immediately upon starting their work—it was found necessary by the board to have funds to provide for sundry expenses. The board deposited \$600 of personal funds with the Placer County Bank, and thereafter drew upon that account for all expenses connected with the work, depositing, in due course later, all remittances from the Government. Subsequently rules for compensation were changed several times, and the provision for personal expenses annulled, payment being made only on per diem basis and, later still, per questionnaire; and the board filed claims on these bases for funds. The gross receipts by the board from the Government, for services and personal expenses, averaged approximately \$50 per month per member.

#### Classification of Registrants

The total number of men registered, and whose cases were handled by the board, was 5010, as follows:

Registration of June 5, 1917 .....	1924
Registration of June 5, 1918, and of August 24, 1918.....	116

Registration of September 12, 1918..... 2970

Under the first registration the result of examination and classification was as follows:

462 in Class I.....	24.0 per cent
73 in Class II.....	3.8 per cent
62 in Class III.....	3.0 per cent
472 in Class IV.....	24.8 per cent
855 in Class V.....	44.4 per cent
1924 .....	100.0 per cent

Classification of the second registration (twenty-one years) was as follows:

49 in Class I
6 in Class II
5 in Class III
4 in Class IV
52 in Class V

Classification of registrants of September 12, 1918, was never entirely completed, the signing of the armistice occurring just before that work was finished; but some figures are available, as follows:

Men eighteen years old:

91 in Class I
0 in Class II
2 in Class III
0 in Class IV
22 in Class V

Men nineteen and twenty years old and between thirty-one and thirty-six years:

265 in Class I
59 in Class II
29 in Class III
411 in Class IV
421 in Class V

Class I comprised men qualified for service, and by or in respect of whom no claim for deferment had been made or a claim denied; Class II, married men whose wives were not mainly dependent on them for support, and skilled farm or industrial laborers; Class III, men with dependent parents, Government employees, highly specialized expert laborers, etc.; Class IV, married men with dependent families, mariners, managing heads of necessary enterprises, etc.; Class V, men already in the military or naval service, Government officials, aliens claiming exemption, men physically disqualified for military service, pilots, and ministers of religion.

### The Call to Military Service

On the first call for service, Placer County's quota was announced by the Adjutant General on August 10, 1917, to be 165 men. These were called from time to time by the Provost Marshal General for entrainment, up to November, 1917. Available men were called in sequence of order number.

With a public celebration in honor of the selected men, Placer's first contingent entrained on September 6, 1917. It was composed of the following men: John L. Shannon, in charge of the party; Lawrence J. Dunn, assistant; and Charles Bond, Guiseppe del Dobbio, Owen Pryterch, Albert H. Long, Alfred H. Fowler, and Thomas R. Jones.



A luncheon was served these men at Hotel Auburn. At its conclusion, Governor Stephens, who had stopped en route through Auburn, addressed patriotic remarks to the men, greeting each with a handshake and wishing him Godspeed.

On September 22, 1917, the second contingent, containing sixty-six men, were entrained after a public reception to them in the superior court room. This party was in charge of Grover C. Schmidt and W. P. Warmesley. Sixty-six more men were sent on October 6, 1917, and nineteen on November 4, 1917. After December 15, 1917, and up to November, 1918, men were entrained on general, voluntary, special-list and individual calls to a total of 228. By now the business of the war had gotten down to routine, and the departure of men for service attracted scarcely any attention of the public.

Physical examinations after the registration of September, 1918, were held under difficulties, the examining physicians being driven almost beyond physical endurance by the influenza epidemic; and the doctors gave their services only at great personal sacrifice. The assembled registrants were given masks; and board members and physicians were likewise provided. These precautions were well taken, as in a number of instances men were found to be suffering from influenza and were advised to hurry home to bed. In spite of this handicap, the physical examination of men under thirty-six years of age had been largely completed before November 11, 1918. When the armistice was signed, the board had outstanding calls for ninety men to entrain on November 11 and 15. These calls were immediately canceled.

#### Morale of the Men

Throughout the entire time, the spirit of the men inducted was such as the county and nation may well be proud of. The rules and regulations were so eminently fair and reasonable, that the board met with little complaint or discontent among the registrants. It is undoubtedly true that there was at first some misgiving on the part of certain draftees, but this misgiving was soon dissipated when it was realized that the local board was merely the agent of the Government applying the terms of the Selective Service Law. One registrant, with possibly a faint hope of evading service, exploded: "With Hotchkiss and Butler each having a son in the army, and Ingram sworn to God to do his duty, a fat chance a man has with this board!" But there was never an attempt to coerce or influence a member of the board during the entire twenty-one months of its service. The men usually thanked the board for inducting them, and entrained in high spirits. Except on one occasion, when a party of American Indians, men and women, shed silent tears on the departure of three fine specimens of their youth for the "Great Adventure," no scenes of grief occurred; but, on the contrary, there was a keen spirit of pride in the service on the part of both men and relatives.

Very many interesting instances occurred, of which only a few can be mentioned here. A British subject waived alien claims of exemption, with the request to go with the first contingent. He was accommodated. A local boy, who had failed in his efforts to enlist, passed the local board examination and was called. Upon discovering a disproportion of weight to height, the brassard was removed from his coat sleeve. Stricken to the heart, he begged to go, and the board entrained him, with a written statement of facts to the Camp Adjutant which resulted in his acceptance. A young ball-player, mainly filled with hope of making the baseball team at

the training camp, was entrained; and it was duly noted in the local press that he pitched a winning game in an important match with another branch of the service a few days after his arrival. A Syrian, a university graduate, because of his keen interest and apparent sense of duty, was appointed man in charge of his party.

The few cases of real desertion before the board were mostly concerned with vagrants, registered by reason of chance residence in the county on registration day and departing immediately thereafter, leaving no address. One exceptional case was that of a pretended conscientious objector who fled and was finally located in Texas. The board's search for him was never relaxed, and he discovered that the nation's claim on him was "inexorable and immutable."

### Cooperation of the Public

The newspapers of the county, and particularly those at Auburn, rendered great service to the board and registrants in the publication of many notices and calls, and in fact kept the public informed of the process of the Selective Service Law and changes at all times.

To the attorney members of the Advisory Board the registrants are greatly indebted for assistance. In many instances these patriotic men gave a large part of their time to the aid of registered men almost to the exclusion of their own business affairs.

To the doctors the nation owes a debt of gratitude for real sacrifice without reward, except consciousness of having aided in the great work of raising an army.

The fine cooperation of the Council of Defense, the Appeal Agent, the supervisors, and county officials, as well as the cheerful assistance of volunteers, all contributed not only to lighten the labors of the board, but to insure the success of the Selective Service in this county.

### BIOGRAPHIES OF BOARD MEMBERS

#### William B. Hotchkiss

William B. Hotchkiss, of Applegate, newspaper man and farmer, came to Placer County in 1894 from Kansas City, Mo., where he was city editor of the Kansas Times. Graduated from Lake Forest College, in Lake Forest, Ill., in 1884, with the degree of Ph. B., he entered newspaper work on the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Going to the Associated Press in Chicago in 1886, he thereafter served that corporation successively as assistant agent at St. Louis and general agent at Kansas City. Since coming to California he has engaged in farming at Applegate.

Mr. Hotchkiss is a native of Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y., born in 1864, and moved to Chicago in 1871. He was married to Anna Masquorier White in Indianapolis in 1890. He has two sons: Lieut. John F. Hotchkiss, who served through the war with Company D, 364th Infantry Regiment, 91st Division; and Douglass K. Hotchkiss, who volunteered in the Tank Corps in September, 1918, and received his call to service on the day the armistice was signed.

Mr. Hotchkiss is a member of the Tahoe Club, president of the Placer Union High School board of trustees, and director of the County Farm Bureau; and he is also identified with other public work.

**William David Ingram**

William David Ingram, of Lincoln, pharmacist, merchant and banker, took up his residence in Placer County in 1871, when his parents moved to Lincoln. His father came from West Virginia, and his mother from Maryland, both being members of families that emigrated from Scotland and England to Braintree, Mass., in 1628.

He was born in Marysville, California, in 1870, and was educated in the schools of Placer County. He passed an examination before the California State Board of Pharmacy in 1892, receiving his certificate to practice at the age of twenty-two, and has since been continuously engaged in the drug business. He also owns and operates a retail hardware business, and built the business block he occupies. He is a director of The Bank of Western Placer, being one of its organizers, and promoted the Lincoln Co-operative Growers' Cannery, and served as its first secretary. For five years he held the position of assistant postmaster of the city of Lincoln, and for fifteen years was its postmaster. At various times he has served the public as president of the chamber of commerce, as city assessor, and in other capacities. He was married in 1898 to Miss Ada Crook, at Lincoln.

**Harry Everett Butler**

Harry Everett Butler, of Penryn, fruit-shipper and farmer, first came to Placer County in 1881 as a boy. He was born in Lynn, Mass., in 1871, and brought his family to Oakland, Cal., in 1876. His younger days were divided between Placer County and Oakland, his father being a merchant of the latter place and a fruit-grower at Penryn.

On completing his education, he entered the employ of a construction company; but the following year he returned to Penryn to manage property sold by his father to an English colony. In 1893 he engaged in the fruit-shipping business, with which he has been identified ever since. He is manager of the Penryn Fruit Company, president of the Standard Fruit Company, and director of the California Fruit Distributors, and owns orchards at Penryn.

Mr. Butler married Belle Alexander Short, at Penryn, in 1893, and has two sons: Alexander S. Butler, who enlisted at the outbreak of the war and served till its close; and Harmon S. Butler, a student at the Placer Union High School.

**LISTS OF VOLUNTEERS AND SELECTIVE-SERVICE MEN**

The following lists of names, taken from the Placer Herald of March 8, 1919, have been carefully rearranged in alphabetical order, for convenience of reference. By way of revision, also, all names of enlisted and inducted soldiers whose addresses, as given, lay outside of Placer County have been omitted, in order that the lists as given here might present the names of real Placer County boys.

The Placer County Exemption Board had 4929 registrants on its records, of whom 416 were drafted into the various branches of the war service, and 150 enlisted voluntarily. In addition to these 566 men, there were many others who enlisted before the dates for their registration. This would indicate that the number of men in the service from Placer County was between 600 and 700.



## Names of the Enlisted

Aho, Louis Leonard.....	Rocklin	Garoutte, George A.....	Cisco
Albonos, Harold Calvin		Gasser, Geraldinne Webster	Gorge
	Michigan Bluff	Gillick, James Thomas....	Lincoln
Albright, Daniel.....	Auburn	Glines, Isaac William....	Roseville
Aldrich, Hallis Frederick	Roseville	Gray, Hugh William.....	Roseville
Anderson, Edward Clarence		Green, Herbert .....	Auburn
	Blue Cañon	Griffitts, James Raymond..	Auburn
Aske, Archie .....	Loomis	Hagar, George Walter.....	Alta
Auger, Anthony .....	Newcastle	Hamilton, Frank George	
Bailey, William.....	Roseville		East Auburn
Banbrock, Walter .....	Auburn	Hamilton, Lyle .....	Auburn
Batti, Pellegrino .....	Van Trent	Hammond, Edward John	
Bell, Eugene .....	Auburn		Van Trent
Bentz, William Jacob....	Roseville	Hammond, Everett Edgar	Bowman
Bertenshaw, James .....	Auburn	Hammond, Lester George	Bowman
Boardais, Alfred .....	Rocklin	Haney, William Francis	
Bobo, Raymond .....	Auburn		Forest Hill
Boyce, Albert Alex.....	Auburn	Hansen, Harry Ulysses....	Loomis
Brennan, Arthur .....	Loomis	Hatch, Harold .....	Auburn
Brenton, James Edward....	Rocklin	Hawkins, Homer E.....	Ophir
Britton, Emmett Nicholson..	Colfax	Hebuck, Lewis M.....	Rocklin
Brown, Lawrence de Young		Hebuck, Sulo .....	Rocklin
	Forest Hill	Hewitt, Frank Clark.....	Loomis
Brye, Chester E.....	Auburn	Hoffman, Robert Stephen	Roseville
Buchanan, Howard Lincoln	Auburn	Hotchkiss, John .....	Applegate
Buselli, Emilio .....	Roseville	Hotchkiss, John Farwell	Applegate
Butler, Alexander Short....	Penryn	Howell, Robert Bliss....	East Auburn
Camlin, Herbert Sylvester..	Auburn	Howell, Robert D.....	Newcastle
Carson, Ray .....	Roseville	Howell, William Edgar....	Auburn
Chamberlain, Rowland Lee	Auburn	Huntley, Crutcher .....	Auburn
Chamberlain, Thomas Gassner		Hyland, Guy Vernon.....	Roseville
	Auburn	Jeffers, Alvie Martin....	Roseville
Cole, Theo. ....	Auburn	Johnson, John Frederick	Forest Hill
Conaster, James Henry....	Lincoln	Jordan, John Marshall....	Rocklin
Conklin, Joel .....	Auburn	Kayo, Will .....	Penryn
Cortopassi, Americo Paul...	Colfax	Kelley, Francis R....	Clipper Gap
Crabbe, Earl Raymond....	Auburn	Kemper, Carl .....	Auburn
Crooks, River Marion....	Forest Hill	Kenerelly, James George	Roseville
Cunningham, Arthur .....	Auburn	Kessling, Hecter .....	Clipper Gap
Decamp, John Samuel		Lareau, Joseph Leo....	Central Falls
	Pleasant Grove	Larson, Alfred Christian...	Loomis
de Golyer, George C.....	Lincoln	Lathrop, George Barnett	Newcastle
Dillinger, William .....	Newcastle	Leahy, Clarence Richey...	Sheridan
Dixon, Patrick .....	Roseville	Lenz, Richard Walden....	Roseville
Douglas, Mark .....	Auburn	Lofland, Knox .....	Auburn
Elder, Macon .....	Auburn	Lohse, Marcel P.....	Colfax
Fahey, Alfred Francis....	Auburn	Lowe, George P.....	Applegate
Farra, Fred D.....	Newcastle	Lundgren, William .....	Donner
Feeley, John C., Jr.....	Auburn	McAninch, Archie .....	Auburn
Fletcher, Alfred Leslie....	Colfax	McCargar, Jonas Lincoln...	Lincoln
Fojardo, Miguel .....	Roseville	McGinley, Ed. ....	Newcastle
Foster, Chester Wallace....	Lincoln	McGlade, John J.....	Clipper Gap
Foster, Jonathan Douglass		McKiernan, Charles Preston	
	East Auburn		Roseville
Foster, Ronald .....	Auburn	McKiernan, George Cleveland	
Gallego, Patricio .....	Roseville		Roseville

McKinney, George Carlton..Auburn  
 McMahon, Thomas Owen..Lincoln  
 McRae, Dodrick Joseph..Van Trent  
 Madden, Homer.....Newcastle  
 Major, Robert William....Donner  
 Martin, George Kern.....Roseville  
 Martin, Weaver F.....Sheridan  
 Mason, Thomas Volk.....Lincoln  
 May, Walter Sidney.....Roseville  
 Mehl, Irwin Ward.....Loomis  
 Melton, William Chandler

## Michigan Bluff

Michael, Benjamin F.....Lincoln  
 Michael, John Lester..East Auburn  
 Miller, Charles William....Auburn  
 Mills, Patrick Charles R..Roseville  
 Misley, Bud.....Loomis  
 Moody, Buel.....Colfax  
 Moore, Harry Gardner....Roseville  
 Mott, Freddie .....Newcastle  
 Murray, Lewis Alonzo...Auburn  
 Musso, Fedel.....Bowman  
 Nelson, George Herbert...Rocklin  
 Newhouse, Rawleigh Wilson

## Roseville

Ninas, Henry H.....Auburn  
 O'Connor, Arthur Martin...Loomis  
 Orsto, Bini.....Colfax  
 Pacheco, Joseph.....Lincoln  
 Pangborn, Ernest Ralph..Roseville  
 Parker, Harry.....Auburn  
 Perry, George Norman..Newcastle  
 Power, Edward.....Auburn  
 Prothero, Guy Preston...Roseville  
 Quinn, Clarence H.....Loomis  
 Randolph, Victor Strong...Colfax  
 Reading, Beach.....Auburn  
 Rechenmacher, Ferdinand..Auburn  
 Reynolds, Otto.....Auburn  
 Rodden, Carroll.....Loomis  
 Rogers, Walter Radcliffe

## Forest Hill

Rutherford, Jesse Webster..Loomis

## Names of the Inducted

Alcantra, D.....Roseville  
 Alexson, Hjalmar.....Rocklin  
 Allen, F. L.....Penryn  
 Anderson, R. A.....Roseville  
 Andrade, Joe G.....Ophir  
 Armes, Fred J.....Newcastle  
 Armes, George.....Newcastle  
 Avery, J. C.....  
 Ayres, John M.....Auburn  
 Bacon, William D.....Colfax  
 Ballestero, F. V.....Towle  
 Banta, Stanley C.....  
 Barkhaus, Benjamin John..Auburn

Ryan, James Thomas.....Loomis  
 Schlieter, Hilbert.....Auburn  
 Schmmell, Edward Jewett..Lincoln  
 Schreiman, Herbert A.....Donner  
 Schuster, John Clemente...Auburn  
 Scott, Albert Newton.....Lincoln  
 Shepard, William Wallace..Auburn  
 Simpson, Victor Eugene....Auburn  
 Simpson, Walter Irwin....Auburn  
 Stackhouse, George Alvin..Roseville  
 Stephenson, Dilliam A.

## Pleasant Grove

Steppe, George Richard ...Auburn  
 Stewart, John Hart.....Loomis  
 Sutcliffe, Harold Taylor...Auburn  
 Sylvester, Harry Willis...Auburn  
 Tabor, Miss Faith.....Auburn  
 Tate, Powell.....Roseville  
 Taylor, Earl Gorman.....Loomis  
 Terry, Raleigh Weaver...Roseville  
 Townsend, Harry Lester...Auburn  
 Tuttle, Lester Eugene....Rocklin  
 Van Riper, Edwin.....Newcastle  
 Walsh, Jack .....Auburn  
 Walsh, Sheldon.....Auburn  
 Waterman, Nelson Conway

## Van Trent

Webster George Madison..Lincoln  
 Wehe, Charles Irwin.....Lincoln  
 Welch, Reuben Harrington

## East Auburn

Wennewitz, Frank Edw..Forest Hill  
 Wertheimer, Leo Randall..Sheridan  
 Willard, Alfred Hinkley...Rocklin  
 Williams, George.....Lincoln  
 Williams, Henry .....Lincoln  
 Williams, Mendel.....Auburn  
 Wilson, Irvin Sprague...Newcastle  
 Wilson, Leo Hall.....Newcastle  
 Winton, Malcolm Laird...Loomis  
 Wise, Robert.....Auburn  
 Young, Charles Henry....Auburn

Baroli, John C.....Colfax  
 Bayliss, Charles.....Lincoln  
 Benjamin, William C.....Colfax  
 Berriman, L. P.....Auburn  
 Bertillo, Henry.....Sheridan  
 Blackie, Edwin Earl.....Lincoln  
 Blair, J. McF.....Roseville  
 Bledsoe, H. W.....Roseville  
 Bobo, Floyd L.....Auburn  
 Bock, Robert Alma.....Loomis  
 Bohme, Emil.....Lincoln  
 Bond, Charles.....Auburn  
 Borgen, R. J.....Roseville

Bowen, George.....	Dutch Flat	Gaines, C. L.....	Roseville
Bradbury, Roscoe.....		Georgis, J. C.....	Roseville
Bradley, L. R.....	Penryn	Gilbert, Marion M.....	Lincoln
Bradway, C. W.....	Roseville	Gildersleeve, Calvin S.....	Auburn
Bristow, C. O.....	Roseville	Gill, Harry.....	Roseville
Burns, Edward P.....	Auburn	Girts, Henry Loen.....	Colfax
Calhoun, Albert G.....	Colfax	Gito, Alfonso.....	Auburn
Callenberg, Otto.....	Roseville	Godell, Daniel.....	Auburn
Calvin, B.....	Emigrant Gap	Godfrey, W. H.....	Colfax
Cannon, Lucius.....	Forest Hill	Goncalves, Jose.....	Lincoln
Campbell-Walker, Arthur H.....		Gonzales, F. A.....	Forest Hill
Campole, T.. Clipper Gap (Acampo)		Gould, W. A.....	Roseville
Carl, C. A.....	Newcastle	Green, T. H.....	Auburn
Champion, Arthur.....	Ophir	Greenlaw, William Henry..	Weimar
Charlesworth, Vernon L..	Roseville	Gustos, Tom P.....	
Charter, Arlington M...	Newcastle	Haines, James Samuel..	Clipper Gap
Christiansen, Christian P...	Lincoln	Hamilton, L. S....	Michigan Bluff
Clark, John.....	Dutch Flat	Hanisch, Frank.....	Roseville
Clark, W. S.....	Roseville	Hansen, A. W.....	Auburn
Clayton, Harvey Fisher...	Roseville	Hansen, James F.....	Auburn
Coffey, Harry J.....	Tahoe	Hansen, L. C.....	Newcastle
Collins, D. A.....	Roseville	Hansen, Thomas W.....	Auburn
Colwell, Ira J.....	Newcastle	Hansen, Walter Frank....	Auburn
Cooper, George A.....	Lincoln	Hardy, Otis Tate.....	Roseville
Cooper, Herbert S.....	Auburn	Harmon, Floyd E.....	Roseville
Corcoran, Eugene A.....		Hart, W. R.....	Roseville
Cortopassi, A.....		Hatch, Frank.....	Auburn
Cortopassi, Peter.....	Colfax	Hayes, Edward H.....	Roseville
Crowder, Thomas A.....	Roseville	Heath, Roy.....	Donner
Culver, Edgar L.....	Newcastle	Herbert, James O.....	Auburn
Daming, Francisco.....		Heryford, Edward.....	Lincoln
Dapper, Charles.....	Auburn	Hines, Justin O.....	Cisco
Davidson, Frederick C., Jr..	Auburn	Hodgson, George.....	Lincoln
Davis, Howard.....	Newcastle	Hoffner, Phil.....	
Debbio, G. D.....	Auburn	Hollingsworth, Samuel...	Lincoln
DeCosta, M. F.....	Donner	Huck, August Samuel....	Colfax
Dependener, Fred R.....	Auburn	Hull, Lloyd E.....	
Dewey, Horace P.....	Roseville	Hunter, John J.....	
Diem, Edgar D.....	Roseville	Hutchinson, E. H.....	Colfax
Dingle, Ralph M.....		Ireland, J. S.....	Clipper Gap
Dunn, Lawrence J.....	Loomis	Jacobson, David R.....	Auburn
Eagle, R. W.....	Lincoln	Jarvis, C. E.....	Forest Hill
Egloff, Willard C.....	Lincoln	Jeffery, Edward.....	Roseville
Elam, Alton B.....	Roseville	Jennings, Charles J.....	Roseville
Elcock, Robert J.....	Roseville	Jepson, Walter.....	Roseville
Elliott, Irwin D.....	Roseville	Jeter, H. G.....	Roseville
Emerson, Harry Jeff.....	Rocklin	Joerger, G. L.....	Auburn
Ertle, Samuel L.....	Rocklin	Johns, James Simpson....	Auburn
Falconer, Leroy L.....	Roseville	Johnson, A. B.....	Newcastle
Faller, L. C.....	Dutch Flat	Johnson, Charles J.....	Auburn
Firenze, Dominico.....	Roseville	Johnson, Ludwig Emil....	Auburn
Fitzpatrick, James R....	Roseville	Johnson, Samuel Thomas	
Folger, Clarence.....			Emigrant Gap
Foot, C. B.....	Pleasant Grove	Jones, Alvin W.....	Lincoln
Fowler, Alfred H.....	Colfax	Jones, T. R.....	Auburn
Frazer, Harvey S.....	Loomis	Kane, Revard J.....	Newcastle
Freitas, C. E. Soto.....	Newcastle	Kase, M.....	Lincoln



Kass, Leo M.....Lincoln  
 Keryacopoulos, George...Roseville  
 Kokila, Tovia Earnhart...Rocklin  
 Kolak, Leó.....Newcastle  
 Korkegi, Hani J.....  
 Lakey, Andrew M.....Newcastle  
 Lалlos, John.....Auburn  
 Langston, Joseph M.....Roseville  
 Lardner, E. H.....Penryn  
 Larkin, Wm.....Roseville  
 Leak, John Amiel.....Penryn  
 Leak, William A.....Auburn  
 Leary, Jerry.....Newcastle  
 Linnell, Arthur E.....Roseville  
 Lloyd, Eugene C.....Roseville  
 Long, Albert H.....Sheridan  
 Long, Floyd Otis.....  
 Lovejoy, Arthur Albert...Lincoln  
 Lovejoy, Warren Green...Lincoln  
 Lyles, Francis M.....Penryn  
 McCloud, A. E.....Clipper Gap  
 McCord, B. T.....Newcastle  
 McDonald, Andrew...Forest Hill  
 McElroy, James N.....  
 McFadden, J. H.....Forest Hill  
 McKeon, Warren A....Newcastle  
 McLellan, Ray A.....Auburn  
 Maginnis, Wills H.....Dutch Flat  
 Manfredi, Eugene.....Roseville  
 Mason, James J.....Newcastle  
 Mattis, Harry R.....Lincoln  
 Maynard, W. Z.....Roseville  
 Mealia, Tony A.....Roseville  
 Melarkey, E. W.....Dutch Flat  
 Merrithew, L. G.....Gold Run  
 Merz, Arthur R.....Towle  
 Merz, Frank.....Lincoln  
 Michael, C. G.....Roseville  
 Michellini, Orest.....Tahoe  
 Mirizzi, Joseph.....Lincoln  
 Misenheimer, Charles F.....  
 Mizzy, Dan David.....Lincoln  
 Moroni, Joseph.....Roseville  
 Moroni, Julio.....Roseville  
 Mulligan, Ira.....  
 Murch, Jesse M.....Lincoln  
 Murphy, Eugene John...Roseville  
 Mury, John A. Late of Last Chance  
 Naval, Stephen G.....Roseville  
 Nelson, C. G.....Roseville  
 Nelson, Harold.....Newcastle  
 Nelson, Wendel E.....  
 Nettle, Ralph Irvin.....  
 Nichols, Lemberis.....Auburn  
 Nielsen, Christian.....  
 Noyes, Edwin A.....Lincoln  
 Nunes, Charles.....Forest Hill

O'Brien, Thomas J.....Auburn  
 Olmstead, Raymond...Forest Hill  
 Olsen, Ernest.....Donner  
 O'Neil, F. A.....  
 Patrick, R. A.....Dutch Flat  
 Pendleton, C. G.....Loomis  
 Perris, Nick.....Auburn  
 Perry, Alfred M.....Newcastle  
 Perry, Joseph Philip...Newcastle  
 Phillips, Russell G.....Roseville  
 Pickering, L. E.....Roseville  
 Pickering, Newman E...Roseville  
 Pittock, Harry J.....Alta  
 Ponce, Joe.....  
 Porter, Leroy C.....  
 Porter, S. G.....Roseville  
 Prisser, Tony J.....Roseville  
 Proctor, Robert E.....Auburn  
 Prythevch, Owen.....Tahoe  
 Puccetti, Fino.....Roseville  
 Quinliven, Charles.....Auburn  
 Rasmussen, A. K.....Loomis  
 Rector, Frank L.....Donner  
 Reeves, Lloyd C.....Lincoln  
 Rhoades, J. L.....Roseville  
 Richardson, Edward.....Lincoln  
 Robinson, Marion G.....Roseville  
 Rodoni, George T.....Roseville  
 Rojas, Olympia.....Roseville  
 Rollins, William B.....Colfax  
 Romani, Raffaeallo.....Weimar  
 Rosson, M.....Michigan Bluff  
 Royer, Paul T.....Roseville  
 Russell, E. B.....Lincoln  
 Saladana, Albert.....Newcastle  
 Salmon, Elbert O.....  
 Sandel, W. F.....Rocklin  
 Sanders, Byron.....Roseville  
 Santilli, V.....Bowman  
 Sardegrei, Mose.....Applegate  
 Sarti, Ugo.....Auburn  
 Sayers, Thomas.....Lincoln  
 Sawtelle, Ernest C.....  
 Scheppler, J.....Forest Hill  
 Schmidt, G. C.....Tahoe  
 Schroeder, Leonard S...Roseville  
 Schultz, William A.....Roseville  
 Schuster, Todd G.....Auburn  
 Schwallenberg, Neal...Clipper Gap  
 Shanley, Thomas Patrick...Auburn  
 Shannon, J. L.....Newcastle  
 Sheehan, W. J.....Bowman  
 Singer, R. L.....Brockway  
 Smith, George A.....Auburn  
 Snook, Cyril H.....Weimar  
 Sohn, Maurice.....Roseville  
 Spanger, R. R.....Roseville

Sposito, Tony.....	Rocklin	Vicencio, Enrique.....	Ophir
Steinhage, August E.....	Sheridan	Vitas, Simeon P.....	Ophir
Stephens, W. R.....	Roseville	Waddell, J. C.....	Rocklin
Stevens, James T.....	Lincoln	Wagner, C. N.....	Roseville
Stowers, E. A.....	Roseville	Walters, Edwin Raymond..	Auburn
Strong, Henry A.....		Walters, G. A.....	Auburn
Suehead, W. I.....	Colfax	Wamsley, W. P.....	Roseville
Swears, Joe P.....		Watkins, A. Z.....	Newcastle
Sweat, F. H.....	Roseville	Watson, G. W.....	Clipper Gap
Swenson, E. L.....	Loomis	Way, John E.....	Lincoln
Tacmo, Engracio.....	Roseville	Weatherby, C.....	Emigrant Gap
Tarvis, Marion.....	Lincoln	Weldon, George I.....	Roseville
Termine, Joseph.....	Colfax	Werner, Fred W.....	Newcastle
Threlkel, Walter.....		West, C. R.....	Auburn
Tiitu, John G.....	Rocklin	Wilcox, Levi James.....	Colfax
Townsend, Richard.....	Gold Run	Wilhelm, Clarence.....	Auburn
Trinca, Abram G.....		Williams, Charles L.....	Lincoln
Turner, Charles H.....	Loomis	Williams, W. L.....	Forest Hill
Van Giesen, Charles E..	Clipper Gap	Willits, James S.....	Auburn
Van Giesen, Manuel F..	Clipper Gap	Wolf, Karl D.....	

#### STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CAMP

Armes, Manuel Raymond, Newcastle	Lee, Donald A.....	Towle
Brye, Lester Emil .....	Lentz, Alfred E.....	Roseville
Clark, Alvin.....	Maas, Allan Lester....	Clipper Gap
Cooper, Cyrus Alpheus....	Mueller, Albert Venlow...	Lincoln
Couture, Carrol F.....	Parker, Ivan Henry, Jr....	Auburn
Day, Wendell Chester.....	Polson, William Wallace..	Auburn
Engle, Harold M.....	Pugh, Harold Walker.....	Auburn
Fowler, Donald C.....	Robinson, John Hartson...	Auburn
Hunt, Paul.....	Stackpole, Edward Vivian.	Roseville
Huntley, Calvin Hall.....	Tropper, Frank Julius....	Roseville
Lackey, Harold Elwood..	Van Riper, Allen E.....	Newcastle

#### SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

Under the title "Somewhere in France" are given, below, the names of those who, from Placer County, saw service on foreign fields during the World War. Most of these served in Europe; but a few were with the forces in Siberia. The names are classified according to the towns from which the registrants came.

##### Applegate

Batchelor, Ensign	Dodge, Corp. Lee	Low, Corp. George
Harry	Ford, Daniel	Simpson, Victor
Dodge, Corp. Curtis	Hotchkiss, Lieut. John	Simpson, Wallace

##### Auburn

Adams, Raymond	Chamberlain, Lieut.	Foster, Lieut. Douglas
Albright, Dan	T. G.	Foster, Lieut. Ronald
Albright, George	Conklin, Joel	Gildersleeve, Cal.
Albright, Grant	Crabbe, Earl	Goatley, G. A.
Aymar, Robert	Dapper, Charles	Graham, John
Bertenshaw, J. W.	Dependener, Fred W.	Green, Herbert
Bisbee, Gilbert	Elder, Capt. Macon	Gwynn, Lee
Bond, Charley	Ferguson, D. M.	Hamilton, Jo D.
Boyce, Albert	Fitzsimmons, R.	Hamilton, Lyle
Buchanan, H.	Folsom, Joseph	Hart, B. M.

Hatch, Ted  
 Hines, Sidney  
 Hotchkiss, Lieut. John  
 Howell, Will  
 Hughes, Bert  
 Johns, Simpson  
 Jordan, F. M.  
 Kelley, Raymond  
 Kemper, Carl  
 McAninch, Archie  
 McAulay, John  
 Michael, Ben  
 Ninas, Henry

Palmer, Major  
 Parker, Harry  
 Power, Harold  
 Power, Lieut. Harold  
 M.  
 Power, Lieut. Henry F.  
 Quinliven, Charles  
 Rechenmacher, F.  
 Robinson, Lieut. S. B.  
 Rooney, Harry  
 Roumage, Capt. F. S.  
 Russell, Ralph  
 Salmon, Elbert O.

Shanley, Thomas  
 Shanley, Thomas B.  
 Simpson, Victor  
 Simpson, Wallace  
 Thurston, Gordon  
 Walters, Harry O.  
 Watkins, Arthur Z.  
 Weeks, Carl  
 White, Johnny  
 White, Wilbur W.  
 Whitney, Allan G.  
 Young, Henry  
 Yue, Lloyd

#### Bowman

Hammond, Ellsworth  
 Hammond, Everett  
 Hammond, Lester

Hansen, Andrew  
 Hansen, James  
 Hansen, Thomas

Musso, Miss Alpha  
 Musso, Fedel

#### Clipper Gap

Van Giesen, Ed

Van Giesen, M.

#### Colfax

Britton, Emmett  
 Cortopassi, A.  
 Peers, Dr. R. A.

Rollins, Bethel  
 Rollins, Sam

Watts, Corp. L. J.  
 Williams, Henry G.

#### Dutch Flat

Clarke, Frank B.  
 Fisher, L. C.

Melarkey, E. W.

Patrick, Richard A.

#### Forest Hill Divide

Albonos, Harold  
 Bowman, I. L.  
 Cannon, Lucius  
 Cheek, Will  
 Crooks, Rilva (in  
 Siberia)  
 Crooks, Wilbur (in  
 Siberia)

Crockett, Frank C.  
 Ellsworth, Frank  
 Frink, William  
 Gonzales, Fidel  
 Hamilton, George  
 Hobson, Vivian  
 McBride, Charlie  
 McFadden, Jack

McKisson, George A.  
 Myers, Chester  
 Nunez, Charles  
 Olmstead, Ray  
 Rossen, Marvin  
 Shepllar, G.  
 West, Bert

#### Lincoln

Bilderback, D.  
 Casselman, Curley  
 Christensen, C.  
 Clary, H.  
 Engellenner, Amos  
 Fowler, James

Galehouse, Ira  
 Johnson, Carl  
 McCullough, Dr. F.  
 Nelson, Harry  
 Nelson, Walter  
 Nelville, C.

Peters, W. B.  
 Rhode, Andrew  
 Ross, Kirby  
 Seifert, Jerry  
 Wehee, Charles

#### Loomis

Freitas, F.  
 Henry, H.  
 Henry, S. L.  
 Hewett, F. C.  
 Hewitt, Frank Clark  
 Howard, Earl  
 Hoy, Jimmy  
 Mehl, Hugo

Mehl, Irwin  
 Miller, Henry  
 Miller, Henry E.  
 Misley, Harold T.  
 O'Connor, Arthur  
 Preisser, Tony (in  
 Siberia)  
 Quinn, Norman

Roddan, Carrol  
 Ryan, Tom  
 Sandall, ———  
 Shepard, Charles  
 Taylor, Gorman  
 Turner, Charles H.  
 Wales, Fred  
 Woods, Elmer



**Newcastle**

Crosthwaite, Bert  
Johnson, Carl  
Kent, I.  
Kolak, Leo  
McCord, Byron T.  
McEwen, F.  
Marley, Archie

May, Elbridge J.  
Michel, Glen  
Mitchell, Grover  
Nelson, Harold A.  
Owens, Otis  
Perry, George  
Peterson, Ray

Pigott, Tom  
Pratt, Tom  
Shannon, Jack  
Smith, Ray  
Towers, Edwin  
Towers, Russell  
Van Riper, E.

**Ophir**

Cooper, John  
Garcia, Joe

Grasser, Albert  
Hansen, J. W.

Hansen, T. W.  
Vicencio, E.

**Penryn**

Bradley, Linton  
Hunter, John

Kayo, Fred

Lardner, Ed.

**Rocklin**

Aho, Louis  
Alexson, Del  
Brenton, James  
Farrell, Tom (in  
Siberia)  
Halonon, E.  
Halonon, Gus  
Halonon, Walter

Hebuck, L.  
Johnson, Victor  
Jordan, Andy  
Kokila, Verner  
Lehtola, Ed.  
Lonergan, John  
Nelson, George  
Pentilla, Lauri

Ponce, Joe  
Purdy, Floyd  
Sandel, Walter  
Sposito, Tony  
Tiita, John  
Tuttle, Eugene  
Waddell, James C.

**Roseville**

Banks, M. H.  
Briggs, Guy E.  
Bristow, Orion  
Cushman, C. A.  
Fairchild, George  
Hayes, Jack  
Hughes, ———

Jennings, Charles  
Michael, Carl  
O'Connor, Theresa  
Preice, Frank  
Sanders, Byron  
Sawtelle, Carl

Skellicorn, Archie  
Stephens, Guy  
Stephens, William R.  
Stevens, Lloyd  
Tate, Hardy  
Woodward, George A.

**Summit**

Heath, Roy  
Hundrop, H. G.

Scheirman, Herman

Smith, Art

**Tahoe**

Dunlap, Jack

**Weimar**

Snook, Cyril H. (in Siberia)

**CASUALTY LIST**

Barnes, Louis, of Forest Hill; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.  
Bobo, Raymond, of Auburn; died of pneumonia.  
Bradway, Clayton W., of Roseville; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.  
Butler, Winfield A., of Roseville; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.  
Byard, Fred D., of Newcastle; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.  
Byxbe, Leon E., of Roseville; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.  
Cooper, Johnny, of Ophir; gassed in action; not fatal.

Cortopassi, Abdenago, of Auburn; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.

Dapper, Charlie, of Auburn; finger shot off.

Del Debbio, Guiseppe, of Auburn; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.

Ferguson, D. M., of Auburn; wounded in action.

Fowler, James, of Lincoln; reported killed in action.

Gonzales, Fidel, of Forest Hill; loss of eye.

Herbert, James O., of Auburn; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.

Johnson, Carl, of Lincoln; wounded in arm.

Langan, Gordon S., of Roseville; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.

Larsen, Edward Andrew, of Loomis; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.

McKeon, Warren A., of Auburn; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.

Michael, Benjamin F., of Auburn; wounded in action.

Nunez, Charles, of Forest Hill; wounded.

Quinliven, Charles, of Auburn; gassed in action; not fatal.

Rollins, Sam, of Colfax; wounded in action.

West, Bert, of Forest Hill; wounded.

Waters, Edward J., of Roseville; died while serving in the armed forces during the World War.

Wilhelm, Clarence, of Auburn; died of pneumonia.

In the above Casualty List, besides the names of Clarence Wilhelm, of the Army, and Raymond Bobo, of the Navy, both of Auburn, who died of pneumonia, and James Fowler, of Lincoln, who was reported killed in action, there are included twelve names taken from the Honor Roll of names of officers and enlisted men from California who lost their lives while serving in the armed forces during the World War, which names were furnished by the War and Navy Departments, at Washington, D. C., to Adjutant-General J. J. Borree, of California, covering the time down to October 26, 1921 (Pub. Doc., published from the Adjutant-General's Office, 1922). Eleven of these are listed on the Honor Roll with the personnel of the Army, and one, Edward Andrew Larsen, with the personnel of the Navy. These twelve, together with the three first above mentioned, make up the Honor Roll of heroes who, from Placer County, made the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country during the World War.

#### HONOR ROLL

Barnes, Louis, U. S. A.....	Forest Hill, Placer County, Cal.
Bobo, Raymond, U. S. N.....	Auburn, Placer County, Cal.
Bradway, Clayton W., U. S. A.....	Roseville, Placer County, Cal.
Butler, Winfield A., U. S. A.....	Roseville, Placer County, Cal.
Byard, Fred D., U. S. A.....	Newcastle, Placer County, Cal.
Byxbe, Leon E., U. S. A.....	Roseville, Placer County, Cal.
Cortopassi, Abdenago, U. S. A.....	Auburn, Placer County, Cal.
Del Debbio, Guiseppe, U. S. A.....	Auburn, Placer County, Cal.
Fowler, James, U. S. A.....	Auburn, Placer County, Cal.
Herbert, James O., U. S. A.....	Auburn, Placer County, Cal.
Langan, Gordon S., U. S. A.....	Roseville, Placer County, Cal.
Larsen, Edward Andrew, U. S. N.....	Loomis, Placer County, Cal.
McKeon, Warren A., U. S. A.....	Auburn, Placer County, Cal.
Waters, Edward J., U. S. A.....	Roseville, Placer County, Cal.
Wilhelm, Clarence, U. S. A.....	Auburn, Placer County, Cal.



LAST PICTURE TAKEN OF THE OLD NEVADA COUNTY PIONEERS

- |   |                   |    |                  |    |                 |    |                   |    |                |
|---|-------------------|----|------------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------------|----|----------------|
| 1 | Wm. S. Byrne, Jr. | 15 | Con Taylor       | 22 | Pat English     | 29 | Wm. Watt          | 36 | Ed. Coleman    |
| 2 | Cal. Clark        | 16 | J. L. Smith      | 23 | Geo. Nelson     | 30 | Dr. S. M. Harris  | 37 | John Coleman   |
| 3 | Henry Scadden     | 17 | Geo. W. Hill     | 24 | W. C. Pope      | 31 | Dr. McCormack     | 38 | Reuben Leech   |
| 4 | A. B. Brady       | 18 | J. P. Stine      | 25 | J. J. Dorsey    | 32 | D. P. Holbrooke   | 39 | Sam Granger    |
| 5 | Thos. Fielding    | 19 | Judge John Sykes | 26 | Geo. Johnson    | 33 | Dr. E. A. Tomkins | 40 | Thos. Othet    |
| 6 | David Watt        | 20 | Dennis Meagher   | 27 | W. K. Spencer   | 34 | E. W. Roberts     | 41 | A. B. Dibble   |
| 7 | B. Gad            | 21 | C. W. Stokes     | 28 | Rufus Shoemaker | 35 | John Johnson      | 42 | Peter Johnston |



# HISTORY OF NEVADA COUNTY

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## INTRODUCTION

The writing of a historical sketch of Nevada County at this date must of necessity involve no little amount of research work; for any truly representative account of its part in the making of California history must tell the story of events that happened, for the most part, beyond the memory of men now living, the story of scenes enacted during the lives of the early pioneers, only a few of whom are lingering with us still to recount again the stirring incidents of the "Days of Forty-nine"; and these few but wait the call that will shortly summon them to their final trek—this time across the great Celestial Plains, to join the pioneer heroes who have gone before. Yet only a few years have passed since we listened with rapt attention to the absorbing tales of Ben Taylor, or to Judge Niles Searls, as he went back again in retrospect over the early Indian trails, depicting for us the thrilling fights with the Indians so vividly that we could almost hear the Indian war-whoop! Few indeed remain to tell at first hand the heroic tale of the Mother Lode country; yet the lives and achievements of these our pioneers, and of their departed comrades, must form the background of our history.

Nevada County's history is filled with the romance of the early days. In Nevada County Fremont fought his way through mountain passes filled with the early winter snows of 1844. In Truckee Pass the first cabin was built and occupied by Moses Schallenger, in 1846. Here, also, the Donner Party was caught in the winter snows, and many of the strong gave up their lives in trying to succor the weak. The days and weeks of suffering, the lack of food, the almost superhuman efforts of the rescuers of that ill-fated band, these will ever mark this ground as one of Nevada County's hallowed spots.

The poet John R. Ridge mined in Nevada County and later was editor of one of our early newspapers, the Herald. Mark Twain and Joaquin Miller, then unknown to fame, were among our noted guests. Bret Harte here lived, and saw in *Rough and Ready* a poet's dream. His early writings on some of Nevada County's historic spots are literary marvels.

The commonplace is nowhere found in Nevada County history. We are surrounded on every hand by scenes where history was made. Here stands Gold Mountain, where gold was first discovered in quartz, and just below is the site of the first successful quartz mill in all California. The mountain trails made by the hardy pioneers who in the fifties carried their packs of pick and pan and shovel on their backs and patiently panned each succeeding gulch, to find at last the ever elusive gold, still wind their sinuous way over all the surrounding hills—a network of trails to little mountain towns, that in their day were busy centers of golden wealth and fascinating romance.

In the preparation of this history, recognized authorities have been consulted and freely quoted, especially in matters pertaining to the early days. Among these the accurate and well-written histories and directories of Brown and Dallison (1856), H. B. Thompson (1861), William S. Byrne (1865), Edwin F. Bean (1867), and Thompson and West (1880), have been particularly helpful. The government reports of J. Ross Browne & Whitney (1867), experts who thoroughly understood mining in all its phases, together with the publications of the United States Geological Survey, and especially the reports of 1896, compiled by Waldemar Lindgren, and also "The Gold-Quartz Veins of the Nevada City and Grass Valley Districts" by the same author, have been of incalculable value in writing up the sketches of the Nevada County mines and minerals. These standard authorities, with original manuscripts now in the collection of the author, have been the sources of information to which he has had most frequent and most helpful recourse during the progress of his work.

In the publication of this History of Nevada County, both the writer and the publisher have had occasion to realize the magnitude of the task. In the collection of material and the determination of subjects to be treated, it has been the author's aim, in view of the necessary limitations of space, to select from the mass of available matter only such topics as seem of evident interest, and to give to the more important of these a place of special prominence. In particular, he has endeavored to give due recognition, as far as possible, to the heroic personages and epochal events of the early pioneer days. At the same time, it has been his purpose to portray in sufficient detail the modern trend and triumphs of industrial and economic development, and present a well-rounded and accurate history of the county down to the present date.

It is with pleasure that we acknowledge manuscripts and personal favors from the following ladies and gentlemen: A. L. Wisker, H. I. Graser, Mrs. Ella M. Austin, J. E. Taylor, J. C. Tyrrell, and my assistant, Miss Zelma Reid.

M. J. BROCK.

Grass Valley, California, September 20, 1924.

## CHAPTER I

## THE DONNER PARTY

Three miles from Truckee, and resting in the green lap of the Sierras, lies one of the loveliest sheets of water on the Pacific Coast. Tall mountain peaks are reflected in its clear waters, revealing a picture of rare beauty and quiet peace. Yet this peaceful scene was the amphitheatre of the most tragic event in the annals of early California. The Donner Party was organized in Sangamon County, Ill., by George and Jacob Donner and James F. Reed in the spring of 1846. It set out from Springfield, Ill., and by the first week in May had reached Independence, Mo., where the party was increased until the train numbered about two or three hundred wagons. The Donner family numbered sixteen; the Reed family seven; the Graves family, twelve; the Murphy family, thirteen. These were the principal families of the Donner Party proper. At Independence provisions were laid in for the trip, and the line of journey was taken up. In the few early glimpses we have of the journey, features of but little interest present themselves, beyond the ordinary experiences of pioneer life. A letter from Mrs. George Donner, written near the junction of the North and South Platte, dated June 16, 1846, reports a favorable journey of 450 miles from Independence, Mo., with no forebodings of the terrible disasters so soon to burst upon them. At Fort Laramie a portion of the party celebrated the Fourth of July. Thereafter the train passed, unmolested, upon its journey. George Donner was elected captain of the train at the Little Sandy River, on the 20th of July, 1846, from which act it took the name "Donner Party."

At Fort Bridger, then a mere trading post, the fatal choice was made of the route that led to such fearful disaster and tragic death. A new route, via Salt Lake, known as Hastings' Cut-off, was recommended to the party as shortening the distance by 300 miles. After due deliberation, the Donner Party, of eighty-seven souls (three having died), were induced to separate from the larger portion of the train (which afterwards arrived in California safely) and commenced their journey by way of the Hastings Cut-off. They reached Weber River, near the head of the cañon, in safety. From this point, in their journey to Salt Lake, almost insurmountable difficulties were encountered; and instead of reaching Salt Lake in one week, as anticipated, over thirty days of perilous travel were consumed in making the trip—most precious time, in view of the dangers imminent in the rapidly approaching storms of winter. The story of their trials and sufferings, in their journey to the fatal camp at Donner Lake, is harrowing in the extreme. Nature and stern Necessity seemed arrayed against them. On the 19th of October, near the present site of Wadsworth, Nev., the destitute company was happily reprovisioned by C. T. Stanton, and furnished with food and mules, together with two Indian vaqueros, by Captain Sutter, without compensation.

At the present site of Reno it was concluded to rest. Three or four days' time was lost. This was the fatal decision. The storm clouds were already brewing upon the mountains, only a few miles distant. The ascent



was ominous. Thick and thicker grew the clouds, outstripping in threatening battalions the now eager feet of the alarmed emigrants, until, at Prosser Creek, three miles below Truckee, on October 28, 1846—a month earlier than usual—the storm set in, and they found themselves in six inches of newly fallen snow. On the summit it was already from two to five feet deep. The party, in much confusion, finally reached Donner Lake in disordered fragments. Frequent and desperate attempts were made to cross the mountain-tops; but at last, baffled and despairing, they returned to camp at the lake.

The storm now descended in all its pitiless fury upon the ill-fated emigrants. Its dreadful import was well understood, as laden with omens of suffering and death. With slight interruptions, the storm continued for several days. The animals were literally buried alive and frozen in the drifts. Meat was hastily prepared from their frozen carcasses, and cabins were rudely built. One, the Schallenberger cabin, erected in November, 1844, was already standing, about a quarter of a mile below the lake. This the Breen family appropriated. The Murphys erected one 300 yards from the lake, marked by a large stone twelve feet high. The Graves family built theirs near Donner Creek, three-quarters of a mile below the lake. These three formed the apexes of a triangle, with the Breen and Murphy cabins distant from each other about 150 yards. The Donner brothers, with their families, hastily constructed a brush shed in Alder Creek Valley, six or seven miles from the lake.

Their provisions were speedily consumed, and starvation, with all its grim attendant horrors, stared the poor emigrants in the face. Day by day, with aching hearts and paralyzed energies, they waited, amid the beating storms of the Sierras, the dread revelation of the morrow, "hoping against hope" for some welcome sign.

On the sixteenth day of December, 1846, a party of seventeen were enrolled to attempt the hazardous journey over the mountains, to press into the valley beyond for relief. Two returned and the remaining fifteen pressed on, including Mary Graves and her sister, Mrs. Sarah Fosdick, and several other women, the heroic C. T. Stanton and the noble F. W. Graves (who left his wife and seven children at the Lakes to await his return in vain) being the leaders. This was the "Forlorn Hope Party," over whose dreadful sufferings and disaster we must throw a veil. A detailed account of this party is given by the graphic pen of C. F. McGlashan, and was lately published in book form from the press of Crowley & McGlashan, proprietors of the *Truckee Republican*; to this we take pleasure in referring the reader. Death in its most awful form reduced the wretched company to seven—two men and five women—when suddenly tracks were discovered imprinted in the snow. "Can any one imagine," said Mary Graves in her recital, "the joy these footprints gave us? We ran as fast as our strength would carry us." Turning a sharp point, they suddenly came upon an Indian rancheria. The acorn bread offered them by the kind and awe-stricken savages was eagerly devoured. But they pressed on with their Indian guides, only to repeat their dreadful sufferings, until at last, one evening about the last of January, Mr. Eddy, with his Indian guide, preceding the party fifteen miles, reached Johnson's Ranch, on Bear River, the first settlement on the western slope of the Sierras, whence relief was

sent back as soon as possible, and the remaining six survivors were brought in next day. It had been thirty-two days since they left Donner Lake. No tongue can tell, no pen portray, the awful suffering, the terrible, appalling straits, as well as the noble deeds of heroism, that characterize this march of death. The eternal mountains, whose granite faces bore witness to their sufferings, are fit monuments to mark the last resting-place of Charles T. Stanton, that cultured, heroic soul, who groped his way through the blinding snow of the Sierras to immortality. The divinest encomium—"He gave his life as a ransom for many"—is his epitaph, foreshadowed in his own noble words, "I will bring aid to these famished people or lay down my life."

Nothing could be done, in the meantime, for the relief of the sufferers at Donner Lake, without securing help from Fort Sutter, which was speedily accomplished by John Rhodes. In a week, six men, fully provisioned, with Capt. Reasin P. Tucker at their head, reached Johnson's Ranch; and in ten or twelve days' time, with provisions, mules, etc., the first relief party started for the scene at Donner Lake. It was a fearful undertaking; but on the morning of the 19th of February, 1847, the above party began the descent of the gorge leading to Donner Lake.

We have purposely thrown a veil over the dreadful sufferings of the stricken band left in their wretched hovels at Donner Lake. Reduced to the verge of starvation, many died (including numerous children, seven of whom were nursing babies) who, in this dreadful state of necessity, were summarily disposed of. Raw-hides moccasins, strings, etc., were eaten. But relief was now close at hand for the poor, stricken sufferers. On the evening of the 19th of February, 1847, the stillness of death that had settled upon the scene was broken by prolonged shouts. In an instant the painfully sensitive ears of the despairing watchers caught the welcome sound. Captain Tucker, with his relief party, had at last arrived upon the scene. Every face was bathed in tears; and the strongest men of the relief party, melted at the appalling sight, sat down and wept with the rest.

But time was precious, as storms were imminent. The return party was quickly gathered. Twenty-three members started, among them several women and children. Of this number two were compelled to return, and three perished on the journey. Many hardships and privations were experienced, and their provisions were soon entirely exhausted. Death once more stared them in the face, and despair settled upon them. But assistance was near at hand. James F. Reed, who had preceded the Donner family by some months, suddenly appeared with the second relief party, on the 25th of February, 1847. The joy of the meeting was indescribable, especially between the family and long-absent father. Reprovisioned, the party pressed on, and gained their destination after severe suffering, with eighteen members, only three having perished.

Reed continued his journey to the cabins at Donner Lake. There the scene was simply indescribable; starvation and disease were fast claiming their victims. On March 1st (according to Green's diary) Reed and his party arrived at the camp. Proceeding directly to his cabin, he was espied by his little daughter (who, with her sister, was carried back by the previous party) and immediately recognized with a cry of joy.

Provisions were carefully dealt out to the famishing people, and immediate steps were taken for the return. Seventeen comprised this party.

Half-starved and completely exhausted, they were compelled to camp in the midst of a furious storm, in which Mr. Reed barely escaped with his life. This was "Starved Camp," and from this point Mr. Reed, with his two little children and another person, struggled ahead to obtain hasty relief if possible.

On the second day after leaving Starved Camp, Mr. Reed and his three companions were overtaken by Cady and Stone, and on the night of the third day they reached Woodworth's Camp, at Bear Valley, in safety.

The horrors of Starved Camp beggar all descriptions—indeed, require none. The third relief party, however, composed of John Stark, Howard Oakley, and Charles Stone, were nearing the rescue, while W. E. Foster and W. H. Eddy (rescued by a former party) were bent on the same mission. These, with Hiram Miller, set out from Woodworth's camp on the following morning after Reed's arrival. The eleven were duly reached, but were found in a starving condition, and nine of the eleven were unable to walk. By the noble resolution and Herculean efforts of John Stark, a part of the number were borne and urged onward to their destination, though the other portion were compelled to remain and await another relief party.

When the third relief party, under Foster and Eddy, arrived at Donner Lake, the sole survivors at Alder Creek were George Donner, the captain of the company, and his heroic and faithful wife, whose devotion to her dying husband caused her own death during the last and fearful days of waiting for the fourth party of relief. George Donner knew he was dying, and urged his wife to save her life and go with her little ones, with the third relief party, but she refused. Nothing was more heart-rending than her sad parting with her beloved little ones, who wound their childish arms around her neck and besought her with mingled tears and kisses to join them. But duty prevailed over affection, and she retraced the weary distance—to die with him whom she had promised to love and honor to the end. Such scenes of anguish are seldom witnessed on this sorrowing earth, and such acts of triumphant devotion are among her most golden deeds. The snowy cerements of Donner Lake enshrouded in its stilly whiteness no purer life, no nobler heart, than Mrs. George Donner's.

The darker details of the terrible recitals that close this awful tragedy we willingly omit. The third relief party rescued four of the five last survivors; the fourth and last relief party rescued the last survivor, Lewis Keseberg, on the 7th of April, 1847. Ninety names are given as members of the Donner Party. Of these, forty-two perished, of whom six did not live to reach the mountains; and forty-eight survived.

Thus ends this narrative of horrors without a parallel in the annals of American History, of appalling disasters, fearful sufferings, heroic fortitude, self-denial and sacrificial heroism.



## CHAPTER II

## NEVADA COUNTY

## ORGANIZATION AND EARLY HISTORY OF COUNTY

In the following account of the early history of the mining settlements in Nevada County, we shall quote freely from contemporaneous authorities. Conditions as they existed in the early fifties are portrayed below.

"The County of Nevada was organized by an act of the legislature, approved May 18, 1851. Before that time it had been a part of Yuba County, but the growth of population and business, and the distance of the courts for the trial of important criminal and civil business, prompted the citizens of this part of Yuba County to move in the legislature for a separate county organization. The application was successful. Henry Miller, J. N. Turner, J. R. Crandall, J. S. Allen, and Amos T. Laird, of Nevada, were appointed by the act in question to designate election precincts, appoint inspectors of election, receive returns, and issue certificates of election. The election of the first officers of the county took place on the fourth Monday of May, 1851, and T. H. Caswell was chosen county judge; J. R. McConnell, district attorney; Theodore Miller, county clerk; John Gallagher, sheriff; C. Marsh, county surveyor; T. G. Williams, assessor; and H. C. Hodge, treasurer. The vote of the county cast at that election was about 2900.

"The very earliest settlement of which we can obtain a trace in the territory now known as Nevada County, was made in the summer of 1848, at a place known as Rose's Corral, between . . . the Anthony Hoase and Bridgeport. A man named Rose here built an adobe house, in which he traded with the Indians of the neighborhood, and a corral. The spot is now [1855] in ruins, and has been but little used since, the location not being valuable for the purposes of trade, as the county became more fully developed, and no mines having been discovered in the vicinity. Rose also gave his name to a bar on the Yuba. Early in the spring of 1849 a company of Oregonians—old mountaineers, known as Greenwood & Company, in which were also some of Stephenson's regiment—followed up the South Yuba. They creviced for gold from what is now called Illinois Bar up to Washington. Some emigrants from Indiana, who arrived in 1848 at Sacramento, followed in their trail, and worked along the river steadily and with much success, with rockers. In the fall of 1849 they stopped at Washington. Greenwood & Company stopped at Jefferson, which place was then known as Greenwood's Camp; and Washington, which was known as the Indiana Boys' Camp. The winter was very severe, and the snow fell to a great depth, so that little mining could be done till spring.

"In August, 1849, an Oregon trader by the name of Findley commenced a store near Bear River, near what is now [1855] known as Storms' Ranch, on the old emigrant trail, to trade with the emigrants. Findley was an old mountaineer, inured to hardships, and had three times crossed the plains to Oregon. . . . Findley sold out his establishment to one Brooks, by whose name it is at present known. In September, 1849, David Boyyer established himself on the South Yuba, near Jones's Crossing, for the purpose of trading with the Indians, and moved in October of the same year to White Oak Springs. The only places in the county that date back as

far as 1849, that are at present [1855] of importance, are Nevada City, Rough and Ready, Washington, and Jefferson.

"As late as August, 1850, Washington was the highest point on the South Yuba at which gold had been discovered, and a large population centered in that place and at Jefferson, giving to these points an air of importance that has never been regained. Washington, at the September election, 1855, cast 183 votes, and Jefferson fifty-three. In August, 1850, the miners at that part of the South Yuba numbered fully 1000. They had remained there since the spring, or had gathered in since, waiting for the water to fall, to turn the river, and prospect their claims. Dams and canals were constructed at a prodigious expense in those days. The success of working in the banks gave encouragement for these undertakings; but when the river was drained, the unsatisfactory result at once depopulated the neighborhood."

### Early Ditches of the County

"One of the most important agents in developing the resources of the county has been the water introduced from natural streams by means of ditches. During a large part of the year the business of the region must utterly fail were it not for these artificial streams, that compensate in a great measure for the drought of the summer season, and enable the miner to pursue his calling. The ditching operations have been generally so profitable to the projectors, and so indispensable to the mining interests, that they now net nearly the whole county. Wherever good diggings are opened, some enterprising men cast about for a supply of water, and spare no labor to conquer the many obstacles which are presented by a rough, thinly settled country.

"In March, 1850, the first enterprise of this kind was undertaken, but upon a small scale. It brought water from Mosquito Creek, a distance of a mile and a half, to Old Cayote Hill. Another ditch, in May, 1850, took water from Little Deer Creek to Phelps' Hill, a short distance.

"The first enterprise of this kind upon a large scale was unsuccessful. It was started in August, 1850, by a man named Moore, and was designed to take water from Deer Creek, just above Nevada, to Rough and Ready. Moore dug but one mile of his ditch, and was generally accounted crazy for his pains. But the enterprise was taken up in the following January by Messrs. A. L. and B. O. Williams, who succeeded in getting the water through in the following April, a distance of thirteen miles, and made a great deal of money in working diggings in Randolph Flat with the water.

"In September, 1850, Messrs. John and Thomas Dunn, C. Carrol and C. Marsh projected the Rock Creek Ditch, taking water from Rock Creek to Nevada, a distance of nine miles, and got the water onto the Cayote Hills in December of the same year. This was the first large ditch in successful operation in the county, and produced great results. Before that time the pay dirt taken from the Cayote lead had all to be hauled in carts to Deer Creek, at the foot of the town, at great expense; and piles of dirt had been left near the shafts on the hills, as useless, because it would not pay to be hauled for washing. These piles of dirt now became valuable, as the water flowed by them, and thousands of dollars were washed out of them. Many persons made their 'piles' by 'jumping' the piles of dirt that had been left as useless, the owners in many cases having gone to the other States well laden with the first produce of the lead. Cayote claims that before could not be worked to advantage, also became valuable; sluice-washing gradually came into use, and the water flowing from the hills where it was first used, down into the ravines, gave opportunity for work where before it could only be done in winter.

"In November, 1850, two rival companies began to construct ditches to convey the water of Deer Creek to Nevada. The Deer Creek Water Company began their ditch at the upper end, at the creek; the Cayote Water Company began at the end next the town. After the completion of the ditches, the companies were involved in continual lawsuits as to the priority of rights, to avoid which they consolidated in the fall of 1851.

"In March, 1851, Messrs. Thomas & Company started the Deer Creek Mining Company's ditch, leading from Deer Creek to Gold Flat, fifteen miles in length, and completed it in one year.

"The Newtown Ditch was constructed in 1851 by Messrs. Dickenson, Newton and others, who took the water from Deer Creek and conveyed it five miles to Newtown.

"The Tri-Union, formerly called the 'Rifle-Box' Ditch, was started in April, 1851, by Messrs. Montgomery, Mason and others, and takes water to Sucker Flat, in Yuba County, a distance of fifteen miles.

"The Shady Creek Ditch was commenced by Eddy & Company, in July, 1851, and runs from Shady Creek to Sweetland's and French Corral, twelve miles.

"The Grizzly Ditch was commenced in November, 1851, by Messrs. Pettiborn, Marsh and Stuart, and runs from Bloody Run and Grizzly Cañon to Cherokee and San Juan; and in all its extensions it is forty-five miles in length.

"The Little York Ditch was started in February, 1852, by Gen. A. M. Winn, Captain Chapman and others, and runs from Bear River, at Bear Valley, to Little York, a distance of eighteen miles.

"The Walloupa Ditch was commenced in July, 1852, by Messrs. Churchman, Coryell, Marsh, Dunn, McIntyre and McConnell, from Steep Hollow to Walloupa and Red Dog, a distance of fifteen miles. It was finished in 1855.

"Poorman's Creek Ditch was commenced in 1853 by Berryman and others, running from Poorman's Creek to Orleans and Moore's Flat.

"Spring Creek and Humbug Cañon Ditch was commenced in 1853 by Messrs. Marsh, Tisdale and Rochford, to take water to Montezuma Hill.

"The Memphis Race was commenced in 1853 by Dr. James Weaver, to take water from the Middle Yuba to Eureka. This ditch is not yet [1855] finished and is very large.

"In 1853, Messrs. Spencer, Rich and Fordyce commenced a ditch from Deer Creek to Nevada, a distance of twenty miles, which was completed in 1854.

"The Middle Yuba Canal Company's ditch, commenced by Hoit & Company in 1854, was designed to take the waters of Grizzly Cañon to San Juan, Sebastopol, etc. Finding the supply of water to be insufficient, the company increased their capital, enlarged the ditch, and are now extending it to the Middle Yuba. It will probably be completed in the spring of 1856.

"The Miners' Ditch runs from the Middle Yuba to Snow Point, and to Orleans, Moore's and Woolsey's Flats, and was commenced in the spring of 1855. It is a very large ditch, conducting water over a very difficult route, and is as remarkable for the energy displayed in its construction, as for the great difficulties of the undertaking. Mr. James Cregan is the principal director in the enterprise. The ditch is probably finished as this work goes to press [1855].

"The Rock Creek, Deer Creek & South Yuba Water Company, a company formed by the consolidation of all the early Nevada water companies, are now [1855] constructing a ditch from the South Yuba to the head of Deer Creek, and to Alpha and Omega—the most stupendous ditch operation in the State. They have blasted through a bluff of solid granite for over



a mile, on the South Yuba, the cliff in some places being eighty feet in height, and the shelf formed fifteen feet in width. They are also cutting a tunnel through the Deer Creek and Steep Hollow ridge, 3100 feet in length, 204 feet from the summit."

The leading mining ditches in 1867, according to J. Ross Browne, were:

Name	Source	Miles in length	Cost
Buckman & Curran's..	Steep Hollow.....	13	20,000
Williams .....	Steep Hollow.....	16	40,000
Empire Co.....	Shady Creek .....	13	50,000
Eureka Lake & Yuba Canal Co.....	Middle and South Yuba .....	200	1,500,000
Excelsior Canal Co....	South Yuba and Deer Creek.....	69	.....
Gardner's .....	Bear River.....	22	30,000
Nevada Water Co....	Shady Creek .....	13	40,000
Remington Hill.....	Steep Hollow.....	16	40,000
Sargent & Jacobs.....	Greenhorn Creek .....	56	30,500
South Yuba Canal Co.	South Yuba .....	200	1,500,000
Stehr's .....	Greenhorn Creek .....	4	4,500
Union .....	Greenhorn Creek .....	5	12,000
Omega .....	South Yuba .....	12	100,000
Diamond Creek.....	Diamond Creek.....	7	8,000
Steep Hollow.....	Steep Hollow.....	10	25,000

At this time the total length of ditches was 850 miles, and the cost of construction \$4,250,000. There were two great, leading systems of ditches, with branches reaching out in many directions, as well as a number of lesser but still extensive canals belonging to the various large mining companies operating in the county. The two leading canals belonged to the Eureka Lake & Yuba Canal Company and the South Yuba Canal Company, the former supplying water to the ridge between the Middle and South Yuba and the latter to that portion of the county lying below the South Yuba.

The leading ditches of Nevada County in 1880 were:

Name of company	Miles	Capacity, inches	Reservoirs	Cost
Eureka Lake & Yuba Canal Co.	219	8,800	4	\$1,500,000
North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Co.....	43	3,000	..	700,000
Milton Mining & Water Co....	80	2,800	1	670,000
Excelsior Water & Mining Co.	150	5,000	..	1,200,000
Blue Tent Mining & Water Co.	30	5,000	..	160,000
Omega Ditch Co.....	20	3,000	..	120,000
South Yuba Canal Co.....	275	7,500	5	2,000,000
Liberty Hill Consolidated Mining Co.....	48	4,500	..	75,000
Sargent and Jacobs.....	20	1,500	..	60,000

There were quite a number of lesser ditches running to claims in various parts of the county, which would bring the total length up to 1000 miles and the cost of construction to the enormous total of \$7,000,000.

#### AN ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY MINING SETTLEMENTS

The gradual and fluctuating development of the county may be shown by referring to the origin of the various towns that sprang up in different years. The only purpose of the settlements at first was mining, though advantages for trade have since been developed and have given vitality to

some towns after profitable mining had ceased in their immediate neighborhood. In giving the data on early-day conditions in these settlements, we shall quote freely from contemporaneous sources. Conditions described in the quoted matter are here also as of the early fifties.

"Newtown was the earliest settlement in 1850, and was first called 'Sailors' Flat,' from the fact that the earliest discoverers of gold in its neighborhood were a company of tars. It never reached to any considerable importance, and is now [1855] nearly deserted. The vote of this place in September, 1855, numbered 53.

"Kentucky Flat dates back to 1850, and was first mined by some settlers from Kentucky. Several valuable quartz leads have been discovered in the neighborhood, and the diggings have been worked with remarkable profit. There was no precinct at this place at the last election [1855].

"Eureka, or Graniteville, is twenty-six miles from Nevada, in Eureka Township, on Poorman's Creek, between the South and Middle Yuba. Mining was first done there in the spring of 1850, in the ravines. The deep diggings were opened in 1851. The place is badly supplied with water, except in winter. In summer the population is small, but in winter, it grows to 600 or 1000. Water is expected from the Memphis Race in a few months, when the business of the place will materially change for the better. Vote in September, 230."

Eureka at the present time is the terminus of the stage line, and the last mountain town where campers and miners can outfit for the higher mountains. It contains a store, two hotels and one livery stable. Surrounding the town are a number of well-defined and promising quartz veins that each year show better value as developing proceeds. The ditch-tenders and surrounding miners still give Eureka almost a setting of the early days.

"Woolsey's Flat and Snow Point are benches or flats in a line with Moore's and Orleans Flats, and date back to 1853. They are located near valuable hill diggings and are growing encouragingly, especially the first-named. Vote of Woolsey's, 55."

Woolsey's Flat and Snow Point have been without a store or postoffice for thirty years.

"French Corral derives its name from an old station erected there in 1849. The first mining was in a rich ravine, early in 1852. The town was commenced in the spring of 1852. On the 8th of July, 1853, there were seventy houses in the place, fifty of which were destroyed by fire. Little progress was made in building again till May, 1854, when another fire burned the portion of the town that had escaped the previous one. The town has been rebuilt, and is again beginning to prosper. Vote in September, 90.

"Sweetland's . . . was much noted at an early day as a trading post on the ridge. It was located in the summer of 1850 by H. P. Sweetland. There are some very good diggings in its immediate vicinity, but not sufficient to cause the construction of a town. Vote in September, 106.

"Cherokee, in Bridgeport Township, took its name from a little stockade hut, built by some Cherokee Indians, who mined there in 1850. The first house built by white men was erected in the winter of 1851 by Crego and Utter. Miners slowly gathered in after this, but the town was not of much importance till June, 1852, when the Grizzly Ditch Company introduced the waters of Bloody Run and Grizzly Cañon. Cherokee then became of considerable importance, and is now a thriving village, with several good hotels. Vote in September, 295."

Cherokee or Tyler post office at the present time has but one store; and the people live principally by farming, very little active mining being carried on here.

"Little York . . . sprang up in the spring of 1852. It is situated about twelve miles southwest of Nevada, in Little York Township, on the ridge dividing Bear River from Steep Hollow, and is on an elevation of about 600 feet above Bear River. It derived its importance from a lead of gravel running through the hill, richly impregnated with gold. An immense excitement accompanied its first discovery. The lead was discovered by its being intersected by a ravine, forming a deep chasm in its descent to Bear River, from which it was traced into the hill, about 100 feet lower than the ground on which the town stands. The lead was opened in June, 1852, in a dozen places within a distance of a mile, and miners made \$20 per day to the hand, whenever water could be had. The diggings about Little York, at the present day, are sufficient to keep many miners at work, and the merchants enjoy a considerable trade with miners farther back in the hills. The York Mining Company's ditch supplies the neighborhood with water. Vote in September, 66."

At the present time the town of Little York is but a memory, and no large developing work is being carried on there.

"Moore's Flat, or Clinton, is situated in Eureka Township. It was first occupied by H. M. Moore, in 1852. He drove his cattle down onto the bench or flat, after his trip across the plains, and shortly after built a house and store, and engaged in mining. The population slowly increased, as some small ditches were constructed from Poorman's Creek, etc., partially supplying the miners with water. Vote in September, 117."

Moore's Flat, from a town of three hotels, a bank and three stores, in 1890, has dwindled until it is but a name, there being at the present time only one family living in Moore's Flat proper.

"At Orleans Flat, two miles beyond Moore's Flat, the mines were discovered in 1852; but the town did not grow much till the following year, when water was brought from Poorman's Creek. It is now one of the handsomest and liveliest towns in the county. Vote in September, 223."

Orleans Flat and Moore's Flat are two of the early-day mining towns that depended on hydraulic mining. Now not one house remains of the original Orleans Flat.

"Alpha . . . was first settled in the fall of 1852. The diggings are worked by hydraulic hose, all hill diggings. It is imperfectly supplied with water, except in winter, when some small ditches give employment to many miners. In the summer it is nearly deserted, and must be until some large ditch introduces the waters of the South Yuba. The vote in September, 1855, was 59.

"Omega resembles Alpha in many respects, and is a mile and a half distant from it by a rough trail. Ravine diggings were first worked here in 1851, and the hill diggings were opened in 1852. It is located on a section of a rich gold-producing ridge, which must ultimately be of great importance. Vote in September, 58."

Alpha and Omega have long since passed into oblivion, save as a memory of the thriving settlements of the early fifties and sixties.

"Red Dog, or Brooklyn, . . . situated nine miles from Nevada, in Little York Township, was prospected in the fall of 1851 by J. Perkins, who discovered extremely rich hill diggings, paying from the surface down. The Whiteside diggings were next discovered. A great rush was made to the place, a town was laid off, and five hotels, with numerous other buildings,



were erected. In June, 1853, the water wholly gave out, and the place was nearly deserted. A better supply of water is now had by means of ditches, and better prospects for the place are opening. The town was named for a drunken old man with long red hair. Ineffectual efforts have since been made to change it to Brooklyn. Vote in September, 98."

Red Dog passed away with the boom of the early sixties, and at the present time contains neither store nor dwelling to show that it ever existed.

"Walloupa . . . is situated about ten miles in an easterly direction from Nevada, in Little York Township. The mines that gave birth to Walloupa were discovered in the summer of 1852. It received its name from an old Indian of Wemeh's tribe, whose name was probably a corruption of Guadalupe, a patron saint of the Mexicans. It was believed that the hills in the vicinity were possessed of great mineral riches, and the Chalk Bluff Company was formed to bring in the waters of Steep Hollow Creek. Upon the assurance that there would be an abundant supply of water without any unnecessary delay, miners flocked into the settlement, and Walloupa grew to a place of second-rate importance in the county. Trouble among the water company, and want of funds, prevented the bringing in of water, and in 1853 Walloupa starved to death. By the effects of law, poverty and envy, the stock in the company passed into the hands of James Churchman and three others; and in October, 1854, they commenced operation in real earnest. In January, 1855, they had the ditch so far completed as to promise a good supply of water. Since that time, Walloupa has been gradually resuscitating. Good buildings have been erected the past year, and the believed richness of the hills is being realized. The vote last September was 55."

Walloupa was one of the boom towns of the early fifties, and contains no landmark by which its site might be identified.

"San Juan.—The diggings of this thriving little town, in Bridgeport Township, were discovered in January, 1853, by Nathaniel Harrison. The Grizzly Ditch Company immediately extended a branch ditch to the place, by which the mines were prospected and opened, and miners found profitable employment for a few months in each year. A few trading houses and hotels were built, but the place did not flourish till the spring of 1854, when a large ditch, called the Middle Yuba Canal, gave promise of an abundant supply of water. Population flowed in, and the town increased greatly in size. An extremely rich country has been developed, and the coming year San Juan will give profitable employment to a large population. The vote in September was 120."

San Juan at the present time is served by a store and post office, and a good hotel. Although placer mining is almost a thing of the past, quartz mining is coming to the front, with good prospects for again building up San Juan.

### Nevada City

"Nevada City is the largest and most prosperous town in Nevada County, and is not excelled by any other mining town in the State. From its location it has command of the trade of a very large portion of the upper country, and will be a formidable rival to Marysville if a railroad is ever constructed from Sacramento, or the accumulation of sand in the river, now navigable to Marysville, prevents vessels from reaching that point.

"The earliest settlers in this place were Capt. John Pennington, Thomas Cross and William McCaig, who prospected in Gold Run in September, 1849, and built a cabin there. In October of the same year, Dr. A. B. Caldwell built a log store on Nevada Street, back of Main Street ravine, and

from this circumstance the place was known, till long after, as 'Caldwell's Upper Store.' Dr. Caldwell had previously built a store at Beckville, four miles down the creek. In October a man named Stamps brought his wife and several children here, and built a cabin on the forks of the ravine back of Cayote Street. His wife was the first lady that graced this rough part of creation with her presence.

"The first building on Broad Street dates back to the last of September, 1849, and was built by John Truesdale, just back of the lot where the Hotel de Paris now stands. In the spring of 1850, Truex and Blackman built a log store on the spot where W. A. Potter's handsome brick building now stands, on Main Street. Robert Gordon, about the same time, built a log store on the lot where Lachman's building now is on Commercial Street. The first board building in Nevada was built by Madame Penn in the spring of 1850, on the spot where the Empire now stands, near the foot of Main Street.

"The first hotel opened in Nevada was opened by Womack and Kenzie early in the spring of 1850, on the spot now occupied by Espenscheid's brick building. In April, 1850, the Nevada Hotel, on the site of the present Oriental, was built by J. N. Turner, of rifted pine boards; and what is illustrating the immense size to which the heretofore unmolested tenants of the forests hereabouts had attained, the whole house—thirty-eight feet front and forty-eight in depth—all the rafters, beams, floors, etc., were taken out of one tree. The house opened on the first day of May with forty boarders. The moderate price of board and lodging in these days was \$25 per week. The winter of 1849-1850 was of a very severe nature, and the transportation of goods from below was very difficult. In March, 1850, the snow was ten feet deep on the banks of Deer Creek—three times the depth it has ever since attained. Goods of all kinds sold at exorbitant rates. We instance a few of the staples of those days: Fresh beef and pork sold at 80 cents per pound; molasses, \$7.50 per gallon; flour at 44 cents; potatoes, 75 cents; onions, \$1.50; calf boots, \$20; stout boots, from \$30 to \$40; long-handled shovels, \$16. The only kinds of medicines in the pharmacopoeia of the physicians of those days were calomel, laudanum and opium, which were administered for all diseases and wounds, with little respect to symptoms.

"The first great mail arrived at Sacramento in December, 1849, and an express was immediately started by some brothers named Bowers, who charged the moderate rate of \$2.50 for conveying letters, and \$1 for papers. This was the first express started from Nevada, and remained in operation till superseded by the larger expresses from below. The news of the great mail having arrived below spread through the mines and created an immense excitement. It was the first visible token of a real union between the Atlantic States and these wilds of the Pacific, and thousands were gladdened by intelligence of home and friends, separated by thousands of miles of desert and ocean.

"An important element in the present business of this county is supplied by the sawmills that are erected wherever growing settlements create a demand for lumber. The importance of this business may be judged of from the fact that there are now eleven sawmills in prosperous operation within a circuit of two miles around the city. The first sawmill commenced in Nevada was on Deer Creek, just above the town, in August, 1850, and was built by Lewis & Son, with a water-wheel. Shortly after, one Moore erected a steam sawmill on Little Deer Creek, now known as Hirst's Mill, and in this mill the first lumber in the place was sawed. In Holt's mill, four miles below Grass Valley, afterwards burnt by the Indians, lumber was sawed as early as the 3d of May, 1850, and the first in the county.

"The name of 'Nevada' was given to this settlement in March, 1850, on the occasion of an election of the alcalde. A murder committed in the neighborhood, and several other depredations, excited public attention, and the residents concluded that, to prevent such occurrences, it was necessary that some authority to punish crime should be lodged in the hands of an officer. Early in March, therefore, an impromptu election was held, at which about 250 votes were cast. Captain Woods, Colonel Lamb, and O. P. Blackman were judges of the election, and Mr. Stamps was declared duly elected. He held the office for two months, until the election of Olney as justice of the peace, at an election in May, appointed by the authorities of the county, and used to dispense justice in civil and criminal matters with more regard to equity than jurisdiction or precedent. At noon the judges of election and others adjourned to dinner at Womack & Kenzie's cloth hotel at the present corner of Commercial and Main Streets; and champagne being freely circulated, it was proposed that the names by which these diggings had heretofore been known—viz., 'Caldwell's Upper Store,' and 'Deer Creek Dry Diggings'—be dropped, and a new and more euphonious name adopted. It was finally agreed that each person present should write on a slip of paper the name he would suggest, and the collected names be referred to a committee of the whole for selection of the best. A great many names were written, and among others 'Nevada,' by O. P. Blackman, which was immediately, on being read, adopted by the meeting, *nem. con.* Thus Nevada was named.

"The population of Nevada continued steadily to increase during the year 1850, and several hundred stores, dwellings, hotels, etc., were erected, besides a vast amount of cabins put up by miners in the vicinity. A vast impetus was given to the place in May by the discovery of the Cayote lead to the northeast of the town. Some miners working in the ravine now known as 'Old Cayote Ravine' discovered that the lead did not give out as usual, as they worked into the banks, but increased in richness. They worked as far as the skill of those days enabled them to, into the bank, and then went beyond and sunk a shaft down to the bed-rock, getting a lead that set the neighborhood wild with excitement. The limited experience then possessed by miners gave no clue to the means of tracing a lead; therefore shafts were sunk on the various hills of the vicinity in the vain expectation of finding gold in the same abundance. But the lucky ones, who happened to get the range on the same hill, soon traced it along towards where Cayoteville afterwards sprang into existence. A new order of mining came into use, called "cayoteing"; the busy village of Cayoteville grew up upon the lead, and thousands grew rich in a few months by the great discovery. As much as \$40,000 was taken from a small claim, and there is believed to be no exaggeration in the statement that eight millions of dollars' worth of gold dust were taken out of a lead about a mile in length, and at no place more than 100 yards in width. The news of these immense discoveries soon attracted crowds to the place, and in the fall of 1850 there were about 6000 people living in and about Nevada. The experience of the previous year had taught merchants to expect a rigorous season, and a scarcity of goods. The same impression prevailed in Sacramento and San Francisco. Goods were therefore held high in those places, while our merchants deemed it necessary to provide largely for the demands of so great a body of people during the severe season expected. Heavy stocks of goods were accordingly laid in. But the winter proved mild, freights decreased, and by January, 1851, flour and other goods were selling at the rate that had been charged by teamsters for transporting them a few months before. Business in consequence wore a dismal aspect, and many merchants ceased



business. The lack of rains caused an inadequate supply of water, and many of the miners left for other localities; so that from December, 1850, to late in the following year, the prospects for a total decline of the place were deemed by many too clear to be disputed. Each succeeding year, however, until 1854, when the rains were later than usual in supplying the streams with water, the predictions of a failure of the town were uttered by the disappointed. But since the latter year, the great material prosperity of the city and its rapid growth despite brazen skies, have killed off the croakers, and we believe there is not at present one of the race remaining—a mortality not much to be regretted.

"In the summer of 1850, the first religious society was organized in Nevada—the Methodist Episcopal—by Rev. Isaac Owen, the first presiding elder of a very large district, embracing Nevada. A clapboard church was erected just above where the church of Rev. Mr. Warren now stands, and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Owen, and occasional preachers, volunteering, we believe, from the ranks of miners. This may not be deemed strange; for those familiar with the character of the men who delved in the mines in the early settlement of California, know that talent, learning and moral worth were possessed in an extraordinary degree by hundreds of individuals who worked steadily with the pick by day, and slept on the earth by night, and dressed in the miner's roughest garb. And men of the same kind are now, we venture to say, as often found in the ravines and placers as elsewhere. Before the erection of the church the preachers often held service on the streets to an attentive crowd, who left their work almost invariably on the Sabbath, and congregated in town. A large crowd drawn from the gambling and drinking saloons, then in full glory, and from the stores and hotels, would respectfully listen to the exhortations of the preachers, and then disperse again to their business or pleasures. We remember a singular scene in October, 1850, which illustrates the manners of the times. An earnest exhorter was singing his opening song to a crowd, near the site of the present Metropolis Hotel, on Main Street. A short distance below, an auctioneer was expatiating on the merits of a mule to a smaller audience. A few rods up the street a Swiss girl was turning a hand-organ, accompanied by another with a tambourine. A drunken fellow near the bridge was attempting 'Auld Lang Syne' in the style of the preacher. Some tea-wagoners, from Sacramento, were dispensing their goods at retail in the short street, and the varieties of the day were otherwise embellished by a savage dog-fight that appeared for a few moment to be the greatest attraction. But such scenes passed away with the early history of the place, and the Sabbath is now seldom disturbed by noise or riot. Many of the merchants close their stores on Sunday; the gambling saloons are closed, or hide their transactions from the public; and churches have sprung up in abundance, being well-supported. Rev. A. Bland was the first settled preacher of the M. E. Church, in June, 1851. The M. E. Church South was organized in Nevada in the fall of 1850, by Dr. Boring and Rev. M. Pollock, of Missouri. In May, 1851, Rev. J. H. Warren organized the Presbyterian Church. A Catholic Church was organized in the same year. Rev. Mr. Stone organized the Baptist Church in 1854, and Rev. Mr. Hill the Episcopal Church in 1855. Nearly all these churches have comfortable places of worship, supplied by the liberality of our citizens. It is estimated by a gentleman who has peculiar sources of information, that the sum of \$35,000 was contributed to the support of churches in Nevada in 1855.

"The moral tone of Nevada County was not bad in 1850. Some crimes of a fearful nature occurred, and many light ones; but the character of the county favorably compared with that of any one in the State. In Nevada a few crimes of enormity were transacted, rather showing that reckless men

were in the community than that the heart of society was wrong. In December, 1850, Dr. Lennox, of Missouri, was shot through the body, from the street, while conversing with some friends in his own house, and died within an hour. The cowardly assassin escaped. Such crimes formed a strong exception to the tone of manners and feelings of the people of Nevada.

"On Wednesday, the 11th of March, 1851, occurred the first great fire in Nevada. One-half of the city—the principal seat of its business—was rubbed out, like an old account on a slate. At two o'clock in the morning a destructive conflagration commenced, which in two hours laid waste 125 stores, dwellings, hotels and saloons, filled with valuable goods, and thickly inhabited. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that merchants several buildings from the one first ignited had not time to save even their papers, money or watches; and those most distant could not remove the bulk of their goods. The buildings were extremely dry, of light construction, and burned with vast rapidity—the conflagration being accelerated by quantities of powder stored everywhere in the houses—which exploded momentarily at various points, as the heat overtook it, casting flaming timbers, brands and missiles of all descriptions into the air. Nevada was built in the midst of a pine forest, and many tall pines were left standing in the heart of the city, while the houses closely hemmed them in. These trees, extremely pitchy, caught the flames as they writhed round their stems, and shot them hundreds of feet into the air, where they danced and quivered like malicious spirits over the scene of a burning world. The rushing flames presented a spectacle of meteoric splendor seldom equaled. As building after building was subjected to the destructive element, the column of flame shot higher and higher, undampened by the application of water, or by brick and mortar barriers. The only way in which the tide of flame was finally stayed was by tearing down and removing distant houses; and even then the flames trod sharply on the heels of those employed in this work.

"The scene at sunrise was sickening—discouraging. A vast waste of ashes and charred timbers was all that remained of the buildings and their valuable freights. The loss was estimated at half a million. The worst feature in the case was that the disaster was undoubtedly the work of incendiarism. Three men were denounced as the incendiaries by a committee of inquiry of the citizens; and they would have been instantly hung, had they been taken. Perhaps hanging was too good for them. Chances of accidental fires are sufficiently strong in these wooden cities, and no man can calculate with certainty on the amount of property he will have on the morrow. . . .

"The scene of the conflagration was no sooner cold than the busy people set at work in rebuilding their stores and dwellings. The fire was a benefit to the town, for better buildings and straighter streets resulted from it; and the merchants soon forgot their losses in new profits. Experience has shown that it is impossible to give a death blow to any point of rendezvous of miners, or miners' supplies, short of an exhaustion of the mines. Nevada is and was a great central point in the Northern mines, with arteries of business diverging from it in all directions. Business in it was too profitable to be abandoned, and therefore the people set at work like ants to reestablish their ruined tenements.

"In April, 1851, the first newspaper in Nevada County was started in this city, by Warren B. Ewer, now of the Grass Valley Telegraph, called the Nevada Journal. It was published semi-weekly, and was one of the very first papers published in California, and has now a healthy circulation, job and advertising patronage. It was the only paper in the county for nearly two years and a half, when the Young American, now Democrat,

was started in Nevada, in September, 1853, and about the same time the Telegraph at Grass Valley.

"During the year 1851 a great excitement grew up in this neighborhood in reference to discoveries of gold in quartz. The hills upon Deer Creek, especially, were tunneled, and expensive machinery erected, to realize upon the hidden treasures. Some of the schemes were remunerative, but the great majority were miserable failures. Pretended assayers convinced gullible stockholders in quartz veins that their rock yielded from ten to fifty cents per pound when the real value was perhaps nothing, receiving of course good pay from their grateful customers. Under the spur of such welcome information, hundreds made themselves poor by misapplied capital. The 'Bunker Hill Co.' is an illustrious instance. They erected a costly mill upon Deer Creek, to use a certain roasting process that a favorite savant had recommended, by which they smelted the quartz in an immense furnace, expecting the gold to drop in a receiving chamber below. It is perhaps needless to say that they poked in vain in the ashes below for the 'oro.' Believing the experiment had failed through intrinsic defects in its philosophy, and not that their ledge was destitute of gold, (for had it not been assayed with brilliant results?), the company next erected stamps, to pound up the quartz in a more approved way. But, unluckily, the tailings were found to be very pure quartz, and the affair was a failure. Perhaps the inventor of the grand roasting process is to this day in doubt whether his bold experiment might not have succeeded had there only been gold in the quartz to fall into the receiver! The loss of the company is computed at \$85,000. The immense over-shot wheel of the 'Bunker Hill Co.' at this day still adorns the creek, a huge monument of the fortunes buried there. Requiescat in pace! Many other expensive establishments for quartz-working were erected upon the creek, with no better result. At the palmy time of quartz investments, doubts of great profits were deemed almost heretical; but in one short year, the delusion was over. However our enterprising neighbors of Grass Valley may have profited by such investments, they will have an uninterrupted enjoyment of them from the people of Nevada. . . .

"The first building adapted to theatrical purposes in Nevada was the old Dramatic Hall, on the corner of Broad and Pine Streets, and it is still occasionally used. It was first used by Dr. Robinson and troupe in June of that year; Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Mestayer, Fairchild and the Dr. were the principal attractions. It was the first amusement of the kind, and the company drew full houses for several weeks—the miners being too hungry for excitement to be very attentive to the quality of the performances. Tench S. Fairchild, now dead, poor fellow, was an extraordinary combination of brilliant talent, wit, sentiment, misdirected impulses, assurance, grace and good nature. He had been successively, in Illinois, printer's devil, law student, lecturer on temperance, agent of the State Temperance Society, speaking before the legislature with great applause, editor of the State Temperance Organ, State Delegate to a World's Temperance Convention in London, clerk in a village post office, and crier at auctions. He ran a brief and splendid career in that State, more successful in avoiding fame than notoriety; he was master of a fervid eloquence, and the slave of his senses. In 1849 he emigrated hitherward, and took to the stage, upon which his wit and comic powers made him a favorite. In 1851 he married Miss Carpenter, at Grass Valley, but did not long survive the wedding, dying at Sacramento of a constitution broken by intemperance, a few months after.

"In August, 1851, Mr. and Mrs. James Stark played for one night in Nevada; drew a full house but were off the next morning.



"In the summer of 1851, a new theater was erected by C. Lovell and others over Deer Creek, on the lower line of Main Street. It was a commodious and handsome building, and was opened on the 20th of November by the Chapman family, who played in it for several weeks with tolerable success. The theater proved ultimately to have a very insecure foundation. On the 3rd of the following March, an immense storm of wind, snow and rain swept over the country, submerging Sacramento and Marysville, carrying off a great many bridges on the mountain streams, and destroying many lives. Thirteen men out of a company of fifteen lost their lives on the Middle Yuba, while trying to save a flume. On Wednesday night, the 3d of March, the storm changed from snow to rain, in Nevada, creating an immense rise of water in Deer Creek. On Friday evening it was ascertained that the theater, called the Jenny Lind, was in danger; and during the night a heavy drift log came in contact with the pillars on which it stood, taking some of them away, and materially disturbing the others. Early the next morning the Broad Street bridge was carried off by the rushing waters. All the forenoon a large crowd were in waiting, expecting every moment to see the other bridge, the theater and adjacent houses go down-stream. At twelve o'clock a heavy log came in contact with the Main Street bridge, which was immediately above the theater, and took it from its foundation. The accumulated mass took the remaining props from under the theater, and the building settled into the current, becoming almost instantly a total wreck, going down the foaming stream in fragments. The Illinois Boarding House adjoined the theater, and shared its fate. The loss to the town and individuals was about \$10,000. The peaceful character of the Creek the year before encouraged the people to build over it, but the lots have been unoccupied since this catastrophe.

"Concert Hall, now used for theatrical purposes, was built in September, 1853, as an assembly and concert room, on Washington Street, by L. P. Frisbie, but was subsequently arranged as a theater. Many of the most celebrated stars ever in the State have trod its boards—Walter, Murdoch, Stark, Madam Bishop, etc.

"Early in the spring of 1851, certain wise men of the inhabitants of Nevada, having in view the dignities and emoluments of office, and little conception of the real wants of the place, after putting their heads together, without consulting the mass of the inhabitants, besieged the legislature, and on the 13th of March procured the passage of an act incorporating the 'City of Nevada.' By the city charter a magnificent array of officers were provided for the place—enough to govern a continent. The people were given over to the mercies of 'one Mayor, ten Aldermen, one Recorder, one Treasurer, one Assessor, one Clerk, one Attorney and one Marshal,' with provision for an indefinite number of other inferior officers. The election took place in April, the people selected out of a crowd of candidates, and the city was soon in the full tide of unsuccessful experiment. The authorities ran the city heedlessly in debt. Perhaps it could not be otherwise, with so many salaries to pay. A less expensive organization might have been beneficial, but this was too heavy a burden. The people in a few months petitioned the officers to resign, and the legislature of 1852 repealed the charter after it had accomplished exactly eleven months of existence. I. Williamson was appointed as commissioner to wind up the affairs of the city; and it appeared by his report, dated April 3, that there was a debt remaining at that time of \$8051.17, while the city assets were worth about \$750. Pretty well for one small town in about six months of actual administration. Most of the old city debt remains unpaid to this day, the Court of Sessions failing to order a special tax to pay it off; and it is highly probable that it will remain unpaid for a long while to come. Some few of

the city officers made a good thing of the matter. The recorder, for instance, was mistaken by hundreds of miners as an officer elected to record mining claims, and these brought their notices to be recorded, he charging fees that would excite the admiration of a county clerk in these degenerate days. But the whole organization was a reckless and stupid experiment, unnecessary and impracticable.

"An incident in the history of Nevada, in 1852, was the fire on the 7th of September. An alarm was raised at three o'clock in the morning, at the National Hotel, at the foot of Broad and Main Streets. The fire accidentally originated in the kitchen, and almost instantaneously the whole house was in a blaze. The inmates fled in their night-clothes, and so rapidly did the flames spread that it was with difficulty all escaped. The fire spread to Adams & Company's building, on one side, and the Deer Creek Hotel on the other, prostrating other buildings till it was stayed by the creek. Twelve buildings were consumed. An illustration of how often man mistakes what is best for him was afforded by this fire. It is altogether beyond doubt that the entire city would have been destroyed by this conflagration had not the Jenny Lind theater and the buildings contiguous to it been carried off by the spring freshet. At the time of the later accident it was much felt and regretted; but no human power could have restrained the fire from crossing to Main Street, had the buildings on the creek, forming a continuous chain, not been removed. Thus partial evils often work general good.

"December, of 1852, was an exceedingly stormy month. Snow and rain alternated nearly every day. The roads were almost impassable for teams, and provisions were so scarce and high in Nevada and the surrounding country that fears were entertained of a famine. The trade of this region was almost entirely diverted from Sacramento to Marysville, as the latter was most accessible. Merchants, intimidated by the experience of the previous year, had not laid in heavy stocks, while a flour monopoly at San Francisco added to the distress. Flour on the 31st of December sold in Nevada for \$40 per cwt., with little in the market; fresh beef for 40 cents retail, and 35 cents 'standing'; potatoes for 15 cents; freight from Sacramento or Marysville was 10 cents; board was \$16 per week at all the hotels except one, which charged \$12. But the weather cleared up in January, and a prosperous harvest for the miner repaired the losses of the season. The principal scene of mining at the time at Nevada was the old Coyote range, which, after being worked by shafts and tunnels, was now sluiced to the bed-rock by a newly discovered process, since greatly in use. Old drifts and timbers, originally fifty and seventy-five feet below the surface, were laid bare, and many places were found to pay immensely, where the original workers had been deceived by the appearance of bed-rock, and left the claims, when four or five feet further penetration would have richly paid them.

"The difference between mining in 1850 and 1852 was striking. Operations of every-day occurrence in the latter year, and since, would have dismayed the old pioneers. Persons who left in 1850, and returned in 1852, found the march of improvement had made their notions of mining ridiculous. Pans, rockers, and even 'long toms,' were no longer of use. There was no longer a mere scratching over the surface. One man washed as much dirt as ten could before, and saved more gold. Tunnels, waterways through rock, perpendicular shafts an hundred feet deep, water conveyed for miles through flumes, etc., marked the progress of the times. It is a singular fact that miners in a very short time seemed to grasp what was required in the way of improvement; and with the exception of the hydraulic hose, now [1855] in use, there has been no marked improvement in mining since 1852.



"The first brick building erected in Nevada was built by H. Davis, on Broad Street, a fine two-story structure, in September, 1853. In the same year water was introduced in lead pipes to all the houses and stores by two companies, one obtaining its water at Gold Flat, the other from the Coyote Hills. During the year, the hills around the city began to be dotted with pretty residences; many families settled here, and society greatly increased in pleasantness.

"The Alta California Telegraph Company constructed its line from Sacramento to Nevada in 1853, and on the 5th of October, for the first time, intelligence was flashed over the wires. A telegraph to Downieville was finished in November, 1855.

"In 1853 Nevada petitioned the County Court for an order of incorporation. The petition was granted, and a town government has existed to the present time, to the benefit of the place and with the approbation of the people. At the October term of the District Court for Nevada County, in 1855, J. R. McConnell, the attorney general, filed an information against the people of said town for the usurpation of incorporate privileges, and a writ of quo warranto issued. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court, and at this writing [1855] we are not aware of its final disposition.

"On Wednesday, November 28th, a destructive fire broke out on Main Street, just above the junction with Commercial, in a wooden building used as a boarding house. Nine buildings were burned, at a loss of \$6000. Only the most determined exertions of citizens prevented an extensive ravage of the town.

"The experience of Nevada in fires had not yet closed. On the 20th of February, 1855, a fire devastated the whole range of buildings on Broad Street, between the two Methodist churches, destroying fifteen houses and damaging others. The loss was about \$40,000.

"We shall not dwell upon the many minor incidents that have transpired during the years 1854 and 1855, as, though some of them may be interesting, they possess nothing distinctive in character. Nevada has now many fine brick buildings, a large and increasing trade, and an upward tendency. A few years have developed a flourishing city in the heart of a wilderness. Here, where the rude savage listlessly wandered six years ago, are now the haunts of civilized life. Schools and churches have sprung up, the delights of enlightening society, the hum of busy industry. The pioneers of Nevada, who yet remain to see its prosperity, may well felicitate themselves on being the founders of a growing and permanent city.

"We close this sketch of Nevada by remarking that there are two Masonic Lodges, an Odd Fellows' Lodge, a Chapter of Masonry, two Sons of Temperance Divisions, and an Order of Templars, now in Nevada, and all flourishing. The vote of Nevada, cast in the September election of 1855, was 1386."

### Grass Valley

"The chain of valleys of which Grass Valley is one of the largest and best located extends from Greenhorn Creek, just above what is known as 'Buena Vista Ranch,' in a southwesterly course nearly twelve miles, and embraces in its meanderings much very fine arable land, an ample supply of the best of water, and quantities of pine and oak timber. A portion of the emigration that came over the plains in 1849, by the Truckee route, were the first settlers. The worn and famished cattle belonging to emigrants who had encamped at or near the junction of Steep Hollow Creek with Bear River, wandered off for food, and were found, after considerable search, living luxuriantly in good grass in the valley from which the town took its name. Being so good a camping ground, the valley became a kind of oasis for many emigrants, some eight or ten of whom, in September,



1849, built cabins on Boston Ravine, a half-mile below the town, and commenced mining there. In December of the same year a Boston company of four persons came to the ravine, and were very successful miners until the water gave out in the spring of 1850, when they left. A gentleman named Baldwin, a law student, was the principal person of the company. The ravine was named by this company.

"Early in November, 1849, Samuel and George Holt and James Walsh came with wagons, tools, machinery, etc., to a place about four miles below Grass Valley, for the purpose of erecting two sawmills—the one by the Messrs. Holt, a water mill, and Judge Walsh's, a steam mill. Mr. Zenas Wheeler was of the party, and two others. The Holts finished their mill in March, 1850, and were sawing lumber on the 3d of May. While working in the mill they were attacked by Indians, of whom there were a great many in the vicinity. We are informed that as many as 700 men and as many women attended their annual meetings or dances. The elder Holt (Samuel) was pierced and at once killed by their arrows. George Holt escaped with life, fighting eight or ten Indians up the hill between the two mills, with only a small pocket knife in his hands, and fell into the arms of Judge Walsh covered with blood and wounded in thirteen places with arrows. Only three of the company were at home at the time of the attack, Mr. Wheeler having gone below for the engine, and two others to the Yuba. The property was plundered and burnt the night after the attack on the Holts, and the camp of Judge Walsh was threatened. The Indians kept up an indescribable howling all night, and raised fires all over the hills. But the tenants of the camp were well armed with old United States muskets, and with the help of a fine dog named 'Brutus,' of which the Indians were peculiarly shy, kept them at bay. 'Brutus,' for his courage and watchfulness, was worth five soldiers; he would seize an Indian by the throat who was too obtrusive, and in divers ways evinced that he was a dog for the occasion. We will not dismiss him without remarking that he is still a resident of Grass Valley, is a mixture of Newfoundland and terrier, and, resting upon his early well-earned laurels, is of a very pacific disposition. A few friendly Indians gave their assistance during the night, and Captain Day, (present county surveyer,) and another man came in on noticing the fires and disorder. Old Chief Wemeh behaved very well in the matter, gave the party his countenance, and furnished the guard of friendly Indians. He also brought the dead body of Holt to the camp, and in all things was friendly, so far as could be observed. The next morning Captain Day and his friend started for camp Far West, on Johnson's Ranch at Bear River; and the morning after, twenty-four United States soldiers arrived, supplied by Major Day, commanding at that station. A hundred miners from Deer Creek also poured in, and in a couple of days they had killed and run off all the Indians. Mr. George Holt was removed to Stocking's store in Deer Creek, and recovered in ten days. He afterwards went to mining on Deer Creek, below Nevada.

"A less cause than these Indian troubles influenced the State to issue \$600,000 war bonds for the El Dorado and Mariposa Indian wars, but we believe the legislature refused Messrs. Walsh and Holt anything for their losses and their services. Perhaps it was because they did not resort to the *modus operandi* that secured the success of many legislative acts.

"Judge Walsh removed to Grass Valley, where he built a sawmill in July, 1850. Among the early settlers were Z. Wheeler, C. W. Wood, C. B. Lamarque, F. Squire, Fowler and others. The first cabin built on Main Street, Grass Valley, was built by a man named Scott, nearly opposite where the Grass Valley Hotel stood before the fire. The first hotel was built by J. B. Underwood, and called 'The Mountain Home.'

"As late as January, 1851, there were but three or four cabins in Grass Valley proper. Shortly after, the population increased rapidly, and an attempt was made by the people to change the name to Centerville. As there were so many places known as Grass Valley, it was difficult to have letters properly sent. The growth of Grass Valley in 1851 was most remarkable. Probably no town in the State has ever sprung so suddenly into importance. Much of this was owing to an excitement in reference to quartz mining, then in full operation."

An account of the discovery which led to the excitement here mentioned will be given in the succeeding chapter, on Gold-Mining in the Grass Valley District.

"The first quartz mill was built in January, 1851, on Wolf Creek, nearly opposite the present Empire Mill, by two Germans, for Mr. J. Wright, Jr. The building still stands. The mill (a water mill) was a small affair and not successful; but it was the second one built in the State, the first mill being built in 1850, in Mariposa County, which also proved a failure. Grass Valley claims the first successful quartz mills in California. In the winter of 1850 and 1851, Messrs. Sowers, Abby and Ridgell built a small steam mill. In the spring of 1851 Judge Walsh erected a quartz mill, which he afterwards sold to Collins & Crossett, which mill has always paid. The Gold Hill Company, about a month after, commenced the erection of a mill, and Judge Walsh another one still later. An English company, called the 'Agua Frio,' bought or leased the interest of the proprietors in the mills and leads, in August, 1852, and still conduct the business under the superintendence of Messrs. Hepburn and Atwood. The new Helvetia Mill was erected by Conway & Preston in the fall of 1851, and it is now working profitably. Col. Richardson erected one in the summer of 1851. The Mount George Mill was erected about the same time. In 1852 the French Company erected a mill, and the Rocky Bar Mining Company, and James Winchester, in the same year. The latter has been used only for lumber, though originally designed for quartz. The Union Company constructed a mill in 1852, but the lead was abandoned and the mill removed.

"The first quartz mining was done on Gold Hill; the next on Massachusetts Hill, where the first claims were taken up in December, 1850, by A. Delano, generally known as 'Old Block.' We believe the 'chips' did not suit him; so he turned his attention to expressing for Wells, Fargo & Company, in which position he occasionally expresses the ideas that have made him so generally known in the State.

"There is more machinery at work in Grass Valley district than in any equal extent of territory in the county, if not in the State, outside of the cities. There are a number of excellent sawmills, and the lumber trade is extensive, and an excellent flouring mill; but the place is probably more noted for quartz mining than for anything else. The quartz men of Grass Valley have shown their 'faith by works,' in an unwavering pertinacity adhering to a once dubious branch of business through immense expense and over apparently insurmountable difficulties. During the year 1852, owing to the water in the hills, a large expense was incurred to drain the claims; and taking the entire revenue and expenses for the year, not a dollar was made out of the business. But 1853 gave better encouragements; and the business has been good, with little fluctuation, ever since.

"In placer mining, Grass Valley has not been behind many other prominent localities. The present prospects are, that both quartz and placer mining will be there as permanent as elsewhere. It has a peaceful and laborious population; and though the recent fire [1855] has entailed much individual loss, as a community it continues to advance.



"The first ditch that supplied Grass Valley with water was the 'Center-ville,' dug in the fall and winter of 1850, by Ormsby and others, taking the water of Wolf Creek; the second was dug in the fall of 1851, from the same source, by Day, Fouse & Company; and Murphy's Ditch, in 1852, by Whiting, and others, both from Wolf Creek and its branches. The Union Ditch was constructed in 1852 by Phelps & Goephart, from Little Deer Creek.

"The 'Grass Valley Slide' is the site of good deep diggings immediately north of the town, and within the corporate limits. The lead was discovered in the fall of 1851 by Mathew Petterson. Much excitement attended its discovery. It is now being washed from the surface down, by hydraulic hose. West of this, on the opposite side of a ravine, is the Alta Hill lead, much richer than the 'Slide,' upon which one shaft is sunk 210 feet, and worked with profit. Northwest of the town are two other deep leads—the Lola Montez and Jenny Lind. East of the town is a deep lead known as Howard Hill; the three latter cannot be worked for want of water.

"The first brick building was built by Adams & Company, in the fall of 1854, a handsome two-story building. There are now many handsome brick buildings in the town, taking the place of the wooden ones, destroyed by the recent fire.

"The first sermon preached in Grass Valley, by an ordained minister, was in September, 1849, by Rev. Isaac Owen, on a ridge of ground on the northern portion of what is now known as Clark's ranch. Mr. Owen, having been appointed a missionary of the M. E. Church to California in 1848, prior to a knowledge of the discovery of gold here, crossed the plains in 1849, and on the Sabbath alluded to preached to a congregation consisting of the persons constituting the 'train,' together with a few miners who at that time had commenced to work in Deer Creek.

"The M. E. Church South was the first organized religious body in Grass Valley. Its first pastor, Rev. Mr. Blythe, arrived in Nevada in September, 1851, where, as well as in Grass Valley, he commenced his labours. Under his care, the funds were collected by which Pine Chapel was built, the present house of worship of that church. The society was organized in the fall of 1851, and the church was dedicated in the spring of 1852.

"The M. E. Church, though not regularly organized until January 10, 1852, was supplied with ministerial services by Rev. A. Bland, who arrived in Nevada in September, 1851, and who preached in Grass Valley and Rough and Ready each alternate Sabbath, until Rev. R. R. Dunlap was appointed to the charge at the time of the organization alluded to. In the following May, Mr. Dunlap was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Bland, by whose efforts a building, previously used for school purposes, was purchased and enlarged for the Methodist society; and this continued in their possession until the summer of 1854, when it was given to the town for a schoolhouse, and the present church, one in every way superior, was erected.

"The Presbyterian Church was next organized, though it has since been disorganized, and now has only an existence in history. Rev. Mr. Blake, its pastor, arrived in Grass Valley in November, 1851, and, after preaching a while in his own house, succeeded in erecting the present district schoolhouse, which was used both for school purposes and as a preaching place. In March, 1852, the society was organized, and continued its religious services regularly until the removal of Mr. Blake, when the building was purchased by the Methodist Church, and the church ceased to be.

"The Congregational Church was supplied with ministerial service in March, 1853, by its present pastor, Rev. J. D. Hale. He preached in the



Masonic Hall till October of same year, when the present commodious church was finished, and the church organized.

"The Roman Catholic Church was built in the fall of 1853, under the charge of Father McClanahan, who officiated also in Nevada.

"The African M. E. Church was built in the fall of 1854, and is a very neat building, reflecting credit upon that portion of the population for whose benefit, and by whose efforts, it was erected. They have no regular preacher.

"The Episcopal Church was organized during the summer of 1855, under the title of 'Emanuel Church.' Rev. W. Hill was the officiating clergyman, who also officiated at Nevada. Services were held in the Masonic Hall till it was destroyed by fire, since which time they have been discontinued, in consequence of Mr. Hill's departure to New York.

"The orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance exist at Grass Valley. During the past year, a town government has been instituted, though we believe no 'large official' has filed an information against it.

"Grass Valley is noted for being selected as the residence of the notorious Lola Montez for somewhat over a year, up to her recent departure for Australia. Here she displayed her many excentricities to the amusement of some, and the disgust of more of the inhabitants. She lived in a pretty little cottage on Mill Street, surrounded by pet bears, dogs, birds and flowers; and produced, out of the hard mountain soil, a perfect little paradise. Since her departure, the flowers have missed her tender care, and the spot looks dreary 'where once a garden smiled.'

"An excitement, quite out of the usual current of affairs, occurred at Grass Valley on the 16th of June, 1855, resulting from an attempt of one William Fitzgerald to fire the town. As G. W. Foster, a watchman, was going his rounds, about two o'clock, a. m., and had arrived on Mill Street, he noticed a light flash in an unoccupied building, near the center of the street. He went to a window and looked in and saw the culprit setting fire to the building with matches. He waited till Fitzgerald had set the cloth lining on fire, and caught him as he emerged from the door. The citizens soon assembled, and extinguished the fire. Various counsels prevailed among the people, and a very large number were in favor of immediately hanging the prisoner. He was finally yielded to the authorities, and at the following term of the District Court was sent to the State prison for a term of eight years. By a timely second thought Grass Valley was saved the guilt and disgrace of a lynch murder, and the incendiary was adequately punished.

"On the 13th of September, 1855, Grass Valley was visited by one of the most destructive conflagrations in the annals of the State. After luckily escaping for several years an element that had devastated almost every other town of importance in the State, its turn at length came, and in an hour and a half, literally the whole town was destroyed. In this short space of time, thirty acres, covered with nearly 300 building, were covered with ashes. Little property was saved, the owners being glad to escape with their lives. The fire originated in the United States Hotel in the night-time, and destroyed property to the value of about \$350,000. The fire was distinctly seen for miles around, and drew a crowd of people from the neighboring towns, who, however, could render no assistance. It was a most magnificent spectacle at night—but the next morning was correspondingly dismal. The indefatigable people, however, at once set at work, and the town now exhibits few traces of the destruction that swept over it. The fire fortunately occurred at a season of the year when little suffering could be occasioned by the weather.

"The vote of Grass Valley, at the September election, 1855, was 879."

### Rough and Ready

"The pleasant little town of Rough and Ready is situated about four miles below Grass Valley, in Rough and Ready Township, and was one of the earliest places settled in the county. The first settlers in the vicinity of the town were Capt. A. A. Townsend and Rev. Mr. Pope, of Iowa; Putman and Carpenter, of New York; and Peter Vanmetre, Holt, Calgrove, Hardy, Dunn and Richards, of Wisconsin. This company of men crossed the plains together, and arrived at the place now called Rough and Ready, on the 9th of September, 1849. The company styled themselves the 'Rough and Ready Company,' in honor of Captain Townsend, who served under General Taylor, with much honor, in the Winnebago war. The company immediately commenced the erection of the first house ever built in that vicinity. It was a substantial double log cabin, 18 by 36 feet, and overlooking the place where the town is now situated, being on the hill north of Main Ravine. From this company, the town derived its name.

"An abundance of rain fell that fall and winter; hence the company had a favorable time for their mining operations. The rocker, or cradle, was used, being the best mode then known for obtaining the precious metal. The company was exceedingly successful in working the virgin earth. They not unfrequently realized from three to six hundred dollars per day from the labor of three men. Sixteen hands were employed in the company; and in Blue and Red Ravines they averaged, for six weeks, a pound of gold to the hand. The company for a long time kept their diggings secret, and spread their claims over the neighborhood, even taking up ravines that did not pay, in order to keep strangers at a distance. Whenever miners came into the neighborhood to prospect or work, the company would go and claim the ground, and thus kept a monopoly of the whole region for several months.

"In the fall of 1849, the famous 'Randolph Company,' composed of men chiefly from Randolph and Howard Counties, Mo., among whom were William Gambrel and Dr. Lewis, came to Rough and Ready. This company located a portion of the ground that the Rough and Ready Company claimed, near the present town, and for a time it was likely to result in serious consequences between the two parties. But a compromise was finally brought about, the ground being amicably divided, after which the two companies were on very friendly terms. The Randolph Company built their cabins, one of which is still standing, at the head of the flat, opposite to the site of the present Randolph Exchange. This company was also very successful in mining operations. Townsend and Vanmetre, of the Rough and Ready Company, left for the Atlantic States about the last of February, in 1850, and arrived safe at home on the 26th of April with \$15,000 in gold dust. They remained at home a short time, but, unsatisfied with their first venture, made up another company of eight men. They arrived at Rough and Ready on the 10th of September; but great was their surprise to discover a town built up where, in February previous, only three tents, aside from their cabin, could be seen.

"In the fall of 1849 a Mr. Riddle, a Scotchman who emigrated from South America to California, came to Rough and Ready, bringing his wife—the first lady in the place. She used to bring the dinner of her husband and rock the cradle as he ate it, and it was a common remark that she was far more successful in getting the gold than he was. As soon as she left, the luck went with her.

"There were only a few scattering cabins in Rough and Ready until April, 1850; at that time the town began to grow rapidly, and in October it was thrice its present size. Want of an adequate supply of water, and partial exhaustion of the diggings, dispersed many of the people after that

time to other localities. Many buildings were taken down and removed to the plains, and the place seemed in danger of total destruction. A nucleus of business remained, however, and in spite of a subsequent destructive fire, Rough and Ready is now prosperous, being the third town in population and business in the county.

"The first frame house was built by Rev. Mr. Dunlevy, in 1850, and is still standing, occupied by Major Wood. The lumber was brought from Grass Valley, and cost \$200 per thousand at the mill.

"The first temporary church organization took place in the fall of 1850, and was called the 'Christian Association,' being composed of members of different denominations. This association numbered about eighty members, and was perfectly harmonious in its operations, the stand being occupied alternately by preachers of different persuasions. They occupied a building which stood on a point east of the town, and for which they paid \$800. It was, however, a mere shed, made of rough clapboards, was 18 by 23 feet, and had neither door (that was hung), windows nor floors, save the ground. A few rough puncheons were used as apologies for seats. Yet the word of God was proclaimed with as much earnestness as though 'through long-drawn aisle and fretted vault.'

"A church now occupied by the Methodist society was commenced in the fall of 1853, and dedicated in the following March. It is embellished with an excellent bell (no pun is intended). Rev. Mr. Hill, of the M. E. Church at Grass Valley, preaches once each Sunday in this church.

"The first school at Rough and Ready was organized in 1853, by Miss Franklin.

"The Rough and Ready Ditch was commenced in January, 1851, and brought in the water of Slate Creek in February, and of Deer Creek in April, over a route thirteen miles in length—a dispatch probably unequalled in the State.

"On Tuesday, June 28, 1853, at three o'clock in the morning, a destructive fire broke out in Rough and Ready, in the house of Mr. Brondage, and spread rapidly through the wooden buildings. Forty stores, hotels and houses were burned. The business part of the town was almost entirely destroyed. The fire resulted from carelessness. A person placed a lighted candle too near a cloth partition when he went to sleep. The loss was estimated at \$59,700. The people at once rebuilt the town, widening the main street and putting up handsomer and better buildings.

"Rough and Ready has a quiet, orderly population, and the even tenor of its ways is seldom disturbed by excitements. The Odd Fellows, Masons, and Sons of Temperance have each an organization in the place. The vote cast at the September election of 1855 was 304."

Rough and Ready passed out as a large city in the early sixties, and at the present date has but one store to serve its people. The surrounding country, however, is rapidly coming to the front, owing to the numerous strikes of quartz mines in the Rough and Ready district.

#### Social and Economic Conditions in the Fifties

"Other small settlements are dotted over the county, trading stands or ranches, and collections of miners, making an important addition to its population and resources, most of which date back to 1852-1853, when an unusual abundance of water gave opportunity for extensive prospecting. It appears by the census report that Nevada had at that time a population of 21,365; \$5,086,601 invested in mills, merchandise and town property; and 1587 acres of land in cultivation. We have no reliable data from which to ascertain the population of Nevada County at the present time. We estimate it, after some examination of the evidence within reach, to be



25,000. The material wealth of the county has increased in about the same proportion. But there is a species of property, untaxable, and never supervised by census agents, that would make these figures insignificant if properly estimated. We refer to the capital invested in mining operations. The agricultural industry of the county has immensely increased, and some of the finest farms in the State are found in Nevada County. The soil is excellent wherever irrigation develops its capacities. Vegetables grow with prolific profusion, and fruits of many kinds flourish finely. One farmer in Penn Valley raised the past year [1855] several bushels of fine peaches with great profit on the cost of cultivation.

"The only duel ever fought in Nevada County had a fatal termination. It occurred at Industry Bar, on the Yuba, about eighteen miles from Nevada, on the morning of November 1, 1851, between George M. Dibble, formerly a midshipman in the United States Navy, and E. B. Lundy, familiarly known as Jim Lundy, a Canadian. A trivial dispute arose at the mining camp during a convivial party, ending in opprobrious epithets from Lundy. Dibble challenged Lundy, and the rencontre took place the next morning at sunrise, with Colt's revolvers, distance fifteen paces. Dibble fell at the first fire, shot through the body, and was buried where he fell. C. E. G. Morse acted as second for Lundy, and Gen. J. C. Morehead for Dibble. The authorities got hold of the parties, but they escaped punishment. Lundy afterwards met a horrible award, being burned to death in the second fire at Sonora.

"Society underwent a vast change in the county in 1852, in many respects. The experience of thousands in every department of life in California was not lost—that here, as elsewhere, no sudden accessions to fortune were common. While a few had grown suddenly rich, the great mass had but slowly advanced or remained in statu quo, and the latter class was far more abundant from the restless movement of the masses, unsatisfied with results that in the other States would have been deemed splendid, and by which a slow but certain fortune was acquired. By frequent changes in pursuit of sudden fortunes, hundreds had thrown away that for which they sought, because they could not grasp it in a few months. Many of this kind went home disgusted and disappointed, emitting a blue flame of oaths all the way by the Isthmus, when only their own mistaken course produced a result for which California certainly was not responsible. People now began to discover that to be sure of success, a man must settle down upon the best prospect opening, improve it, and use the gains of today as a capital for to-morrow's operations. This change in the aims of the great mass of our population, the abandonment of the idea of gaining sudden wealth, the pursuit of slow and steady gains, largely contributed to the tranquillity and general improvement of the county. Better buildings began to be erected in the towns, merchants and others brought their families to found a new home, an air of permanency took the place of restless change; and to these causes, more than any other, may be credited the tide of prosperity that has since steadily set in upon us. The vote of Nevada County, at the September election, 1855, was 5363, being nearly double the vote cast in May, 1851."

#### THE MODERN ERA

##### Electrical Development in Nevada County

The first electric power generated in Nevada County was generated at a small water-driven plant installed at the Charomat Mine, near Nevada City, by W. C. Clark, in 1887. In the evening of the 5th of August of that year arc lights were seen for the first time in Nevada City.

Fire bells rang, and the population of the mining town assembled. Everybody wanted to see the wonderful new illumination.

The plant consisted of three Westinghouse direct-current generators, with a capacity of 2000 candle-power at a 100-volt pressure. The circuit, which included both Nevada City and Glenbrook Park, was of No. 6 wire, covered with a white weather-proof insulation and strung along on trees and on poles.

To celebrate this great event properly, series arc lights were hung all around the course of the race-track, and Nevada City enjoyed the novel sensation of watching horse-racing at night.

The system was soon extended to Grass Valley, three miles over the ridge, and on Saturday night, August 27, Grass Valley had its first electric lights. Again curious crowds thronged the streets and proudly eyed the dazzling arcs, as the people of Nevada City had done three weeks earlier.

But the plant was not very successful, because of the great loss of voltage in the line. By November it passed to the ownership of John Glasson, and he moved the generating machinery to the Idaho Maryland Mine, where the water-pressure was about 200 pounds to the square inch.

As business increased the new owner began to look about for a higher head of water, in order to generate more electric energy by the use of more machines. So in April, 1894, he moved to a new location on Deer Creek, four and a half miles westward from Grass Valley. There the plant was enlarged by installing a 2000-volt, 133-cycle, single-phase alternating-current alternator, built by the United Improved Electric Company. The exciting current of this new machine was supplied by a three-horse-power Westinghouse shunt-wound generator.

The new transmission line consisted of two wires of No. 0 bare copper for supplying single-phase power, while the series arcs were supplied by a circuit of No. 6 copper, covered with a white weather-proof insulation. The arc lamps were manufactured by the Westinghouse Company, with the exception of a few fifty-candle-power Bernstein lamps.

Water was taken out of Deer Creek about three-fourths of a mile above the power house and conveyed through the Excelsior Ditch to a wooden penstock about 300 feet above the power house. From the penstock a twelve-inch sheet-iron riveted pipe carried the water down to the nozzles of two four-foot Pelton wheels. One generator was direct-connected to one of these wheels; the other was belted to a counter-shaft driven by the other Pelton wheel.

On March 20, 1896, Glasson sold out his plant to the Nevada County Electric Power Company. This company operated the Deer Creek plant for three years before shutting it down and disposing of the machinery for junk.

In 1896 electricity was brought for the first time from the Rome Power House, on the South Yuba River, into Nevada City, just three years before the old Deer Creek plant was abandoned.

The first electric motor run in Nevada County was installed at the Gold Hill Mine to drive a 150-horse-power compressor.

The first induction motor used in Nevada County was installed in Boston Ravine, at the old Rogers or Gold Hill Mill.

The first electric hoist in Nevada County was erected at the Homeward-Bound Mine, in August, 1898. The Homeward-Bound also used a 250-volt motor to drive a Cornish pump.

The first substation of the Nevada County Electric Power Company, in Grass Valley, was situated at the corner of Main and Stewart Streets. The mine's circuit was not brought into Grass Valley substation, but was tacked off at a pole at the corner of Auburn and Empire Streets. In the fall of 1900 electric power was first brought in from Colgate. •

The starting of the Rome Power House and the taking over of the Glasson interests ushered in the new era in electric development in Nevada County.

Eugene DeSabra, Jr., John Martin, and Alfred Tredigo were the pioneers of local electric development. It was their hard work in installing and equipping the small Nevada County Power Plant that made possible the other plants and the enlargement of the system, until their vision of electric development in Nevada County has been realized in the establishment of one of the largest public utilities of modern times, with power wires extended over 31,000 square miles, an area equal to that of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and with a combined pay-roll of over 5000 employees. At first, power was sought only for the mines; now the mines use but a small fraction of the power generated, by far the greater portion being utilized to run the railroads and manufacturing plants, and the pumping-plants for the farmers throughout California. Nevada County in pioneer days boasted the largest and most expensive ditch system in California; today, with the Excelsior Water & Power Company, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and the Nevada Irrigation District in the field for control of all the unharnessed water for power and irrigation, it looks as if Nevada County is coming back to its own, and may claim to be the greatest county for power and water in the State.

### Nevada County's Mining Inventions

Nevada County is entitled to the credit for the invention and improvement of most of the appliances used in mining. It was here that the long tom, in 1851, was substituted for the miner's cradle. Then came the ground sluice, followed shortly by E. E. Matteson's discovery of the hydraulic pipe. In a few years this discovery led to wonderful results, and to the establishment of long ditches and permanent work. Later a hose serving machine was introduced, and also French's rock-drilling machine.

The discovery of gold in quartz made quartz mills necessary; and the main parts of the mills were invented here and are still in use in improved form. The wooden stamps, with iron end-clamps, gave way to iron and steel, and the blankets for saving the gold are now copper plates covered with amalgam. Twenty-five per cent of the gold then went out with the by-slime. Now this is nearly all saved through the use of modern concentrators and cyanide plants. Up to a few years ago blankets caught the last gold collected from the slime of the mill. The discovery of the Oliver filter by E. L. Oliver, in Grass Valley, completed the chain of improvements, so that now a modern mill first pulps the quartz to a 40 or 60 mash. This slime flows over the amalgam plates and then goes over the concentrators, is distributed in vats mixed with cyanide, and passes through the filter, about 95% of the gold being saved in the process.

One of the most recent discoveries in Grass Valley is the Paynter drill-testing machine. This machine registers accurately the number of blows per minute, and weight of same, for all drilling machines. These machines



are now being made in Grass Valley, and are shipped to various centers throughout the mining world.

### **The Nevada County Promotion Committee**

The origin of the Nevada County Promotion Committee dates back to the year of 1902. The organization was the result of an appeal from a large delegation of prominent citizens to the board of supervisors of Nevada County for the formation of a county promotion body sufficiently broad in its scope of activities to promote the diversified resources of the entire county. The board of supervisors granted the request; and the original committee was appointed by them, and \$2000 a year was appropriated from the county funds for advertising purposes. The committee immediately organized and adopted the title "The Nevada County Promotion Committee." Mr. Bayliss Rector was elected the first chairman and Mr. W. L. Englebright acted as secretary. During the life of the organization, Dr. Hayes served as its chairman for many years, and George P. Finnigan in the capacity of secretary.

Among the many activities of the Promotion Committee were the successful settlement of the county boundary dispute between Sierra County and Nevada County, the erection of a handsome quartz monument at Colfax to advertise the great quartz-mining industry of the county to the travelers on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the exhibiting of the county's resources at many State fairs and at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. At this latter exposition the merits of Nevada County's Bartlett pears were firmly established when, in competition with many States and practically every pear-producing county in California, they won the Grand Prize for Bartlett pears. This was the only Grand Prize awarded deciduous fruits in the entire State.

The publicity work of the Promotion Committee was far-reaching in its effect, and among the notable accomplishments of that publicity was the revival of the fruit industry. Many hundreds of acres of fruit were planted in the county as the direct result of the committee's activities.

The work of the Promotion Committee proved to be so successful that the body was reorganized and enlarged in 1919. "The Nevada County Development Association" was the name adopted by the reorganized promotion body, and the board of supervisors were included in its membership as ex-officio members. Mr. G. J. Rector was elected chairman and Mr. James C. Tyrrell acted as secretary.

Good roads and water for irrigation being two essentials for the progress of the county and the development of its resources, the efforts of the association were concentrated upon these, resulting in the promotion and formation of the Nevada Irrigation District; the promotion of the Tahoe-Ukiah Highway, for which \$2,700,000 was voted by the people of the State in the third highway-bond issue; and the appropriation from the Government of \$200,000 for the Yuba Pass road, which appropriation was secured in cooperation with the Sierra County Development Association and the United States Forest Reserve.

The activities of the Nevada County Development Association have also included the promotion of the mining industry. The association was responsible for obtaining the 1924 convention of the Board of Governors of the Western Division of the American Congress in Nevada County, and also entertained many of the members of the San Francisco Stock Exchange,

who held an excursion to Nevada County at the solicitation of the Development Association.

Nevada County literature is edited and financed by the association, of which J. E. Taylor is the present secretary and manager.

### Fauna of Nevada County

The native fauna of the county includes the following animals, birds, fish and reptiles:

Quadrupeds: Grizzly bear, cinnamon bear, panther (California lion), large yellow wolf, coyote, Indian dog, lynx, wildcat, mountain or civet cat, grey fox, black fox, silver fox and cross-fox, badger, martin, weasel, mink, large striped squirrel, chipmunk, otter, raccoon, woodchuck, porcupine, gopher, mole, wood mouse, kangaroo rat, black-tailed deer, mule-tail deer, skunk, and a small fur animal of the size of the muskrat.

Birds: Condor (or kind of vulture), bald eagle, golden eagle, turkey buzzard, raven, crow, several kinds of hawk, road-runner, several varieties of woodpecker, mountain and valley quail, pigeon, meadow-lark, magpie, flicker, robin, snipe, sand-snipe, curlew, blackbird, red-wing blackbird, blue-bird, oriole, grey sparrow, small sparrow, cherry swallow, blue heron, wild goose, Canada goose, mallard, teal and dipper duck, mudhen, pelican, and two varieties of humming-birds.

Fish: Salmon, salmon trout, brook trout, lake trout, Lake Tahoe trout, perch, white-fish, sucker, chub, and two varieties of eels.

Reptiles: Two kinds of rattlesnakes, long striped brown snake, pilot snake, green snake, purple snake, milk-snake, and water snake, four kinds of lizards, and horned toad.

The common toad and frog, and a great variety of insect life, are also native to Nevada County.

### Climate

The range of thermometer is very great, the highest reading being about 100 degrees in the shade and 120 degrees in the sun during the hottest days of the summer, and the lowest being about forty degrees below zero on the creeks surrounding the Truckee basin, though the lowest during the middle of the winter, in the majority of the county, never falls below ten degrees above zero.

The rainfall is heavy and well distributed, a season where sufficient rain has not fallen for all crops and all other agricultural needs being practically unknown. The main branch of the Sierra Nevada Mountains lies in the eastern end of the county, with an elevation from 3000 to 7000 feet. Upon the main ridges snow falls to a depth of ten feet in an average year, but thirty feet is not uncommon during severe winters.

For over fifty years the Southern Pacific Railroad Company have built and kept up over forty miles of snow-sheds at an enormous cost. At least one-half of these will be eliminated by long tunnels now being driven from the Summit to Truckee. These tunnels will also reduce the grade, and complete the double tracking of the system over the main Sierras.

## CHAPTER III

## GOLD MINING IN THE GRASS VALLEY DISTRICT

In view of the outstanding importance of gold-mining in the Grass Valley section, a brief résumé of the history of mining in this district will be given here, drawing freely upon recognized authorities.

"Within a comparatively short time following the discovery of gold at Coloma, Eldorado County, in January, 1848, placer gold was found in Wolf Creek and other streams in the vicinity of Grass Valley. In 1849 and 1850 many miners were working the extremely rich but comparatively limited shallow placer deposits of the district. The rapid exhaustion of the placer 'diggings' turned the attention of the miners to the gold-bearing quartz veins, to which source the gold had been traced in the placer-mining operations. The exceptional richness of the oxidized ore in these veins caused lode mining to be more rapidly developed in Grass Valley than in any other district in California. Gold-bearing quartz was first found in the fall of 1850 on Gold Hill, from the top of which it is reported over \$2,000,000 was taken from within a few feet of the surface. Indeed the gold was so plentiful that the miners were afraid that gold would soon be demonetized and the lode claims were limited to blocks 100 feet square. The discovery on Gold Hill resulted in the rapid development of other quartz veins on Massachusetts Hill, Ophir Hill, New York Hill, Granite Hill, and Union Hill. The richness of these discoveries led to intense excitement, and in the following few years most of the quartz veins which have since become famous producers were located. The Empire Mine, which has the proud record of having been worked without cessation from its discovery to the present day [1918], was located in 1850; and in the following year the North Star and Eureka Mines were discovered. In 1851 the first crude stamp mill was erected in Boston Ravine."

## The Discovery of Gold at Gold Mountain

In June, 1850, Grass Valley was but a beautiful valley of large virgin forests and deep grasses, whereas every surrounding gulch was yielding its treasures of gold. From the rich verdure of the valley the locality early took its name. Nevada County still keeps to the traditions of the pioneers, retaining the same old names given to the hills and gulches in the fifties; for example, Boston Ravine, named by the Boston boys; Scot's Flat, from the Scotch colony; and Sailors' Flat, from the tars that first mined for gold there.

In 1850 B. L. Lamarque's store in Boston Ravine was the main outfitting store for the miners. Here they came for the news and their grub-stakes; it was gold for food. Henry Meyers came in over the Squirrel Creek trail from Rough and Ready. A bright piece of rock sticking out of the trail caught his eye and he kicked it out. Not knowing anything of quartz gold, he carried it down the hill to B. L. Lamarque, who pronounced it gold. In September, 1850, McKnight, who was camped on the top of the hill, noticed some gold cropping near his tent; he dug down a few feet, to find gold in the quartz. Young George Crandel rushed down to Boston Ravine with the news that the hill was "all gold." Soon the



hill was staked out in claims 30 by 40 feet. Work was done, and quartz was found; but there was no way of getting out the gold. So the miners went back to their mining in the gulches, and it was left to James Huff, William Hugunin and Thomas Crackling to find the main vein, which they did in October. They had laid the foundation for their cabin, and in digging out rock for a chimney struck a two-foot ledge of quartz so rich that the gold held the quartz together when it was broken. Again the entire hill was staked, and in hand mortars alone over \$100,000 worth was crushed up in a few months, Huff, Hugunin and Crackling alone pounding out over \$30,000 during the winter. Gold Mountain became the name of the discovery, and the miners began to be afraid that gold would come out in such quantities as to cheapen the gold standard of the world. It looked like literally a mountain of gold.

The excitement spread, and all the surrounding hills were staked. Meetings were held and registers appointed—with the result that no two hills agreed in mining laws. And so it was throughout the county and State. The miners in each district worked in accordance with their own local laws. On Cardinal Hill the claims were 40 by 60 feet. Sierra County claims were 200 feet along the ledge; width, 250 feet, at right angles to the ledge. Sacramento County gave 200 feet along the lode, while Tuolumne County allowed 150 feet along the lode, with a width of 150 feet, at right angles. In view of the general conflict in rules, and because of the eager rivalry resulting from the richness of the strike at Grass Valley, a miners' meeting was called in B. L. Lamarque's store; a president, secretary, and register were elected; and rules and regulations were laid down for Gold Mountain.

#### MINE REGULATIONS OF NEVADA COUNTY IN 1852

On December 20, 1852, the miners of Nevada County convened in Nevada City and drew up a set of mining rules and regulations for the entire county, which were afterwards found so important as to become the backbone of the United States mineral laws. Some of the most important of these early local laws will be given here.

"Article 1. The jurisdiction of the following laws shall extend over all quartz mines and quartz-mining property within the county of Nevada.

"Article 2. Each prospector of the quartz claim shall hereafter be entitled to 100 feet on a quartz ledge or vein, and the discoverer shall be allowed 100 feet additional. Each claim shall include all the dips, angles, and variations of the vein.

"Article 3. On the discovery of a vein of quartz, three days shall be allowed to mark and stake off the same in such manner, by name of the owner and number of the claim, or otherwise, as shall properly and fully identify such claim. Parties having claims may cause a map or plan to be made and a copy filed with the recorder, if deemed requisite to more particularly fix the locality.

"Article 4. Work to the extent of \$100 in value, or twenty days' faithful labor, shall be performed by each company holding claims, within thirty days of the date of recording same, as provided for in Article 6 of these laws; and the duly authorized representative of a company making oath that such money has been expended, or that such labor has been performed, shall be entitled to a certificate from a county recorder or deputy, guaranteeing undisputed possession of said claim for the term of one year; and a like sum of money or amount of labor expended or performed within

twenty days of each succeeding year, duly acknowledged as herein named, shall entitle the claimant or company, from year to year, to further certificates of undisputed proprietorship and possession; and a company having a mill contracted for in good faith, to the amount of \$5000, for the working of its claim or claims, the proper representatives of the company making oath of the same, shall be entitled to receive from said county recorder a title-deed to said claim or claims, guaranteeing to the claimant or company, their successors and assigns, undisputed possession and proprietorship forever under these laws; provided that nothing in this article shall at any time be inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

"Article 5. Whenever the requisite amount of money or labor has not been expended within thirty days from the adoption of these laws, the claim or claims thus neglected shall be considered abandoned and subject to be relocated by any other party or parties.

"Article 6. Any person a citizen of the United States, or any person having taken the necessary steps to become a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to hold one quartz claim as provided for in Article 2, and as many more as may be purchased in good faith for a valuable consideration, for which certificates of proprietorship shall be issued by the county recorder.

"Article 7. The regularly elected county recorder of Nevada County shall serve as recorder of this county in quartz claims, authenticating his acts by the county seal. He shall appoint as his deputy such persons for Grass Valley as may be elected by the district of Grass Valley, and he shall pass his records to his successor.

"Article 8. The fees of the recorder and deputy shall be the same as the statute fees for recording per folio.

"Article 9. No title to a claim hereafter taken up or purchased shall be valid unless recorded in the books of the aforesaid county recorder or deputy within ten days of its location or purchase.

"Adopted December 20, 1852."

#### **Mining Laws of Lafayette Hill**

The following laws of Lafayette Hill are copied from the only original manuscript containing the handwriting of officers and now known to be in existence.

"Minutes of the proceedings of the miners owning claims on Lafayette Hill, at a meeting held on said hill on Monday the 10th day of November, 1851, pursuant to a notice calling said meeting.

"1st: Proposed, seconded and resolved, that T. S. Thompson be called upon and requested to preside at the meeting.

"2nd: Proposed, seconded and resolved, that G. A. Montgomery be requested to act as secretary.

"3rd: Proposed, seconded and resolved, that each claim on the hill be eighty feet wide on the ledge, and that each claim shall be designated by two stakes so placed as to show the width or side boundaries of each claim; that there shall be no boundaries as to the length of claims; that each person may follow the ledge found on his claim, with all its dips, depths, and angles, so that he does not interfere with claim or claims that may be next to his side boundaries, each claim to have a third stake placed between the other two with the initials of the owner and the number of the claim cut or marked thereon.

"4th: Proposed, seconded and resolved, that Serrie Lavanche, the discoverer, be entitled to two claims.

"5th: Proposed, seconded and resolved that a recorder be appointed for Lafayette Hill, who shall keep a book in which he shall enter from time to time, as persons may desire, the name of the person having a claim on the hill, and the number of their claims; and that any person owning a claim, when he sells the same, shall give to the purchaser a bill of sale duly witnessed, and the recorder, upon production of said bill of sale, shall make an entry of such transfer, no sale to be considered valid and complete until entered in the recorder's books. The recorder shall be entitled to one dollar for the original entry and fifty cents for the transfer.

"6th: Proposed, seconded and resolved, that persons holding claims on Lafayette Hill and having the same duly recorded shall be entitled to hold until the first day of July next, without doing work or leaving tools thereon.

"7th: Proposed, seconded and resolved, that Geo. A. Montgomery be chosen and appointed recorder of Lafayette Hill.

"8th: Proposed, seconded and resolved, that a copy of these laws be made by the recorder, and placed in a conspicuous place on the hill.

"Signed: Thos. S. Thompson.

"Attest: Geo. A. Montgomery.

"Transferred to the Township Recorder, June 6, 1852.

"John Day, T. R."

"At a meeting of claim holders on Lafayette Hill, held this 2nd day of July, 1852, Geo. A. Montgomery was called to preside.

"Proposed, seconded and resolved, that the persons complying with the following resolutions shall be entitled to hold their claims without working for one year from expiration of the late laws.

"Proposed, seconded and resolved, that all claims of Lafayette Hill must be recorded on or before the 10th day of July, or they will be forfeited.

"Proposed, seconded and resolved, that the Helvetia Tunnel & Quartz Mining Company do not work any ground outside of the circle contained within the blazed trees showing the boundaries of said company's ground on Lafayette Hill.

"Proposed, seconded and resolved, that the above resolutions be handed in to the general recorder and that he be requested to transcribe them into his books, and that a copy be posted on the hill.

"Signed: Geo. Montgomery, Chairman.

"Received and entered this second (2nd) day of July, 1852.

"John Day, Township Recorder."

"According to notice of John Day, Deputy County Recorder, Nevada County, a meeting was held on Lafayette Hill this 6th day of July, 1853. C. Conway was chosen chairman; B. L. Lamarque, secretary.

"Motion was made by A. Naverrine and carried, that the claims on Lafayette Hill will hereafter be governed by the Quartz Mining Law of Nevada County as passed by the convention held in Nevada City, December 20th, 1852.

"Motion was made by A. Naverrine that the meeting adjourn sine die. Carried.

"Signed: B. L. Lamarque, Sec.

"Grass Valley, July 6, 1853."

#### PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS AT GRASS VALLEY

"As in the other districts of California, owing to the lack of knowledge regarding geological conditions and metallurgical treatment, most of the quartz-mining ventures in Grass Valley and Nevada City proved disastrous failures, and this form of mining suffered a momentary setback.



The success of a few of the richer and better-managed lode mines gradually caused a revival; but the Comstock excitement, with the resultant exodus of men and capital, and the flooding of the Grass Valley mines during the severe winter of 1861-1862, caused another relapse. The industry recovered from this period of depression, however, and in 1867, according to J. Ross Browne ('Mineral Resources West of the Rocky Mountains'), 248 stamps were dropped in the Grass Valley district, which crushed 71,420 tons of ore yielding an average of from \$30 to \$35 per ton in gold.

"In the year 1869 the Eureka, Idaho, Empire, and North Star Mines, with a number of the smaller mines, produced \$1,696,204. From this time forward, the quartz-mining industry made rapid strides in the methods of mining and metallurgical treatment. The prosperity of the Grass Valley district continued until 1874, when the North Star Mine was closed 'because it was worked out.' This was followed by the closure of the Eureka Mine in 1877. In the meantime, to compensate for the curtailment of production caused by the closing of these mines, the Idaho Mine had become one of the most prolific producers in California. Ore was first encountered in 1867, at a depth of 300 feet below the surface; and until 1894 this mine produced from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 per year, or a total of \$11,873,553, paying during this period \$5,017,083.58 in dividends. In 1894 the Idaho Mine passed to the Maryland Company, as a result of litigation; but it did not long survive the change in ownership and management. The mine produced, from 1894 to 1901, \$1,246,020; but in this latter year it was closed. In 1904 it was reopened and worked superficially, until 1914, when it was closed again.

"The Empire Mine, owing to exceptionally rich ore and good management, did not suffer the usual vicissitudes of fortune of the other early producers of the district, and produced, from 1854 to 1863 inclusive, \$1,056,234. After the installation of a new plant and equipment, it continued to produce at the rate of from \$100,000, to \$250,000 per year until 1878. Up to this time the mine had produced \$2,967,315.85. At this period in the mine's history three well-known mining engineers advised that it be abandoned as 'worked out'; but W. B. Bourn, Jr., decided that the mine warranted further developments, and a new company was formed and extensive development work uncovered rich ore bodies. Later a 'barren zone' was encountered below the 1500 level, and a 'split.' Operations from 1893 until 1898 were carried on at a loss. In 1898 Mr. George Starr became manager, and a campaign of energetic development rejuvenated the property; and since that time the Empire Mine has been one of the best-managed and greatest gold-producing mines of the State. At the present time [1918] the Empire Mine, including the production of its latest acquisition, the Pennsylvania, is turning out over \$1,500,000 per year and making an estimated net profit of over \$1,000,000 per year.

"The North Star Mine, after an idleness of ten years, was reopened in 1884 by Mr. Bourn, who, having succeeded in bringing the Empire Mine to a flourishing condition, had faith in the future of the Grass Valley mining district. From 1884 until 1894 this mine produced \$2,500,000. In 1895 all the ore bodies which had been developed were worked out and the shaft and new development work proved to be in the usual barren zone. Under the efficient management of James D. Hague and A. D. Foote, however, other ore-bodies were opened, and the Central shaft was sunk, encountering the North Star vein at a vertical depth of 1650 feet, or at a point 4000 feet in the dip below the outcrop of the vein. Since that time the North Star Mine has experienced an exceedingly prosperous period, and the vein has been explored to a depth of 6300 feet on the dip. The

North Star Mine is producing in the neighborhood of \$1,200,000 per year from ore which for the most part is being stoped above the 400 level.

"The histories of the North Star, Empire, and Idaho Mines are typical of the other mines of this district, and of California mines in general. Since 1850 every producing quartz mine in this district, and for that matter in California, with the notable exception of the Empire Mine, has at some period in its history been closed by reason of poor management, the exhaustion of their known ore-bodies, lack of sufficient development work, or the encountering of the so-called barren zones which are bound to occur in all California mines. Even the Empire Mine has, at different periods in its history, been condemned by competent mining engineers as worked out, and has only been saved from closure by the abounding faith of Mr. W. B. Bourn in the possibilities of the mines of the Grass Valley district in depth, and by the efficient management of Mr. George W. Starr, for many years manager of the property. A perusal of the detailed reports on the Empire, Pennsylvania, North Star, Eureka, and Idaho-Maryland Mines will give the reader a more detailed insight into the 'ups and downs' of the various properties in the district, and will show the great debt that the Grass Valley and Nevada City districts owe to a few men who were far-sighted enough to see the possibilities of the veins of the district in lateral extension and in depth, and who were not discouraged by the exhaustion of an ore-body, or by a barren zone, but were willing to risk the heavy expenditures necessary to sink deep shafts, and to accomplish the exceptional amount of 'dead work' necessary to prove the veins in depth. To such men as W. B. Bourn, James D. Hague, George W. Starr and A. D. Foote, the Grass Valley mining district owes a debt of lasting gratitude. It is a pleasure to record that the faith, foresight, and perseverance of these men have been amply rewarded by the past and present production of the great Empire and North Star Mines, which are today among the most famous gold mines of the United States, and which, from the recent deep developments, promise to continue their prosperity for many years to come."

According to the carefully compiled figures of F. M. Miller, and later statistics, Nevada County had produced in gold, up to 1918, about \$265,000,000, of which probably about \$120,000,000 was contributed by the mines of the Grass Valley district. The mines of the Nevada City-Banner Hill district produced in addition \$50,000,000 in gold.

#### Production of the Gold-Quartz Mines, 1850-1918

The production of the gold-quartz mines of the Grass Valley mining district, from 1850 to 1918 inclusive, is summarized in the following table:

Eureka-Idaho-Maryland .....	\$ 19,131,000
Empire-Pennsylvania .....	29,500,000
North Star, and other consolidated mines (present company)....	21,000,000
North Star, and other consolidated mines (previous operators)...	11,725,000
Brunswick .....	1,800,000
Union Hill .....	1,000,000
Empire West .....	3,500,000
Allison Ranch .....	2,500,000
Sultana-Osborne Hill .....	6,000,000
Norambagua-Prudential .....	2,250,000
Golden Gate-Spring Hill.....	2,000,000
Other properties .....	8,000,000
Total .....	\$108,406,000

The production of the Grass Valley mines from 1918 to 1924 was over \$15,000,000.

### Cost of Production

"On account of the ideal mining and climatic conditions in this district, the working-costs are exceptionally low for such narrow veins. Total mining, milling and overhead cost at the North Star Mine was \$5.25 per ton in 1913; and while the Empire Company refuse to divulge their production or costs, it is generally conceded that their total cost is about 50 cents per ton lower than those of the North Star. These costs have increased to over \$7 a ton in 1918."

### Depth of Mines, and Developments on the Lower Levels

In the discussion of the various mines, as given below, matter quoted from other authorities presents the status of operations in or about the year-1918.

"The North Star mine was worked to a depth of 2400 feet by an inclined shaft on the vein. A vertical shaft 1650 feet in depth was then sunk, which encountered the vein at a point 4000 feet on the dip of the vein. This vertical shaft was connected with the old incline by means of a 1600 foot rise. The vertical shaft was then turned and continued down on the vein until in July, 1915, it had reached a depth of 2300 feet below the 4000 level, thus developing the vein to a total inclined depth of 6300 feet below the outcrop."

Recent developments in the North Star include the sinking of the shaft to the 6800 level. The vein is over four feet thick, of good milling ore. The bottom of the winze shows a strong ledge of good milling ore. During 1923-1924, under the efficient management of Arthur Foote, cross-cuts and other development have opened up a number of faces of good ore; and the North Star of today holds ore enough in sight to assure an output of a million a year for many years to come.

"The Empire shaft has reached a depth of 5000 feet on the incline, and the vein is being developed by drifts at that depth. The average dip of the vein above the 3400 level is about 30° W., but below this level the vein rapidly steepens to a maximum of 55° W.

"The Pennsylvania vein, which has an average dip of 40° W., has been developed to a depth of only 2600 feet by the Pennsylvania inclined shaft, but has recently been opened by a cross-cut from the 4600 level on the Empire shaft, giving a depth of 3500 feet on this vein, or a vertical depth of 1900 feet. The drifts from the lower levels of the North Star Mine have also encountered the Pennsylvania vein at a vertical depth of about 2600 feet."

The Empire Mines Company today [1924] show a depth of 6200 feet, the same being 390 feet below sea-level, the deepest mine in California. The recent purchase of the Sultana Group of mines adds two square miles to the pay-chute belt. Recent development consists of cross-cuts connecting the bottom of the 2600-level Empire shaft with the 2400-level Pennsylvania shaft.

The new Empire mine hoist is equipped with a 500-horse-power Elee Hoist with a 7000-pound-foot lift. Five compressors have a cubic-foot capacity of 7300 cubic feet under 100 pounds pressure. Forty-five miles of underground workings is now the record. Car men under ground are helped on long hauls by twenty-eight mules and two storage-battery electric locomotives. The top plant consists of an eighty-stamp mill of 1750 pounds weight, one of the most modern mills and cyanide plants in California.



Twelve tons of drill steel are sharpened each twenty-four hours in their modern machine shop.

Thirteen acres of park, containing nearly all California trees and shrubs, form a background of beauty for this largest, and deepest, and most productive quartz mine in the State.

The Golden Center Mine was started in the center of Grass Valley in 1916. They have developed ore bodies from the 500-foot level to the 1000-foot level with good success. Their present equipment consists of a twenty-stamp mill fully equipped. This, with a modern electric hoist, gives the company ample machinery for all present purposes.

The Idaho-Maryland vein, which has an average dip of about 70° S., had been worked to a depth of 2000 feet prior to 1919. In 1919 Mr. Errol MacBoyle was operating the Union Hill Mine. The Idaho-Maryland Mine was idle and full of water to within twenty-five feet of the collar. Mr. MacBoyle, during this time, and previous to 1919, was instrumental in the consolidation of the Union Hill and Idaho-Maryland; and by the end of 1919 the company known as the Idaho-Maryland Mines Company had acquired 676 acres of mining property. J. A. Fulton, representing the Bulkeley Wells interests, was placed in charge of the Idaho-Maryland Mines Company in 1919 and served in the capacity of manager until February, 1924, when Mr. M. A. Roche was appointed as his successor. The Union Hill Mine was allowed to fill with water shortly after Mr. Fulton took charge, and the dewatering of the Idaho-Maryland Mine was undertaken. Unwatering continued until June, 1921, but it was carried on in conjunction with repairing of timber, etc. New development work and repairing of old drifts have been carried on extensively for the last three years. Some 25,000 feet of drifts and cross-cuts have been driven, and over 10,000 feet of drifts and cross-cuts have been opened up and repaired. The deepest level of the mine is 2500 feet vertically below the surface, or approximately sea-level. The mine employees average about 140 men per day.

The surface is equipped with a twenty-stamp mill and concentrating plant. The domestic water supply for offices and mill is brought through a twenty-two-inch steel pipe-line for over two and one-half miles. The water is taken from one of the high line canals of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. To comply with the requirements of the State Debris Commission, a rock dam has been constructed across a small ravine; and the tailings from the mill are thrown behind this dam and allowed to settle. Previous to this construction, the tailings were allowed to flow down the creek. The power to operate the mine machinery is also received from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The main shaft is equipped with two two-ton skips, which are operated in counterbalance. The motive power consists of one 300-horse-power motor directly geared to the rope-winding drums.

The development work at present consists of sinking prospect winzes, driving drifts along likely-looking contacts, and cross-cutting, to great distances, both the hanging-wall and the foot-wall formation. The mine has in operation three electric hoists and four air hoists. The broken rock, previous to June, 1924, was transported from the 2000 level through the Canyon shaft to the 1000 level, a slope distance of 2089 feet. Here the rock was dumped into chutes and hauled to the main-shaft ore and waste pockets. From these pockets the ore and waste were hoisted directly to the surface in skips which automatically dumped their contents in bins built within the head-frame at the top of the shaft. The rock from here is loaded into cars

and pulled by means of a gasoline engine either to the mill ore bins or waste dump, according to its classification. The Canyon shaft, after June, was discontinued, and the ore and waste are now pulled directly from the 2000 level to the surface without rehandling. Electric storage batteries and trolley wires are used for transporting the ore on the 2000 level.

About 40,000 gallons of water is pumped from the mine daily by both electric and air-driven pumps. The water is pumped from the mine in four independent steps or stages.

"In none of the foregoing mines has there been any appreciable diminution in the tenor of the ore, at the great depth reached; in fact, the Pennsylvania ledge, where it has recently been developed in both the Empire and North Star workings, is as rich as in any of the upper levels. The Empire has also developed large bodies of high-grade ore in its lower levels. Therefore there seems to be little doubt that the ore-shoots in the Grass Valley district will continue in depth to the limit of economical handling."

Recent developments in the lower levels of both the North Star and the Empire show large ledges of good paying ore; they are now down a mile and a quarter and are still going deeper in good milling ore.

## TOPOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

### Relief and Drainage

"The Grass Valley district lies at an elevation ranging between 2000 and 3000 feet. The topography of the district, considered as a whole, may be described as an undulating plateau, characterized by a number of low, flat and irregular ridges and hills culminating toward the east in the Ophir-Osborne Hill ridge, which attains an elevation of 3080 feet.

"The drainage of this plateau is effected by Wolf Creek and its branches. In the northeastern part of the district the North and South Forks of Wolf Creek, both of which have a westerly course, are separated by the Idaho-Maryland-Brunswick ridge, which rises from 200 to 400 feet above the bed of the streams. These branches unite within the town of Grass Valley to form Wolf Creek, which from the point of junction is turned abruptly to the south by a low, irregular ridge. This westerly barrier extends from Alta Hill, at the northwestern corner of the district, to the Perrin Mine, a total distance of three miles. Wolf Creek follows along the eastern base of this irregular ridge from 100 to 300 feet below its crest. To the east of Wolf Creek there is a gradual rise until the Osborne Hill divide is reached."

## STRUCTURAL AND HISTORICAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the district, in common with that of the rest of the Sierra Nevada, has been discussed elaborately in the publications cited in the bibliography at the end of this chapter. It seems superfluous to repeat here what can be found in detail in the Colfax, Smartsville, and Nevada City folios, and the Seventeenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey. Hence, only a brief summary will be attempted.

"Briefly stated, the rocks of the Sierra Nevada have been divided into two great series, called the bed-rock series and the later superjacent series. The former includes older sedimentary rocks, which have been tilted from an originally horizontal position till now nearly vertical, and have been greatly metamorphosed, together with older igneous rocks and metamorphic members derived from them. The granodiorite, so important at Grass Valley because of its occurrence in the deeper levels of the mines, is considered to be a later intrusion. After the final erosion of the old surface of the

bed-rock series, the superjacent series of sedimentary rocks, volcanic flows and gold-bearing gravels was laid down nearly horizontally over great areas of the county, but is of minor importance in a discussion of the Grass Valley district. Only one area of Tertiary auriferous gravel has been mined to any extent here. This is the Alta Channel just north of town. There are a few other short segments of channel a half-mile to a mile southeast of town which have been opened by inclined shafts and hydraulic pits.

"It seems appropriate to limit the discussion of geology in this district to a consideration of the veins, which have been so successfully exploited here. As one approaches Grass Valley from the western foothills, the first gold-bearing veins are encountered near Rough and Ready, lying in a north and south belt of massive amphibolite from one and one-half to two miles in width, which has probably been derived from diabase and the gabbro-diorite which flanks this area of amphibolite on both the east and west. Lying east of the gabbro-diorite is a long narrow strip of clay slate, and siliceous slates of the Calaveras formation. This area of sedimentary rocks is bounded on the east, at the northern end, by the diabase in which the famous North Star, Massachusetts Hill, Gold Hill, New York Hill, Rocky Bar and many other veins outcropped. To the east, at the southern end of this belt of slates, lies an area of granodiorite. The east and west contact of this with the diabase occurs just south of the North Star vein. In this area of granodiorite occur the Omaha-Wisconsin-Hartery systems of west-dipping veins, and also the Allison Ranch vein system, one of the greatest gold-producers of the district in the sixties. Farther north the Pennsylvania-W. Y. O. D. and Golden Center veins are found dipping to the west. This granodiorite, which has a maximum width of about two miles and a length of five miles, extends from Forest Spring on the south to the serpentine, slate and andesite area lying just north of the city limits of Grass Valley.

"East and south of this granodiorite belt, is found the great porphyrite-diabase area, generally dark green to greenish gray rocks, having an average width of five miles and extending in a southerly direction from Grass Valley to the Nevada-Placer county line. In this area occur the outcrops of the Ophir Hill-(Empire) Osborne Hill complicated vein system. A narrow belt of Calaveras slates, overlain for the most part by a blanket of andesite, separates this belt on the northeast from a similar diabase-porphyrine tract which forms the hanging wall of the famous Eureka-Idaho-Maryland vein, and which, altered to amphibolite schist by metamorphism, also forms the hanging wall of the Brunswick Mine.

"This porphyrite-diabase is terminated on the northwest by a surrounding mass of gabbro, while the derived amphibolite is terminated on the north by an area of serpentine which forms the foot wall of the Eureka-Idaho-Maryland vein, and extends from this point in a northwesterly direction to Newtown, where the dike-like mass is completely surrounded by gabbro. The Coe, Spring Hill, Golden Gate and Alpha system of north-dipping veins occurs in this serpentine associated with small, irregular dikes and masses of diabase and amphibolite schists. These mines have been worked to considerable depths with more or less success."

#### **Fissure Systems: Classification and Description**

"A careful study in detail of the fissures of the Grass Valley district leads to the conclusion that the fracturing and jointing was caused by successive compressive stresses exerted mainly from the east and west and from the north and south. These forces caused conjugate fractures in the homogeneous igneous rocks, with the same strike but of opposite



dip. The fissure systems of the Grass Valley district may, therefore, be divided roughly into four groups, as follows:

"Class 1: Those veins having a northerly and southerly strike and a westerly dip. The Dromedary-Granite Hill-Omaha, Pennsylvania-W. Y. O. D., Allison Ranch, and Empire-Osborne Hill vein systems belong to this group.

"Class 2: Those veins having a northerly and southerly strike, but dipping to the east. These conjugate veins were formed by the same stresses and contemporaneously with the fissures in Class 1. The Bullion, Gold Hill-Massachusetts Hill, and Great Eastern-Norambagua veins lying east and south of the Allison Ranch Mine belong to this class.

"Class 3: Those veins having an easterly and westerly strike and dipping to the south. The famous Eureka-Idaho-Maryland and the South-Idaho-Brunswick-Union Hill veins are members of this class.

"Class 4: Those veins having an easterly and westerly strike and dipping to the north. The North Star vein is an example of this group.

"Classes 3 and 4 each have their subgroup of conjugate fissures, but these are of less importance.

"These fissures form a complex of branching and interlinked veins, and the correlation and relative ages of the different groups are more or less problematical. A summation of the available data, however, leads to the following conclusions: The veins of Class 1, which include the Allison Ranch, Omaha, Pennsylvania, and Empire veins; and of Class 3, including the Eureka, Idaho, Maryland, Brunswick, Union Hill and Gold Point veins, are undoubtedly the main fissure systems. The conjugate veins of Class 2 are, of course, contemporaneous with those of Class 1, but as a rule are narrow and have not proven as large producers of gold as have the Class 1 veins.

"According to Lindgren, the Idaho-Maryland-Brunswick vein systems (Class 3) are probably of the same age as the north and south veins of Class 1; and the same authority gives the probable age of the North Star group (Class 4) as belonging to a later period. Recent developments in the deeper levels of the North Star, Pennsylvania and Empire Mines, however, point to the conclusion that the North Star system should be correlated with the Empire-Pennsylvania group, thus making all four classes the result of the same geological epoch prior to the mineralization of veins.

"From reliable information regarding recent developments, it is evident that the North Star shaft, at a depth of 6300 feet on the northeasterly dipping vein, has intersected the west-dipping Pennsylvania ledge. The 6000-foot east drift from the North Star shaft is also reported to have encountered this vein. As far as can be ascertained, the exploratory work undertaken by the North Star Company has to date [1918] failed to find a continuation of the North Star vein beyond the Pennsylvania vein, but it is said that the latter vein continues downward on its regular dip. The Pennsylvania vein has also been developed southward by the North Star Company, who have also recently purchased the Bonivert ground of 100 acres lying south of the Pennsylvania-W. Y. O. D. claims belonging to the Empire Company. The Empire Company, a year or so ago, acquired the property of the Golden Treasure Mining Company, which is bounded on the west by the Bonivert ground, on the west and north by the W. Y. O. D., on the east by the Cassidy-Nevada claim, and on the south by the property of the Bullion Consolidated; and within the past few months have purchased the Berriman holdings comprising 160 acres of agricultural land. This property is bounded on the north by the Bonivert property of the North Star Company, on the east by the Bullion, and on the west by a

narrow strip of agricultural ground separating it from the Omaha claim of the Empire West group. The Berriman property lies about one mile north of the Allison Ranch Mine. The foregoing facts lead to the conclusion that the Pennsylvania-W. Y. O. D. fissure is one of the main fissures of the district, and that the Allison Ranch vein is the southerly continuation of this fissure system.

"The veins lying in the hanging wall side of the Allison Ranch are the southerly continuation of the Omaha fissure system, which belongs to the west-dipping, north- and south-striking general group that includes the Pennsylvania and the parallel Empire veins.

"The general conclusion is that all the fissures of the Grass Valley district have been formed during the same geologic period by compressive stresses exerted from different directions.

"The total displacement or upward movement of the hanging wall (reverse or overthrust faults) which has taken place along the main fissures is comparatively small, with the possible exception of the Eureka-Idaho fracture. Extensive sheeting of the granodiorite and other igneous rocks has occurred, resulting in not only parallel veins, but in the formation of minor fractures between the main lines of faulting. Thus the compressive stresses have been relieved by this sheeting, and the movement has not been excessive along any one fissure or line of weakness. For this reason the veins of the Grass Valley district are narrow or small, when compared with the veins along the Mother Lode. Little mechanical alteration of the rock wall has taken place, and the fresh country rock lies very close to the vein, with little 'gouge' separating them. . . .

"As a rule the fissures in the diabase porphyrite seem to be less definitely confined to one plane than are the same fissures after passing into the granodiorite; in other words, the veins have more branches and are also slightly larger than in the granodiorite. The contacts of the various rocks have not been lines of weakness and therefore have had little influence on the fissure systems. The notable exception to this is the Eureka-Idaho, where the fissure follows the contact of the serpentine and gabbro-diabase. Here the upward movement of the hanging wall has been comparatively large, and the mechanical and hydro-thermal alteration has been more extensive than elsewhere in the district.

"Post-mineral faulting and sheeting has taken place, and most of the veins of the district show evidence of slight displacements or bending by these barren cross seams, which have a general strike of east-northeast and a steep dip. These seams now act as water-courses for the circulation of vadose or surface waters."

### Vein Systems

"The vein systems are the result of the filling of the previously described fissure systems by quartz, carrying gold and auriferous sulphides. . . . The slipping of one irregular and undulating wall of the fissure on the other resulted in open spaces forming in the fissures, through which circulated hot solutions carrying silica, hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide, and gold and other metallic minerals. . . . These thermal waters were in all probability surface waters which penetrated to great depth, were heated, and returned to the surface, where their mineral content was deposited in the open spaces of the fissures.

"The gangue minerals, the metals, and the sulphides of the present veins were undoubtedly dissolved by these waters from the deeper portion of the granitic mass; for although these veins traverse different rocks, the mineral content of the vein is practically the same, proving conclusively that the minerals were not derived from the wall rocks of the vein.

As the solutions approached the surface zone, their mineral content was deposited by reason of the unbalancing of the chemical compounds by the absorption of certain elements through alteration of the wall rocks, by the mingling of chemically different waters in the different intersecting channels, and by varying conditions of temperature and pressure. The effect of the wall rocks and the intermingling of the solutions were probably of the greatest importance in causing the deposition of the quartz, gold and metallic sulphides. It must here be remembered that the portions of the veins now being worked were, at the time of their formation, probably a few thousand feet below the ancient surface of the country."

### Alteration of Wall Rocks

"As has been previously stated, some of the rocks of the district have been altered over large areas by dynamic metamorphism. The schists in the vicinity of the Brunswick Mine which were derived from the normal diabase porphyrite are an example of dynamic metamorphism; hydro-metamorphism is shown in the formation of the large areas of serpentine of the Idaho-Maryland area. Further, in the granodiorite and other igneous rocks extensive sheeting and jointing has taken place.

"The fissures themselves were probably formed by sudden breaks in the rock, and not by long-continued movement along the same line of weakness as in the veins of the Mother Lode. The result has been the formation of a system of main fractures, with branching and minor fractures linking together the main breaks. We therefore find, along the breaks, breccias (broken and crushed fragments of the wall rocks) which have since been chemically altered by the vein solution and finally cemented together by the vein-filling quartz.

"The chemical alteration of the wall rocks next to the quartz varies in intensity to a marked degree, the greatest amount of change having taken place in the case of the Idaho-Maryland, a smaller amount in the case of the Empire and North Star veins, and least in the case of the Omaha and Allison Ranch veins, where comparatively fresh granodiorite is found close to the quartz vein. The gold bearing ores of the Grass Valley district are practically confined to the quartz veins, and the altered wall rocks carry very little gold."

### Outcrops

"In general the outcrops of the veins in this district are inconspicuous, and as a rule they can not be traced for any great distance on the surface. For example, the Eureka-Idaho-Maryland vein has been worked for a distance of 6000 feet along the vein without a break, yielding about \$19,000,000, and yet this wonderful ore-body outcrops for but a few hundred feet on the Eureka claim. This outcrop of quartz was of very low grade, and pay-ore was not encountered until a depth of over 150 feet had been reached. The vein can not be traced on the surface east of the Idaho shaft, although, underground, some of the richest ore has been taken from the pay-shoot for a distance of 3000 feet east of the shaft.

"The famous Empire, Pennsylvania and North Star veins can only be found at intervals on the surface. The reason for this is that the veins are easily decomposed, forming a soft reddish mass of limonite and quartz extending to an average depth of 150 feet below the surface. The sequence of the deterioration seems to be, first, oxidation of the sulphides, with the consequent liberation of the associated gold, followed by a general loosening of the texture of the vein filling. As a rule the disintegration of the vein is slightly more rapid than that of the surrounding country rock; and, as the veins are small, the decomposition of the country rock covers



the vein, making it exceedingly difficult to trace the lodes on the surface. This necessitated considerable exploratory surface work to locate them definitely."

### Form and Structure of Veins

"The main veins of the district are more or less regular in strike; but local undulations occur, and a vein may branch, and these branches may reunite or one may gradually die out. On the dip of the vein the same branching may occur; or where there are two parallel veins a short distance apart, a spur may go off from one vein into either the foot wall or hanging wall, and join the other vein. Thus a system of branching and linked veins is formed; and unless the greatest care is exercised in following the various branches, the main vein is likely to be lost. On their downward course at different points, the Empire, Pennsylvania and North Star veins all branch, and in consequence a considerable amount of exploratory work was necessary before it was determined which was the main vein. In the North Star Mine the drifts were driven following the vein; and when a 'split' was encountered, as a rule the largest and most promising branch would be followed. It was often found, however, that this branch would die out within a short distance, and that the less likely-looking stringer would lead ultimately to an ore-body. For this reason it is most important that extensive exploratory work be continually carried on; and it is especially advisable that cross-cutting be undertaken at frequent intervals, in order to be sure that the development work is being done on the main vein. In the North Star Mine, the vein split on its downward course and the lower vein was followed, and some rich ore was stoped therefrom. Subsequently a cave-in of the hanging wall revealed the fact that the hanging-wall stringer, which had been practically overlooked, had become a large and very rich vein. The stoping of this vein proved that a double ore-shoot had been formed, with a horse of country rock between; and it was further found that the two branches reunited at a point about 400 feet below their point of division.

"The walls of the vein are as a rule undulating curved surfaces, and the quartz is separated from them by a few inches of 'gouge,' or finely comminuted material derived by minor movement along the fissure subsequent to the formation of the quartz vein.

"The veins vary greatly in width; the distance between the walls may range from a mere seam to a maximum of ten feet. Between the walls the vein filling is seldom composed of solid quartz. It is generally a mixture of brecciated, altered wall rock and calcite and quartz stringers, with a vein of quartz from one foot to three feet in width usually found on the hanging or foot wall, but sometimes on both. The average width of the North Star quartz vein is about two feet to two and a half feet in the area stoped; in the Empire, the vein averages only about eighteen inches in width. The maximum width of workable ore attained in these mines is from eight to ten feet. These swells in the ore-body generally occur at the intersection of two veins or where two branches of the vein follow a nearly parallel course, separated by a few feet of altered or shattered wall rock.

"Underground, the veins have been followed by drifts in the different mines for distances varying from 1000 feet to a maximum distance of 6000 feet in the case of the Eureka-Idaho-Maryland Mines. In each mine, however, the vein would, at various levels, close down to a mere seam for several hundred feet, to finally open out again into a pay-shoot. In the North Star Mine the 1900 level followed such a seam, which sometimes was so indistinct that it was followed only with the greatest difficulty by

keeping the general course of the vein. At a distance of about 1000 feet this seam intersected other seams and developed a large and rich ore-body several hundred feet in length along the strike of the vein, and which was mined from the 2300 and the 1100 level. Similar conditions are found in all the veins of the district."

### Relation to Country Rock

"As has been previously stated, both the Empire and North Star veins pass from the diabase-porphry into the underlying granodiorite, the Empire at a depth of 1700 feet and the North Star at a depth of 3700 feet to 4000 feet, measuring along the dip of the vein. In both of these mines this change in the character of the wall-rocks seems to have little effect upon the tenor of the ore-bodies or upon their size, with the possible exception that in the latter characteristic they seem, in the granodiorite, to be more regular and with fewer branches."

### Ore-Shoots: Form, Surface Enrichment, and Barren Zones

"The ore-shoots of the Grass Valley district are most irregular in form. Some of the pay-shoots have been found at the surface, while the tops of other shoots have been encountered at varying depths. Of the latter class the Eureka-Idaho ore-shoot is a typical example. This has been worked for a length of over 5500 feet along the vein, and yet it does not come to the surface at any point. In the Eureka Mine the pay-shoot was not opened until a depth of 100 feet had been reached, while in the Idaho Mine the shaft was sunk 300 feet before encountering the ore-body.

"The gold may occur in 'branches,' 'patches,' or 'chimneys,' or in large areas of irregular outline on the plane of the vein. Some of the veins show a marked tendency for the coarse gold to form in small bunches or pockets within the pay-shoots, with more or less barren areas of quartz between; the Gold Hill and Allison Ranch are examples. In other mines the ore-shoots may be continuous along the vein for lengths varying from a few hundred to 2000 feet or more, with a like variation in depth on the dip of the vein. . . .

"The upper part, or oxidized zone, of these ore-bodies, within a few hundred feet of the surface or above the water level, has in the past shown considerable secondary enrichment due to mechanical and chemical concentration of the gold following the weathering and erosion of the veins. Below this surface zone, however, while there may be great variations in the tenor of the ore within the same ore-shoot and also at different horizons, there can not be said to be any general diminution in the value of the ore as depth has been attained. . . .

"The so-called 'barren zones' have been encountered in every mine at varying depths. Owing to the irregularity and lack of continuity in the pay-shoots, again excepting the Idaho-Maryland, levels may be driven a thousand feet or more along a fissure before cutting an ore-shoot; in the same way, in sinking on the vein, a barren area may be developed between the various pay-shoots that generally occur on the plane of the vein in the same mine. In the Empire Mine a barren zone was passed through from 1500 to the 2100 level; in this zone, according to the statements of Mr. George W. Starr, managing director, little ore was found and the mine was supposed to be worked out. The consummate faith of the owners, however, in the future of the Grass Valley district, caused the rejuvenation of the property by a campaign of systematic development and improvement.

"The North Star Mine and the Pennsylvania also had barren zones at various periods. The following is quoted from a report by Mr. Starr on the Empire West or Omaha property:

"The Omaha Consolidated and the Empire West Mines under my management have, during the past seven years, been carrying on development in a zone of ground between the 1000 and 1400 levels and over a distance of 3000 feet. Over 10,500 feet of drifts, shafts, and raises have been run, and there is now in sight 140,000 tons of low-grade ore developed. My reason for confining the development to this zone was that I thought that we would find a continuation of the rich ore-bodies that were known to have existed at the workings of the Omaha, Homeward Bound, Illinois and Wisconsin Mines, and my plan was, after this ore was developed, to then erect a suitable plant and sink the main shaft.

"The results of the above work now prove that we have developed a poor zone of ground and are now in the position of the Empire Mine when the company for eight or nine years labored through a poor zone between the 1500 and 2100 levels. I may also refer to the position of the North Star Mines that had a similar zone of poor ground; and there are a number or other properties in this district that have had the same experience. I firmly believe that the Empire West group of mines is characteristic of the mines in the Grass Valley district, and will in depth prove valuable properties.'

"The secret of successful mining in the Grass Valley district, and in fact in California in general, is that when an ore-body has been developed, instead of immediately paying out the net profits in the form of dividends, a reserve fund be created with which to do the exploratory work necessary to develop other pay-shoots. The extensive development work done in the mines of this district has conclusively proven that when one ore-body has been found in a strong, well-defined fissure, systematic and persistent development work will uncover other pay-shoots, although it may be necessary to drive drifts from 500 feet to 2000 feet along the fissure following barren 'stringers,' or may be necessary to sink hundreds of feet through a barren zone. Persistent exploratory work, however, with but few exceptions, has resulted in the blocking out of numerous pay-shoots which may be connected by 'narrow necks' or may be entirely independent of one another.

"Moreover, in the cases where a complex vein structure has been formed and considerable sheeting has taken place, it sometimes occurs that parallel veins will be found either in the foot wall or hanging wall of the 'main' vein; for this reason, in such cases frequent cross-cutting is advisable."

#### Tenor of the Ore

"In the surface or oxidized zone above water-level, the ore-bodies due to secondary enrichment varied in value from \$25 to \$300 per ton. Below this zone the ore varies in value from a few dollars to \$30, with occasional small bodies of very rich 'specimen' ore running thousands of dollars to the ton. The average value of the North Star ore for 1913 was \$11 per ton milled, and while the Empire Company refused to divulge their production or working costs, it is likely that the average value per ton milled from the Empire and Pennsylvania mines is slightly greater than that of the North Star Mine, probably between \$13 and \$15 per ton. In the case of the Empire about forty per cent of the rock crushed is 'waste,' or wall rock, carrying only a small amount of auriferous sulphides and gold.

"Gold occurs associated not only with the sulphides but also in a free state in minute particles distributed throughout the quartz. It also occurs as leaves and coarse bunches at irregular intervals in the pay-shoot. This rich ore is known locally as 'specimen rock'."



## ORES OF THE GRASS VALLEY DISTRICT

"The veins of the Grass Valley district differ from the other veins of the Sierra Nevada, and especially the Mother Lode veins, in that they are narrow but produce a higher grade of ore. The vein filling is composed for the most part of quartz, calcite and altered wall rock."

## Gangue Minerals

"Quartz is the most important of the gangue minerals, and as a rule is massive or shows partly formed crystals with only occasional 'vugs' of perfect quartz crystals. The quartz is usually milky-white in color, with a glassy luster, and contains many minute fluid-filled cavities of irregular outline, which were probably formed contemporaneously with the deposition of the quartz. The ore in some cases has the typical ribbon structure due to the reopening of the fissure or to the crushing of the quartz by post-mineral movement along the plane of the vein. In other cases a banded structure of the quartz is found, due to deposition of sulphides or new layers of quartz, at various intervals during the forming of the veins.

"Calcite occurs as an alteration product of the wall rock near the vein and also of the entrapped breccia of country rock between the vein walls. It is also found mixed with the vein quartz as small flakes and bunches.

"Scheelite, an ore of tungsten, is found in the Union Hill Mine in paying quantities, where a six-inch vein of quartz and scheelite has been developed, with free gold occurring in the scheelite. It also occurs in small amounts in the ores of the Empire and Pennsylvania Mines.

"Mariposite, a vivid-green chromium mica, occurs only in the Idaho-Maryland, as an alteration product of the serpentine."

## Metallic Minerals

"As a rule the sulphides, as a constituent of the ore, average between two per cent and four per cent of the total; they may be disseminated irregularly throughout the massive quartz, or may occur in ribbons or bands, generally parallel to the walls of the vein.

"Pyrite is the most abundant sulphide in the ores, predominating to the extent of eighty per cent of the total sulphide content.

"Galena is a normal constituent of the sulphides, and in a finely disseminated form generally accompanies the rich 'specimen' ore. Galena also occurs in cubical form, but does not indicate rich ore. As a rule the amount of galena is small compared with the pyrite, averaging only about three per cent to five per cent of the concentrate.

"Chalcopyrite occurs in about the same quantity as galena, and is found in most of the quartz veins.

"Sphalerite (zinc blende) also occurs sparingly in the veins of the district, and is associated with rich ore. The miners refer to it as the 'mother of gold.'

"Arsenopyrite occurs in a few veins in the district.

"Tellurides of gold have also been reported in the concentrates from some of the mines."

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## CHAPTER IV

## AGRICULTURE IN NEVADA COUNTY

By A. L. WISKER

The beginnings of agriculture in Nevada County can not be fixed with the same definiteness which attaches to the commencement of gold-mining, but it is reasonable to assume that but a brief interval separated the two.

The Thompson and West history of Nevada County, published in 1880, contains the following statement:

"Many of the fertile valleys were early settled upon and brought under cultivation, the raising of vegetables for the thousands of miners being a large and profitable business. The hardships and privations of a life in the mines were great, and many an unfortunate miner, discouraged by the want of success that crowned the efforts of hundreds around him, abandoned the pick and shovel for the spade and the plow, to win from the fertile earth the wealth the sterile sands denied him.

"Along the streams, wherever there lay a patch of open, well-watered ground, requiring only to be plowed and planted, these men settled and built cabins, houses, and wayside hotels. They kept cattle for beef and milk, and raised a small amount of grain and a large amount of vegetables; they planted orchards and set out vineyards."

**Gleanings from Assessors' Records**

The evidence of those early days indicates that in the first farming activities truck gardening, the growing of grain and hay, animal husbandry and poultry-raising went a few years in advance of horticultural and viticultural development. Naturally the statistical records of those times are neither accurate nor complete, but from such as exist (assessors' records) the following data are available:

In 1852 (the first year of recorded statistics, three years after the beginning of gold-mining), 1587 acres were under cultivation, producing 14,310 bushels of barley, 307 bushels of oats, 299 tons of potatoes and 50 tons of hay.

The same year records 1304 horses, 825 mules, 7814 horned cattle (including work oxen), 4279 hogs, and poultry to the number of 2678.

By 1855, fruit trees to the number of 3200 had been planted.

In 1858, 271 ranches were under cultivation; but the acreage is not given.

The first statistical mention of grapevines occurs in 1860, in which year it is recorded there were 9000 vines in the county. In the same year fruit trees had reached a total of more than 50,000, peaches and apples predominating. The total cultivated area is given as 30,000 acres for that season. In 1860 appears the first reference to sheep, there then being 561 in the county.

**The Thermal Belt and Citrus Culture**

In 1870 the planting of citrus fruit had begun, 120 orange trees and 15 lemon trees being recorded. The planting of these few trees marks the first recognition of that thermal belt, extending from French Corral to the Bear River along the low foothills of the western part of the county

and embracing thousands of acres, wherein citrus fruits may be grown with absolute safety from the danger of such killing frosts as occasionally destroy the citrus groves of more southerly citrus districts. In the proper locations within this belt, the evidence of fifty years proves that even without the use of orchard heaters serious damage to trees has been unknown, and damage to the fruit (which is tenderer than the tree) has occurred only in very slight degree and at long intervals. This thermal belt is one of the unappreciated assets of the county which will eventually command due recognition.

### **Agriculture's Early Dependence on Mining**

During pioneer days all products of the farms found profitable markets in the local mining camps; but as time wore on, the fluctuations of mining and the exhaustion of portions of the placer deposits had direct effect upon agriculture. The most serious blow to the farming operations of those times occurred in the early eighties, when hydraulic mining was enjoined. Following this event the mining communities dwindled in population from several thousand to a few hundred. Many farms, dependent wholly on these local markets, being disbarred by inadequate transportation facilities from access to other markets, were of necessity abandoned. Surrendered to nature, they were recaptured by the wilderness, and once-fertile fields of fifty years since returned to their primary condition as part of the forest, covered with second-growth timber and brush.

Particularly severe were the effects of this condition upon the agriculture of the San Juan Ridge, a section of the county unsurpassed in its adaptability to practically every branch of farming, noted for the beauty and excellence of its fruits, citrus as well as deciduous, and blessed with a climate closely approaching perfection. However, in large or small degree every agricultural interest of the county was hurtfully affected by the decline in hydraulic mining, and for a long period farming was paralyzed, the only sections showing a measure of prosperity being those wherein creamery products were marketed, such as Penn Valley and Pleasant Valley.

Farming "marked time" for some years, and agricultural production was curtailed to keep step with the greatly reduced local demand, since there was no appreciable production of commodities demanded by outside markets of State and nation. Nevada County was going through that painful state of transition and readjustment that is a part of the story of the development of the West. The magical but feverish and short-lived prosperity of the passing period, "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49," had left its acutely depressing reaction.

### **The Rise of Horticulture**

Then, little by little, the initial stages of what is now California's giant industry, horticulture, began to influence agricultural expansion in this county, particularly as the development of the fruit-shipping industry opened the markets of the East and even of Europe to fresh fruits grown in the Sierra foothills. Truly speaking, they are "fruithills."

An earlier writer of the history of this county more than forty years since had the vision to write as follows: "Gradually, however, will the mountain valleys be cultivated, the fertile hills cleared for the plow, and, where once was a rank growth of manzanita and giant pines, grain, tree



and vine will pour their united offerings into the laps of the toiling husbandmen. The chief promise the future has for the foothills is an abundance of fine fruit; to this, the soil and the climate are alike favorable. Plenty of water and a good, clear atmosphere unite to give the mountain fruit a flavor that the sun-parched valleys can not produce." Truer words have not been written.

Among the pioneers of agriculture who early saw the need of producing commodities for shipment to the unlimited markets of the outer world as a means of placing agriculture on a sound foundation, not subject to the fluctuations and limits of local conditions, none had greater courage than Dr. William C. Jones, who in the nineties made a planting of pears, large for that day, in the Newtown district. This was the first substantial commercial planting of this fruit in Nevada County. Dr. Jones long since passed on to his reward, but his example and his demonstration influenced many others to similar action.

John T. Rodda, an early-day nurseryman, was another man of wisdom and of faith in horticulture; and his pear orchards west of Grass Valley became the foundation for the fine property of the Grass Valley Fruit Lands Company of the present day.

No orchard of the county has been more widely known than the apple orchard of the Hughes Brothers, at Shady Creek, on the San Juan Ridge. The unsurpassed color and flavor of their Spitzenbergs entitled the fruit to rank with the best that has been produced since Eve made her historical experiment with the first apple in the Garden of Eden.

No Nevada County man of the past or present generation has contributed more to the horticulture of today than the late Felix Gillet, a native of sunny France and for many years a resident of Nevada City, where he found a labor of love in numerous botanical activities and experiments. His outstanding achievements were the introduction from France of the Grenoble type of walnuts (late bloomers) and the Imperial prune; but his experimentation with filberts also added materially to the general knowledge of nut culture.

Charles Barker, William Loutzenheizer, Bradbury Perkins and various others were lovers of the tree and vine. They planted orchards and introduced many of the best varieties of fruit from Eastern nurseries to the county. Of this group of men Mr. Perkins alone survives, an honored resident of Grass Valley.

In the nineties an orchard-planting boom struck the county, but the only district to specialize in the planting of fruits particularly adapted to commercial shipping was the Chicago Park section. Here several hundred acres were planted to pears and plums. The absence of any water for irrigation compelled the orchardists to adopt dry-farming methods, which tend to slow development; but they have by great industry finally established a substantial community and an enviable reputation for producing fruit which in quality is not excelled in the State. If water finally becomes available to them, its proper use will not impair the quality that has made their fruit noted, while production will greatly increase.

In more recent years horticulture received its greatest impetus from the activities of Horace V. Winchell and his partner, John N. Blair. Winchell, the leading economic geologist of his day, had made numerous professional visits to Nevada County and had compared conditions here with conditions in the better-developed pear-growing regions of the United

States, with all which he was familiar, resulting in his decision to plant a large pear orchard three miles east of Grass Valley, at an elevation of 3000 feet. Loma Rica Ranch is the result of that decision. This ranch has about 300 acres of orchard and contains over 40,000 pear trees. In acreage and in number of trees, it is one of the six largest pear orchards of the world. Mr. Winchell's untimely death occurred in 1923, before his plans had reached full fruition, but not before his example had greatly stimulated orchard-planting in the county.

The holdings of Prisk Brothers, Grass Valley Fruit Lands Company, White Ranch, H. H. Pigott, California Mountain Fruit Company, Emrich & Breckenridge, H. V. Robinson, W. E. Cobb, and J. E. Peters constitute the largest of the other recent orchard plantings. Collectively the new orchards of the county represent an investment of more than \$1,000,000. Many other plantings, smaller than those mentioned, have been made in the last decade, with the result that production of shipping fruit now totals in excess of 250 carloads per annum and is increasing rapidly, as new acreage arrives at bearing age.

This development has gone forward in the face of inadequate transportation facilities and irrigation for only one-fiftieth of the arable area, which a survey by the California College of Agriculture and United States Department of Agriculture places at approximately 200,000 acres. When these handicaps disappear, it is well within the limits of reasonable probability to predict a horticultural development at least equal to the neighboring county of Placer, where 25,000 acres of irrigated orchard produces fruit selling for more than \$5,000,000 per annum. In addition, there will be a great acreage devoted to diversified general farming, to which no section of the State is better adapted than the gently rolling foothills and fertile valleys of this region.

The San Juan Ridge, Newtown, Willow Valley, Penn Valley, Lime Kiln, Pleasant Valley, Chicago Park, Blue Tent, Peardale, Forest Springs, the Spenceville, Wolf, and Indian Springs districts, and the great acreages tributary to the Auburn Highway, McCourtney and Dog Bar roads, together with the lands adjacent to Nevada City and Grass Valley—each and every one of these sections is an undeveloped agricultural asset of great value to county and to State. Collectively, they constitute an area reasonably capable of supporting twenty times their present population and of increasing by a hundred-fold their agricultural output.

Statistics lately compiled by Farm Adviser H. I. Graser, who is personally one of the outstanding forces tending toward better farming in Nevada County, abundantly prove that under irrigation the acre-production of all farm crops in the county is consistently in line with production throughout the State. In certain directions the production is greater or the quality higher. In 1916 the Department of Agriculture credited Walter Parsons, living three miles east of Grass Valley, with the largest yield of potatoes grown on a measured acre in the United States—over 700 bushels. In point of quality of product, the most striking examples are the pears of Nevada County, which have never failed, at every exposition, fair, or land show where exhibited, to take first prize, the most important of such events being the San Francisco World's Fair of 1915, where Bartlett pears from this county were awarded the grand prize in keenest competition with the entire horticultural world.

### **The Master Key to Potential Production**

With the natural resources adequately developed which make such results possible, there will be few counties in California able to contribute more bountifully to the agricultural riches of the State; yet such development is absolutely impossible unless an adequate water-supply is provided for the irrigation of these lands. Regardless of the fact that there is no more favored area in California from the standpoint of climate, and that the soils are adapted to the profitable production of every crop of the State except rice, there can never be intensive agricultural development here except through the agency of irrigation.

Water—and water alone—is the master key with which to unlock Nevada County's full measure of potential agricultural production. The future of farming here depends entirely and absolutely on such success as may attend efforts to provide an ample water-supply. The provision of such a supply is the present pressing problem of the farming community; and the general community prosperity is dependent upon its solution.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **THE NEVADA COUNTY FARM BUREAU**

By H. I. GRASER

#### **Origin and Early Work**

A perusal of an old minute book of the Penn Valley Farm Center reveals some interesting facts regarding the origin of the Nevada County Farm Bureau. Under date of January 1, 1917, we read:

"On Monday, the first day of the new year, 1917, the farmers of the Penn Valley community, with their families, met at their hall for a get-together meeting. The talk of the evening fell along the line of the needs of the community. All acknowledged that something was necessary to bring the farmers into a closer union. Mrs. Church [Mrs. M. B. Church] then presented the idea of an organization called a 'Farm Center' which would work in conjunction with the Agricultural Department [now known as the Agricultural Extension Service] for betterment of farm conditions. The idea was so enthusiastically received that the farmers decided to take the necessary steps for a permanent organization. A. W. Martel and Doris Church were chosen to act as chairman and secretary pro tem., respectively."

Several committees were appointed at this meeting to report at a later date.

The permanent organization of the Penn Valley Farm Center was effected at a meeting held January 10, 1917, when Louis Johnson was elected president; M. B. Church, vice-president; and Doris Church, secretary-treasurer. Committees on Facts and Figures, Ways and Means, and Program were appointed, all to report on February 3.

The minutes of February 3 show that J. A. Teagarden, president of the Placer County Farm Bureau, and E. O. Amundsen, Placer County farm adviser, were present at the meeting. Although no mention is made of their part in the proceedings, it is certain that they gave to the people gathered there a broadened view of the organization they were endeavoring



to start, since here we find first mention of a county-wide organization, the Nevada County Farm Bureau. A constitution and by-laws for the latter organization were adopted and temporary officers were selected, including A. L. Wišker, president; M. B. Church, vice-president; and Mrs. M. B. Church, secretary-treasurer. The immediate work of these officers is indicated later on in the records, where mention is made of the progress in organizing other farm centers under the constitution of the County Farm Bureau.

The next meeting of which there are existing records fell on March 3, 1917. It is exceedingly interesting to note that at this time four matters were discussed which later came to fill very important parts in the program of work of the larger organization. One of these subjects of discussion was the Farm Loan Association. The statement is made that "L. E. Du Bois presented a talk on 'The Farm Loan Association,' and a discussion followed." Out of this discussion came the organization, in June, 1917, of the "Grass Valley National Farm Loan Association," with six members. This association received its charter under the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 on December 3, 1917, at which time it had sixteen charter members. It has functioned continuously and successfully ever since. L. E. Du Bois, of Rough and Ready, was the first president; and C. H. Barker was secretary-treasurer.

Three other matters were discussed at the fourth meeting of the Penn Valley Farm Center which were destined later to assume great importance in the program of work of the County Farm Bureau. These were "Irrigation," "Cow-Testing" and "Publicity." True, there seems to be no direct connection between the talk then made by W. G. Robson on "The Irrigation Problem," and the establishment of the Nevada Irrigation District, which will be discussed later, nor between the "Penn Valley Newspaper," one issue of which we find mentioned, and the splendid thirty-two page "Farm Bureau Monthly" which later became the official organ of the County Farm Bureau. It is interesting to reflect, however, that at the very beginning of the Farm Bureau, the subjects of irrigation and publicity were seriously considered in one farm center, subjects which later came to be of great importance to all the farmers of the county.

The subject of "Cow-Testing," likewise, amounted to no more, at the time, than a discussion; but several years later, on April 7, 1923, an active "Cow-Testing Department of the Nevada County Farm Bureau" was organized, which has continued functioning successfully.

#### **Permanent Organization, and Appointment of Farm Adviser**

By April 7, 1917, ten farm centers had been organized, including Penn Valley, Chicago Park, Peardale, Gold Flat, Rough and Ready, Clear Creek, Forest Springs, Indian Flat, Lime Kiln, and Grass Valley. On that date, the officers and a large group of interested farmers gathered in the supervisors' room in the court-house at Nevada City to request an appropriation to meet the expenses of a farm adviser. During this meeting, permanent officers were named. These officers were J. S. Corey, president, with M. B. and Mrs. Church as vice-president and secretary, respectively.

Before the meeting adjourned, C. J. Miller, then chairman of the Board of Supervisors, announced that an appropriation of \$2000 annually had been granted to defray the office expenses of a farm adviser, it being understood that the salary of the latter would be paid out of State University and

Federal funds. The earlier records of the County Farm Bureau show that not only farmers, but business men as well, were interested in this move. Prominently mentioned are the names of Messrs. A. D. Foote and C. E. Clinch, to whom a vote of thanks was given for interest in procuring the necessary appropriation.

By this time Pleasant Valley, Birchville, and North San Juan Centers had been organized, making thirteen active farm centers.

On May 18, 1917, Herman I. Graser, newly appointed farm adviser for Nevada County, arrived and took up the duties of his office, which was established in Grass Valley. At that time the great World War was in progress, and the efforts of the Farm Bureau and the farm adviser were largely devoted to increasing food production, in keeping with the program of the United States Department of Agriculture.

### The Nevada Irrigation District

There have been several attempts made in past years by Nevada County farmers to procure an adequate supply of irrigation water. These efforts bore no fruit, progressing no further than a "water scare," as often referred to by local residents.

Early in the year 1919, the farm adviser, at the invitation of M. B. Church, spent several days in looking over the high mountain watersheds, including the Jackson Meadows, English Meadows and Bowman Lake country. He was greatly impressed with the potentialities of these great sheds, lying unused, as a future source of irrigation waters. By means of photographs and vivid descriptions he aroused the interest of several men in Grass Valley, including J. E. Taylor, A. L. Mooser, and Jos. F. O'Connor, then county engineer. These three men accompanied Farm Adviser Graser, on May 4, 1919, on a trip to Canyon Creek and the South Yuba River, as a result of which several applications were filed with the State Division of Water Rights in the name of J. F. O'Connor. These filings were later turned over to Nevada Irrigation District and became their first and basic applications.

Several meetings of interested people were held in Grass Valley. Later, discussions were carried into the various farm-center meetings by J. E. Taylor, then president of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce, and the farm adviser. On December 4, of the same year, a committee of the local Chamber of Commerce called a meeting in this regard which was attended by representatives of similar bodies of neighboring counties and by several State officials, including Marshall De Mott, Clyde Seavey, and H. S. Benedict of the State Board of Control, and Capt. Charles H. Lee of the State Water Commission.

Interest grew apace and sentiment began to crystallize into definite form. On January 10, 1920, a general meeting of interested residents of Yuba, Nevada, and Sutter Counties was held at Marysville, where the Yuba-Nevada-Sutter Water and Power Association was launched. At the request of this organization, J. B. Brown, then an assistant State engineer, was assigned the task of investigating the matter. To meet the expense of this work the State engineer's office pledged the sum of \$1500, an equal amount being raised by the association. After making a careful though necessarily superficial examination, Mr. Brown reported that the project for irrigation as contemplated was thoroughly feasible and that the cost would not be excessive. The Farm Bureaus of the three counties men-

tioned undertook the task of making a comprehensive survey to determine the wishes of farmers and other property-holders in regard to irrigation. As a result of the investigation conducted by Mr. Brown, it became apparent that one of the most feasible methods of providing water at a reasonable cost was to utilize the fall between the proposed storage reservoirs and the points of delivery, for the development of electric power. The interest of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company in the utilization of the potential power was sought at this time.

Under the auspices of the tri-county association, petitions for the organization of an irrigation district were circulated at a mass-meeting held in Grass Valley on December 18, 1920. Later, these petitions were circulated throughout Nevada County. Then came a period of reverses. It became evident that farmers in the neighboring counties had lost interest. Coupled with this fact, it was discovered that the petitions which had been widely circulated and signed were not legally drawn. The directors of the Nevada County Farm Bureau, however, having determined to see the work progress, held a meeting on January 8, 1921, and appointed an Irrigation Committee consisting of A. L. Wisker, L. E. Du Bois, W. G. Robson, W. E. Odell and M. B. Church. Under the guidance of this committee, the work was pushed vigorously. Attorneys were employed. New petitions were hurriedly circulated, and were filed with the county supervisors on March 16, 1921, bearing 797 signatures. These signatures were obtained in one week's time, a striking testimonial of Farm Bureau efficiency. The petition was declared good and sufficient, and a copy was filed in the State engineer's office.

At the request of the State engineer, a survey of the lands to be included in the district, according to the petition, was undertaken. To defray the expenses of this survey, the Irrigation Committee received cash donations in the sum of \$5573.50. The firm of Fred H. Tibbetts, of San Francisco, was engaged to make the survey, and soon reported that the total acreage of the proposed district was 208,360, all in Nevada County. Of this area, 125,307 acres were reported as tillable and irrigable by gravity, and 29,624 acres as arable but irrigable only by pumping; and the balance was classified as grazing and timber land.

Upon receipt of this report, the State engineer made a favorable report and the Board of Supervisors called an election on August 4, 1921. Of a total registered vote of 1360, the votes cast at this election numbered 804, 636 being for organization and 168 against.

At the same election, directors of the Nevada Irrigation District were elected. Willis Green, William G. Ullrich, M. B. Church, Theodore Schwartz, and G. V. Robinson were chosen at this time; and all have held office up to the present without change. M. B. Church was elected president of the board; and shortly A. L. Wisker, of Grass Valley, was employed in the capacity of manager.

The directors and manager found a Herculean task awaiting them. Surveys have been made; and an endless routine of meetings and negotiations with the State Division of Water Rights, the Federal Power Commission, and the State Railroad Commission, as also with interested power companies and others, has been necessary. Energy, wisdom, and foresight on the part of district officials have made it possible, however, successfully to pass all hurdles, up to the present time. Negotiations pending for nearly three years between the district and the Pacific Gas & Electric Company



for the consummation of a power contract which would enable the district to proceed, came to an abrupt close on March 5, 1924, when a telegram reached the office of the Morning Union, at Grass Valley, which electrified those interested in district welfare. The telegram read: "Mutual concessions proposed by District and Company in conference before Railroad Commission this afternoon provide basis which Commission approves for contract with Company that will safely finance District."

By the terms of the contract mentioned, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company agrees to use the water developed by the Irrigation District for the development of power in a portion of the Drum system and a new power house to be built on the rim of Lake Spaulding, the waters later to be released through Deer Creek power house and through a lower outlet leading into Bear River at about the location of the Narrow Gauge Railroad bridge. For the use of this water, which will all be returned to the district, the company agrees to pay sums which will vary between \$375,000 and \$400,000 per year, thus assuring to the district an income of large proportions at the very inception of its operations.

It is safe to say that the development of Nevada Irrigation District will go steadily forward to a successful and full conclusion. State officials thoroughly acquainted with the project have remarked that no other irrigation district has been started in California under such favorable circumstances. The guaranteed income from the leasing of the water for power-development purposes assures sufficient moneys at the outset to pay the interest on the entire contemplated indebtedness, which will be around \$6,500,000. Besides insuring water for the full development of the agricultural possibilities of the county, at a very low rate, the district development will give to Grass Valley and Nevada City an abundant supply of pure, clear water for domestic uses.

Too much credit cannot be given to the officials of the district, and particularly to Manager Wisker, for the energy, wisdom and foresight they have displayed in prosecuting irrigation-district development up to its present point.

The combination of climatic and soil conditions to be found within the boundaries of Nevada Irrigation District, coupled with the cheap lands available, promises a permanent agricultural development for Nevada County from the moment when cheap irrigation water can be supplied. This water the Nevada Irrigation District promises to furnish.

### Farm Bureau Departments

In addition to the carrying on of the usual run of work, such as Boys' and Girls' Clubs, varied demonstrations, tests, and trials of varieties and methods, together with the projects already given mention, two departments are kept functioning by the Farm Bureau; namely, the Cow-Testing Department and the Live-Stock Department.

Brief note has already been made of the Cow-Testing Department, the chief function of which is to improve the dairy stock of the county by means of keeping accurate records of production. Guy N. Robinson is chairman of this group.

The Live-Stock Department has been functioning for several years. Aside from occasional pooled marketing ventures, this department has been engaged, up to the present time, largely in the control of predatory animals. A cooperative agreement between the department and the United States

Bureau of Biological Survey has been kept in effect, whereby one or more trappers are kept continually employed. As an illustration of the value of this endeavor, Buck Cole, the trapper now engaged, between the dates August 15, 1923, when he started trapping, and February 25, 1924, destroyed forty-three coyotes in addition to numerous wildcats and other predatory animals. Scalp bounties and fur sales in the month of December, 1923, amounted to almost enough to pay the trapper's salary.

#### **Cooperation with State and National Associations**

The Nevada County Farm Bureau, the nineteenth such organization to be effected in California, became a charter member of the California Farm Bureau Federation upon its inception in 1919, and thereby became an integral part of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Farm Bureau was not the first farmers' organization of this general character in Nevada County, but data regarding its predecessors are not at hand.

Broadly speaking, the purpose of the Farm Bureau is to better rural life. To this end, it welcomes to its fold all who are interested in its general purposes. It cooperates, semi-officially, with the State University and with the United States Department of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Extension Service.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **NOTED HIGHWAYMEN AND HIGHWAY ROBBERIES**

The three most noted highwaymen in this portion of the State in the early days were Joaquin Murietta, Tom Bell and Jim Webster. As regards the time of their operations, the magnitude of their deeds, and the extent of their notoriety, they rank in the order here given. Joaquin Murietta was known and feared from one end of the State to the other as the "Bloody Joaquin." Tom Bell also has an extended notoriety, but chiefly in the northern mines. Jim Webster was a purely local character. These "knights of the road" had many followers, and gave the officers of the law an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the topography of the country while searching for them. Some of the other highwaymen of notoriety were Robert Williams, or Dare Devil Dick, Rondo Jim, G. M. Friederichs, George Washington (a negro), John Morton Blair, Chris Blair, Billy Forest, and Reuben Blair; but these three were the chief terror of the road.

#### **Joaquin Murietta**

The name of this bloodthirsty bandit, Joaquin Murietta, is recalled even now with a shudder by those who lived in dread of his terrible band, when they roamed from one end of the State to the other, robbing and murdering unprotected travelers. He was of Spanish or Mexican origin, and had a sister living in Marysville, whom he used frequently to visit in 1850 and 1851. He had been mining in Sonora, and had quietly submitted to having his claim "jumped" once; but when it was tried the second time, he resisted, and was severely wounded. This kind of treatment

seemed to have soured his disposition, and it was then that he entered upon the life of a bandit.

His band were partly Mexicans and partly desperadoes of other nationalities. His operations were not very extensive in the upper part of the State, although in November, 1851, he made a raid through this region, leaving his bloody trail behind him. Within a few days the bodies of twenty-three men who had been murdered and robbed were found, most of them in the vicinity of the Honcut. In most cases the condition of the body when found, and the surrounding circumstances, indicated that the unsuspecting victim, while quietly pursuing his way on the public highway, had been lassoed from an ambuscade, dragged into the bushes, and dispatched with a knife. The whole region flew to arms, and sheriff's posses and vigilance committees scoured the country in search of the perpetrators; but they escaped to the southern part of the State. A number of Mexicans were arrested on suspicion of being connected with these outrages, and it is a matter of astonishment that none of them were lynched, so excited and exasperated were the people.

Joaquin escaped from one field of danger only to enter another. The whole State was aroused to action; a price was set upon his head; and he was being hunted in all quarters. In the summer of 1853 a company of rangers under Capt. Harry Love, who is said to have been a cowardly braggart, followed him like bloodhounds from place to place. At last he was overtaken by a squad belonging to the company of rangers, and was killed while trying to escape. Another notorious cut-throat belonging to the gang, Three-Fingered Jack, was also killed; and his mutilated hand and the head of the terrible Joaquin were severed from the bodies, and exhibited throughout the State as evidence of their death.

While these trophies were being displayed in Marysville, however, the sister of the bandit attended the exhibition to see for herself if her brother had met the fate claimed for him. She was overheard by Judge O. P. Stidger to remark to a gentleman, in Spanish, "That's not my brother." She was asked who it was, and smilingly replied, "It is Joaquin Gonzales." The country had been suffering at the hands of three Joaquins, and she claimed that the rangers had not yet captured the notorious one. The reason assigned by some for her making this claim was family pride, as they firmly believed it to be the head of the true Joaquin Murietta. To support this claim, is the fact that the features were recognized by many who were acquainted with Murietta, in all portions of the State. On the other hand, it had been asserted that Joaquin escaped to Mexico, where he was seen and recognized by those who knew him, years after his supposed death. Whichever of these theories is the correct one, it is a fact that the legislature appropriated \$5000 for the captors, the greater portion of which Harry Love, as captain of the rangers, in turn appropriated to himself.

### Tom Bell

Second only, in notoriety, to the cruel and bloodthirsty Joaquin was the celebrated Tom Bell, the "Gentleman Highwayman." His true name was Thomas J. Hodges. He was a native of Rome, Tenn., where he was born about 1826. His parents were most excellent, highly respected people, and gave young Hodges a thorough education. He graduated from a medical institution and, shortly after receiving his diploma, joined a regiment and proceeded to the seat of war in Mexico, where he served honorably as a non-



commissioned officer until the close of the struggle. Like thousands of others, he was attracted to California by its golden allurements, and began life here as a miner. Evil associates, coupled with lack of success, caused him to follow in the footsteps of many, whose loose moral ideals led them into gambling as a means of subsistence. Soon tiring of this, he took to the road, where he continued his game of chance in a tenser setting, staking his revolver against whatever loose coin his victims had about them.

At this time Hodges was about thirty years of age, tall, strong and active, quick and restless, and possessed of great physical courage. His hair was of a sandy cast, and his chin was ornamented with a goatee of the same shade. His beauty was somewhat marred by a broken nose, once shapely and classic, then smashed in at the bridge level with his face. He soon gathered about him a band of choice spirits, whom by his superior education and ability he was able to control. He joined Bill Gristy, alias Bill White; Ned Conway, alias Ned Conners; and Jim Smith, forming a band of desperadoes which was called the "Tom Bell Gang," and which for nearly two years kept the State in a fever of excitement. There were in the band about fifty men, those in the extreme north being under the leadership of Montague Lyan, alias Monte Jack, a bloodthirsty villian of repulsive appearance. Their retreat was in the recesses of the mountains, from which they issued in small bands to commit their depredations. During the spring and summer of 1856, scarcely a night passed but when some lonely traveler was permitted to stare into the muzzle of a persuading revolver while he was being relieved of his portable property.

The band ranged through the foothills, chiefly in Yuba, Nevada and Placer Counties, and terror was spread throughout the whole region. A favorite resort of the band was the Mountaineer House, kept by Jack Phillips, between Auburn and Folsom; another was the Western Exchange, on the Nevada-Sacramento road, kept by Mrs. Elizabeth Hood, alias Mrs. Cullers, and her three daughters.

Hodges was a surgeon, and was able to attend to the dressing of any wounds his men received; and he sometimes exercised his professional skill on those who were so unfortunate as to be injured while resisting him.

The largest enterprise undertaken by the gang was the robbery of the Marysville and Camptonville stage. Engaged in this undertaking were Tom Bell, Bill Gristy, Monte Jack, Ned Conners, Jim Smith, Bobb Carr, alias English Bob, and Juan Fernandes, a Mexican. They rendezvoused at the California House, twenty-six miles from Marysville. This place was kept by Madam Cole, who was interested with them, the house being one of their stopping-places. The stage was near Dry Creek, on its way to Marysville, the treasure-box containing \$100,000. Six mounted men confronted it and ordered the driver to stop, threatening to kill any who resisted. Dobson, messenger for Langdon's Express, fired on them, and indiscriminate shooting immediately commenced between the passengers and robbers, in which some forty shots were fired. All except Bell and Gristy ran at the first shot; and they soon found that nothing but bullets could be expected from the stage, and retreated. When the stage was ready to proceed, a mounted Mexican began firing at them from the other side of the road. His fire was returned by Dobson, and the Mexican was unhorsed, whereupon he beat a precipitate retreat with two others who had been concealed in the thicket. One of the occupants of the stage, a lady, was killed; three others were wounded; and the stage itself was completely riddled with bullets.

When news of the occurrence was received in Marysville, a procession headed by a band went out to meet the stage and escort Mr. Dobson into the city, where great honors were paid him. His services were substantially recognized by Langdon & Company.

A portion of Bell's band, known as the Walker Branch, had headquarters at Folsom, and most of these the authorities succeeded in capturing.

On Monday, the 6th of October, 1856, Bell's career was brought to a sudden termination by the noose in the hands of self-constituted hangmen. A party of nine men, headed by Joseph Belt, captured him; and he was given four hours to live, during which time he wrote two farewell letters to his family in Tennessee. He then said he was ready to meet his doom and his tragic career was ended.

### Jim Webster

The last of the early highwaymen to make himself especially notorious was Jim Webster, whom all of the old residents will remember as the cause of the sad and tragic death of Sheriff W. W. Wright. Webster was a miner at Timbuctoo, in Yuba County; but meeting with poor success, he was driven to the road by his misfortunes, where for a livelihood he levied contributions upon those who had been more fortunate than he. His career as an outlaw continued for two years, beginning in 1855. He lived in Washington, Nevada City and other places for short periods. In 1855 he had a dispute at Timbuctoo in regard to a mining claim; and afterward, meeting in a ravine the three men involved in the quarrel, he shot and killed all three. He was feared along the Yuba, and many a man held up his hands at his request, well knowing that refusal meant death; for the desperado was not afraid to shoot, and he never had to shoot twice. A price was put upon his head, and many sought to earn it; but few dared to seek him openly, hoping always to catch him off his guard. He often came to towns where he was well-known, but where none were bold enough to molest him. He was captured in 1856 and placed in the county jail, but soon made his escape with another prisoner; in fact, he was captured many times, but was always fortunate enough to make his escape.

While on the Coast Range, Webster quarreled with one of his men and ordered him to leave the camp before morning, upon pain of being shot. The man remained, however, and during the night drew the bullet from Webster's gun. When morning came, the man was sitting on a stump; and Webster, exclaiming "So you didn't go?" seized his rifle and fired at him with the blank charge. The man then coolly raised his gun and shot his would-be slayer dead. Such, at all events, is the traditional account of Jim Webster's final end.

### Other Highway Robberies

Both the North San Juan and the Washington stages were robbed by highwaymen on May 6, 1866, and the North San Juan stage again on May 15. As the stage was on the brow of the hill south of the Yuba River and above Black's crossing, at half-past four on the morning of the latter date, it was stopped by three masked men, the passengers were ordered out, and the driver was commanded to unhitch his horses. Two attempts were then made to blow open Well, Fargo & Company's treasure-box, the second of which was successful. After appropriating its contents, which amounted to \$7900, the box was returned to the stage, the horses were again attached,

and the stage was allowed to proceed. All haste was made to Nevada City to give the alarm; and a posse, consisting of Sheriff R. B. Gentry, Stephen Venard, James H. Lee, Albert Gentry, and A. W. Potter, started in pursuit.

Venard and Lee soon found the trail, which they both followed for a mile and a half over extremely rough ground, until it became necessary for Lee to take a more circuitous route with the horses. Venard, armed with a Henry repeating rifle, then followed the trail alone. He soon came to Meyer's ravine, where it opens into the Yuba. Up this the robbers had evidently gone to a crossing that lay above. Along this rugged gorge he proceeded, with precipitous mountains frowning down on either side, while shrubs, trees and rocks on every hand offered ample concealment for an ambushed enemy. Where the waters of the ravine came rushing over their bed of rocks, there rose a rock, towering to a height of twenty feet and surrounded by smaller ones, all forming an island upon the lower end of which several trees raised their knotted limbs, the foliage screening the jagged rock above. Here he decided to cross the torrent, and passed along a log to a rock in the center of the stream, above which rose the huge mass of granite, the approach to which lay between two smaller rocks in front. Glancing up this alley, he saw George Shanks, alias Jack Williams, the leader of the bandits, sitting upon the ground and in the act of taking aim at him with his revolver. Quick as thought, Venard aimed his rifle, and at the same instant discovered that another robber was aiming at him from over the top of a rock. There was no time for hesitation. He fired, and the leader fell dead with a bullet in his heart. The other, Bob Flynn, alias Caton, endeavored to shield himself behind the rock; but as soon as his head appeared above in the effort to aim his pistol, a bullet from the unerring rifle sped swiftly through his brain. Venard sprang forward, determined that the last of the three bandits should not shoot him down from an ambush. An instant, and he was among the rocks. Here lay the treasure and the bodies of the two robbers, but the third had escaped. He covered the treasure with earth and leaves, took the pistols from the lifeless bodies, and dashed across the stream. The fleeing outlaw was seen hastening up the side of a hill some sixty yards in advance. The fatal rifle was again leveled, and a bullet brought the fugitive to the ground. Another shot, and George W. Moore rolled lifeless down the hill.

Venard soon found his companions, and related to them the incidents of the fight, regretting that he had wasted a shot on the last man when one ought to have been enough. They repaired to the scene, uncovered the spoil and by two o'clock in the afternoon it was returned to Wells, Fargo & Company, at Nevada City.

After the departure of the posse, the express company had offered a reward of \$3000, which Venard promptly received. They also presented him a gold-mounted and tastefully inscribed Henry rifle. He was also appointed on the staff of Governor Low, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, for "meritorious services in the field." Mr. Venard still makes Nevada City his residence, where he is respected by all for his bravery and good qualities.

Upon the bodies of the robbers, when brought into town and identified, was found the property taken from the passengers in the stage.



Several other robberies of this nature were committed in Nevada County in the early days; but enough has been written to characterize the daring and reckless outlawry of the time. It is not the author's purpose, nor indeed his wish, to darken the pages of this history with a full recital of the horrible deeds the county witnessed in the first twenty-nine years of its existence.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE NEVADA COUNTY BAR

It is purposed, in this chapter, to give an account of the attorneys who constituted the bar of Nevada County, together with many interesting anecdotes in regard to them, and to the legal—and illegal—proceedings in the county.

From the earliest settlement of Nevada County, its bar contained men of learning and ability. Rich mines hereabouts instantly attracted large numbers of people, who originated all kinds of mining enterprises and engaged in general business. The former undertakings were fertile in causes of litigation, giving abundant and profitable employment to the legal profession. Conflicting locations and boundaries of mining claims, and disputed water-rights, were the abounding incentives to legal strife for many years; and many of the leading cases to be found in the California Supreme Court Reports originated in Nevada County.

#### Early-Day Members

Among the earliest lawyers in this vicinity were E. F. W. Ellis, Niles Searls, Stanton Buckner, James F. Hubbard, Hiram C. Hodge, John T. Crenshaw, John R. McConnell, John Anderson, J. B. Townsend, Lorenzo Sawyer, Thomas Freeman, Thomas H. Caswell, T. G. Williams, William T. Barbour, T. J. Bowers, and William H. Lyons, all of whom came here in 1850, and James Irwin and R. M. Wood, who came in 1851, or early in 1852.

Ellis was a clear-headed, popular man, and an excellent lawyer. He would probably have made his mark had he remained in this State. He represented this section in the legislature in 1851, and, returning to Illinois in 1852, was a member soon after of the legislature of the State. He was first lieutenant colonel of the 15th Illinois regiment, the first regiment in the war from that State, and afterwards its colonel, which grade he held when he was killed at the battle of Shiloh. His last words, as he fell shot from his horse, were, "Catch me, boys!"

Ellis was a bold, fearless man, of powerful frame; and many stories are preserved of his personal exploits. In the summer of 1851, C. A. Frisbie had a saloon that stood on Main Street, just above the present site of the South Yuba Company's office. Ellis' office, in which he also slept, was just at the forks of the road. He was accustomed to wear a red flannel shirt, red drawers and red stockings, and at night to divest himself of his outer garments and sleep in his red under-apparel, to which he added a round, red, conical night cap, tapering to a point and hanging over backwards. The "boys" used to run late at night at Frisbie's, and W. T. Barbour, then

district judge, liked to keep them company. One night Judge Barbour got into an altercation with a gambler, and words rang high. The row waked up Ellis, and he rushed over without waiting to dress, to see who was being murdered, picking up as he ran a stout pine root. As he rushed into the saloon he saw the gambler with Barbour's head in chancery, and pistol drawn, just about to kill him. Down came the root in Ellis' hand on the head of the gambler, who fell like a bullock, when Ellis whirled around and ran back to bed. He appeared and vanished so suddenly that nobody knew who it was, and it was not found out for some time after; but his interposition probably saved Barbour's life.

Ellis was once trying a case in the old court room at Broad Street, opposite the National Hotel. In this trial he commented with great severity on the testimony of Dr. W. The doctor was a Tennessean, an airy man, very punctilious on the point of honor. As Ellis addressed the jury, a long bar table stood between him and the body of the court room. Looking round, at some exclamation in the auditorium, he saw W. draw a pistol and make toward him. Ellis at once drew from his breast a knife about a foot long and went for him, leaping over the table at a bound. W. made a rush to escape, and never stopped until he got into the street, when Ellis returned and calmly concluded his speech to the jury.

Hon. Niles Searls was one of the first residents of Nevada, and early engaged in his profession. He continued to live here, although he resided for some years in New York. He was at one time district attorney of this county, subsequently district judge, and more recently State Senator. On another occasion he was elected district attorney, but refused to qualify.

Stanton Buckner was a lawyer of the old school. His strong forte was a demurrer to everything. He was excessively prolix and somewhat dull of apprehension, but mild and gentlemanly.

A favorite gesture of Judge Buckner was to lock the index finger of his right hand into the little finger of the left, and move the hands emphatically up and down. Whenever he assumed this attitude, he was ready for extended remarks.

Hiram C. Hodge was county treasurer in 1851-1853. He was also a practicing attorney, and was counsel for the only man who was ever judicially hung in this county for stealing. The culprit was a half-witted fellow named Barrett. He stole a few articles of so little aggregate value that it is doubtful if his offense amounted to grand larceny. He was tried before the Court of Sessions, and sentenced by the jury to death, as the law then permitted, and was hanged in July, 1852. It has always been the impression among members of the bar cognizant of the facts, that he should have been persuaded to plead guilty and take the imprisonment the court would have inflicted, rather than be subjected to the risk of death at a time when juries were particularly vindictive against those who committed thefts. The poor fellow was probably irresponsible for his acts.

Hon. John T. Crenshaw served in the Senate in 1854, and was afterwards postmaster at Nevada. He was in the rebel service and was killed at Vicksburg.

Hon. John R. McConnell died in Colorado. McConnell was long a member of the Nevada bar, and was considered one of the most able and learned of its members. He was one of the earliest district attorneys of the county, and subsequently attorney general and a member of the legislature

a short time before his death, elected from Los Angeles County, to which he had removed. He was very studious and fond of old and curious laws. He used to wear a bare place in the carpet along the whole length of his office, where he paced up and down reading his books. His methods were always honorable and above board; and, despite an occasional over-indulgence in stimulants, he was held in general esteem.

Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer first came to Nevada in October, 1850. He stayed about a month and then went to San Francisco and engaged in law practice. After being twice burned out, he returned to Nevada, in August, 1851, and practiced law here until August, 1853. He returned then to San Francisco, where he was elected city attorney. On January 25, 1862, he went to Virginia City. A telegram reached him there on May 26, asking if he would take the bench of the twelfth district, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. A. Campbell. On his assenting, the Governor telegraphed to him to come at once and stop at Sacramento for his commission. This he did, and opened his court at Redwood City on June 2. This celerity was evidenced at a time when travel was by stage, over bad roads, and, of course, far slower than at present. That fall he was nominated by both parties and elected without opposition. In 1863 the new Supreme Court was elected, under the amended constitution, Sawyer being one of the new judges, and drawing a six years' term. On the 6th of December, 1869, President Grant sent his name to the Senate as the United States circuit judge for this Coast. He was confirmed on the 10th of January, 1870, and served in this important office until his death.

"Tom" Freeman was here but a short time. He had a broad Missouri pronunciation. After a visit at San Francisco, the first he had ever paid to a seaport, and seeing the numerous ships in the harbor, many of the store-houses of those days being also ships, he expressed his wonder, "Whar they all come from?" He was the first recorder of Nevada City, where Hoyt was the successful "miners' candidate" for mayor, and a board of ten aldermen and many other officers enjoyed a fleeting and expensive splendor. This government filled the gap between two legislatures, when the sessions were annual. I. Williamson was appointed to ascertain the amount of the city's debt, and discovered it to be over \$8000 for about five months, with about \$750 assets. This debt was never paid, as the Court of Session failed to levy a tax for that purpose. Freeman made a good thing out of his office, as the miners supposed him to be a mining recorder, and brought their notices to be recorded. Such recording was faithfully attended to, and fees charged therefor that would be considered astonishing in these days. The profits of his short-lived office enabled him to "go home well fixed."

Hon. Thomas H. Caswell was elected as the first county judge, May 20, 1851, and was subsequently reelected, holding the office eight years.

An incident connected with the election day may be mentioned. A mining controversy existed between one Cassin and a shoemaker named Hayden. On the day in question, Hayden was deliberately shot and killed by Cassin, who was tried and acquitted. He went to Eureka, now Graniteville, and soon after killed another man in the streets of that town. The populace fell upon him with pick handles seized from a barrel that stood by, and beat him to death.

Col. R. M. Wood was a member of the legislature from Contra Costa County. He was killed as one of Henry A. Crabb's party of invasion of Sonora, Mexico.



T. G. Williams was elected city attorney of the municipal government above referred to.

Hon. William T. Barbour was appointed the first district judge of this district—then the tenth—and was subsequently elected for a full term.

J. B. Townsend was judge of the Municipal Court of St. Louis, Mo., before coming here.

Hon. William H. Lyons was State Senator in 1852.

These are believed to be all of the lawyers who came to Nevada City within the first two years of its settlement, dating from the time when it was called, indifferently, "Deer Creek Dry Diggings," and "Caldwell's Store." They held forth in a court room supported by posts and enclosed with red cloth. Hon. Niles Searls and John Anderson continued longest in the county.

In 1852 came James Churchman and C. Wilson Hill; in 1853, H. C. Gardiner, A. B. Dibble, Joseph Conn, and William M. Stewart; in 1854, Thomas B. McFarland, Josiah Chandle, Bean, Francis J. Dunn, Charles A. Tweed, Aaron A. Sargent, C. J. Lansing, Johns, Edward W. Roberts, and John I. Caldwell; in 1855, Addison C. Niles, David Belden, Henry I. Thornton, and C. A. Johnson. During the same years, or soon after, came also James K. Byrne, William F. Anderson, C. F. Smith, J. S. Carpenter, S. H. Chase, Edward W. Mazlin, M. Kirkpatrick, M. P. O'Connor, J. C. Deuel, and J. C. Palmer.

James Churchman was a brilliant and somewhat erratic man. He was a contemporary and associate in Illinois of that famous school of lawyers in which were numbered Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, E. F. Baker, Dick Yates, Lyman Trumbull, and others. President Lincoln gave him the appointment as consul at Valparaiso.

Churchman was one of the best talkers at the Nevada bar; but he was not a painstaking practitioner, and was often beaten by men far his inferiors in natural ability. He once read from the syllabus of a reported case to establish a proposition. Dunn was his antagonist, and read from the text of the case to show that it did not sustain the syllabus; whereupon Churchman argued at length that the latter, rather than the text, was the authority. He held that the reporter, being there, and being an officer of the court, would know what the court said and meant, while the text might be full of the mistakes of the printers. His Honor, Judge Searls, did not take this view of the matter.

A. B. Dibble, for years the head of the firm of Dibble & Byrne, was a resident of Grass Valley, where he became actively identified with much of the litigation of his section of the county, being accounted an excellent jury lawyer. He was once nominated for Congress.

Hon. William M. Stewart studied law in McConnell's office, and practiced here a number of years alone and as a member of the firm of McConnell & Stewart. He was a man of energy and intelligence, as his career shows. He was district attorney of Nevada County and State attorney general. He removed to Nevada, where he was a member of the Territorial legislature and of the constitutional convention. He was elected to the United States Senate from that State in 1864, and again in 1869, serving in that body eleven years.

When Stewart was district attorney, he prosecuted a man, before the Court of Sessions, who had been indicted for mayhem in biting off an ear. The trial developed that the prosecuting witness had been the aggressor, and

deserved what he got. Stewart began to lose interest in the result of the case; but his interest was revived by the testimony of Dr. J. R. Coryell, who was introduced by the defense as an expert. The doctor swore that, as the ear was not quite bitten off, it being left hanging by a little skin, it would have been possible to save it. But, as the victim was a laboring man, to whom time is valuable, they had cut it off to save the time it would take to cure it. Had it been a gentleman's ear, they would have saved it. It was usual to save gentlemen's ears, but to cut off laboring men's to save time. Churchman, who defended, made an eloquent speech. When he had concluded, Stewart arose and said to the jury that the only question in the case was whether laboring men had a right to have ears, and sat down. The jury instantly found in the affirmative.

Hon. Thomas B. McFarland was a miner at Shelby Flat before he engaged in his profession here. He was at one time a member of the legislature, was subsequently district judge of this district, and afterwards was register of the Sacramento Land District.

Alexander Anderson was a lawyer of ability. He met his death by an explosion of the Steamer Pearl, on a trip from Marysville to Sacramento.

Francis J. Dunn was one of the most singular characters at this county's bar. He was a man of sturdy sense, somewhat uncultivated, who had picked up a fair knowledge of law, was pleasant and accommodating when sober, and opinionated and surly when in his cups.

A party of men going along the Downieville road came across a well-dressed man lying by the roadside. They roused him and inquired, "Who are you?" "I am Francis J. Dunn, considered, and justly considered, the best lawyer in the State of California," said the disturbed, struggling to a perpendicular.

On one occasion, in replying to an argument, Dunn said: "The remarks of counsel remind me of a quotation from a classical poet. I can not exactly recall the name of the poet, and I have forgotten the quotation; but, if I could repeat it, the court would see that it is apropos."

It is related that Dunn prepared his statements for the Supreme Court without much condensation or regard to method, copying all kinds of papers and orders into them. Before printed transcripts were in vogue, such documents were rather confusing. It so happened that as Dunn was arguing one of his cases in the Supreme Court, Judge Murray, under some mistake as to the facts, said to the advocate that the court did not want to hear him any further; but some time after, he decided the case against him. Dunn soon had another case before the same tribunal, and commenced reading his interminable transcript, with motions, orders and evidence set out at appalling length. "State your case, Mr. Dunn," said Judge Murray; "it is not necessary to read the whole record." "No you don't, may it please your Honors," said Dunn, "the Supreme Court told me that once before, and then decided the case against me. I am going to read this record and make the court understand me." This counsel did, to the horror of the court, which had then no limit for time, and the reading and argument occupied three days of the time of the court. It was not long thereafter that the Supreme Court fixed a limit to the length of counsel's speeches.

George S. Hupp was a member of the Nevada bar for many years, his service having been interrupted only by a short residence in the State of Nevada.

Hon. Charles A. Tweed later became a United States judge in Arizona.

Hon. Aaron A. Sargent came to Nevada City in 1850. While publishing the Nevada Journal he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He served as district attorney, and also served for years in the House and in the Senate, at Washington.

Hon. C. J. Lansing served in the Senate in 1859.

Hon. Edward W. Roberts was a Rough and Ready and Grass Valley lawyer of long standing, and served a short time as county judge by appointment, and a term as State Senator in 1863.

John J. Caldwell maintained a constant practice at the local bar after 1854.

Hon. Addison C. Niles served as county judge of Nevada County, and on the supreme bench of the State. His term on the latter closed with the adoption of the new constitution, and he returned to practice at Nevada.

Hon. David Belden was a popular member of the Nevada bar. He was elected county judge by a majority of one vote over H. M. Moore, a noted sand lot orator, and subsequently was a State Senator from this county. He removed to Santa Clara County, where he was elected district judge, and became superior judge of that county. He was noted as a wit and orator, as well as lawyer. As illustrating his humor and independence, we give a Fourth of July address delivered by him in 1857. A burlesque celebration of the day was attempted by a portion of the citizens of Nevada. A procession in which figured mock Chinamen, Mrs. Partington, soldiers armed with wooden swords, with tin buttons and epaulettes, and other grotesque figures, paraded the streets and halted at a stand erected in front of Harrington & Patterson's saloon on Broad Street. Here the Declaration of Independence was read by George S. Hupp, when the orator of the day was introduced and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Windy Guards and Fellow Citizens:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a speaker to address an audience of this description, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind and a proper regard for his own character require that those causes which place him in this position should be laid before the community.

"Opposing to the best of my abilities the demonstration of this day, and contesting each measure whose object was an exhibition of this character, I have only to assure this audience that there exists between myself and these masqueraders no community of feeling, no sympathy of sentiment; and I shall address myself briefly to those gentlemen who have forced me upon the community as the orator of this occasion.

"Gentlemen of the Windy Guards: Eighty-one years since, upon the day which we now commemorate, our Revolutionary ancestors pledged, for their freedom and ours, their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. In this, our celebration of that event, prudence would not permit us, if called upon, to peril our valuable lives—our fortunes are laid up where neither moth, rust, nor revolutions can change them; but the little that is ours, our sacred honor, we have this day sacrificed with a prodigality worthy of a better cause. It was but little; but, like the widow's mite, it was our all." (Groans and demonstrations of dissatisfaction by the Guards.)

"Gentlemen, it is meet and proper that you should groan. Good cause has the community to groan with you and for you. Upon an occasion when you should feel like patriots and act like men, you have disguised yourselves as mountebanks and acted as fools." (Groans by the Guards and cheers by the outsiders.) "You have, in your feeble effort to desecrate a day sacred and venerable from the associations of the past, and our natural landmark for



the future, embalmed yourselves in merited ridicule and contempt." (Great confusion. The Windy Guards shoulder arms, call for music and march off groaning.)

After the tumult had subsided, the speaker proceeded:

"It is not surprising that men who have so little respect for themselves, or for this day, should interrupt their speaker. They have furnished another argument in support of the Hindoo religion, and gone beyond the doctrines of the Brahmins. They have shown us that the dissolution of the body is not necessary to the transmigration of the soul; but that while in the body, spirits can assume the animal forms to which their instincts incline them. But, gentlemen, as those whose special orator I am have left, I shall not inflict on you what was designed for their special edification, but in a few words excuse myself to join you."

Here the speaker spoke of the reverence due to the day, remarking that if it could not be celebrated in a proper manner, it should not be burlesqued, and that exhibitions of the character just seen were indications of degeneracy. "We can," he said, "make ourselves objects of pity to some, contempt to others, and ridicule to all; but the day itself, with its mighty memories, is safe and sacred in the history of the past. We may widen the gulf which separates us from the past; but we cannot cross to pollute it."

Three cheers were given to the orator at the conclusion of his stirring address. The Windy Guards at first did a little quiet cursing, but finally joined in the laugh at their own expense. We will give another specimen of Judge Belden's sustained humor further on.

Hon. Henry I. Thorton served one term as State Senator representing Sierra County, after leaving Nevada County. Hon. M. Kirkpatrick was also a Sierra County Senator; and Hon. S. H. Chase served Nevada County in that capacity in 1856, and Hon. M. P. O'Connor in 1876.

William F. Anderson and Edward W. Mazlin both served in the office of district attorney. Mazlin was first clerk of the State Board of Equalization and afterwards private secretary of Gov. William Irwin. He was later again appointed clerk of the board.

### Members of a Later Day

Other lawyers afterwards, from time to time, added their weight to the early Nevada County bar. Those named below are believed to complete the list of its early members:

John Caldwell, William H. Martin, George W. Yant, F. W. Thayer, George L. Waters, George B. Tingley, Henry Meredith, D. W. Perley, S. W. Fletcher, Thomas P. Hawley, John Garber, Henry L. Joachimssen, Theodore F. Miller, Heard, Thomas B. Reardon, Marcellus S. Deal, O. P. Stidger, Edward H. Gaylord, Joseph Kutz, Loring W. Williams, William W. Cross, J. B. Johnson, Cornelius Taylor, John D. Clark, J. M. Walling, Charles W. Kitts, D. J. Crowley, W. D. Long, Fred Searls, C. W. Cross, H. V. Reardon, P. F. Simonds, John T. Shurtleff, J. J. Weisenburger, A. J. Ridge, A. Burrows, James A. Stidger, and C. F. McGlashan.

Hon. John Caldwell served as district attorney, was the last county judge, and thereafter served as superior judge of the county.

Martin & Yant were a firm that walked in the humbler paths of the profession. The former was from the "Sunny South"; the latter hailed from Ohio, and retained a full share of the idioms of the Buckeye State.

Hon. George B. Tingley had been a Senator from San Francisco for a number of years before he became a member of the Nevada County bar. He was a better Senator than lawyer.

Henry Meredith removed to Virginia City and was killed in a fight with Indians at Pyramid Lake, in 1860.

D. W. Perley had some notoriety from his connection with the difficulty at the breakfast table of the International Hotel at San Francisco, which resulted in a duel between Senator D. C. Broderick and Judge D. S. Terry, and the regretted death of the former.

S. W. Fletcher was at one time district attorney. He was an amiable young man, generally liked, and of some promise, but was burned to death in the great fire at Nevada City, of July 19, 1856. The pioneer brick building of Nevada was built in 1853, by Hamlet Davis, on the corner of Pine and Broad Streets. When fire broke out, young Fletcher, who had an office in the building; A. J. Hagan, a banker in the building, a nephew of Mr. Davis; Jay Johnson, a former county surveyor; Edwin F. Bean; and W. B. Pearson, a printer, undertook to close the iron shutters of the building and make their escape. So rapid was the fire that retreat from the front was found impossible; and the lowest rear aperture was a window, two stories high. Bean jumped from this window onto a shed, and then called to Fletcher to follow. The leap was hazardous, and Fletcher turned back and closed the shutter. The remaining inmates evidently believed that they were safe in the building, which, however, burned to the ground. When the fire was over, the bodies were found with faces to a drain in the cellar, to which they had evidently been driven to get a breath of air.

Hon. Thomas P. Hawley was county clerk and district attorney of the county, and later supreme judge in the State of Nevada. The latter office was also held by Hon. John Garber.

Henry L. Joachimssen was for some years a justice of the peace in San Francisco.

Hon. Thomas B. Reardon was the last district judge of this district.

Marcellus S. Deal served as district attorney.

Edward H. Gaylord was a member of the legislature and also served several terms as district attorney.

Hon. Joseph Kutz was once State Senator.

Hon. William W. Cross studied law in McConnell's office and practiced here for a while. He removed to Visalia, and became superior judge of Kern County.

### Present Members

C. F. McGlashan, after forty years' practice, is still hale and hearty and is practicing his profession in Truckee. W. J. Roberts is also a practicing attorney of Truckee.

Grass Valley has as members of the Nevada County Bar Association Judge John Mulroy, J. T. Hennessy, Lynn Kelly and E. H. Armstrong; while Nevada City is represented by Hon. George L. Jones, superior judge, District Attorney W. E. Wright, J. M. Walling, Fred Searls, F. T. Nilon Sr., F. T. Nilon Jr., Judge L. A. Garthe and George B. Finnegan. Superior Judge George L. Jones, after serving two terms as district attorney, is now finishing his third term as superior judge. W. E. Wright is now serving his second term as district attorney, and is still the genial Wright of the Chamber of Commerce days, when he served so long and well as its secretary.

J. M. Walling, a practicing attorney in Nevada County for over forty years, still takes an active interest in all Nevada County affairs. Judge Walling is a member of the G. A. R., and has been the president of the Nevada County Half Century Club since its organization.

### **Trials Before "Judge Lynch"**

With the able array of counsel in 1850-1851, there was a lack of judicial tribunals having jurisdiction of higher offenses. The territory now known as Nevada County was, until near the middle of 1851, a part of Yuba County, and Marysville was the county seat. The great difficulty and cost of trials at such a distance, and a certain lack of confidence in the judicial authorities at the county seat, occasioned a tendency toward lynch trials.

A memorable trial of this character took place at Nevada City, in April, 1851, wherein three men, named Allen, Miller, and Ridgely, were tried for stealing \$2600 in gold dust from J. Chambers' butcher shop on Broad Street, and were found guilty and publicly whipped. Ridgely was employed in the shop, and originated the robbery. Allen was the son of a respectable man in Ohio, a gentleman by education, who had served with credit as an officer in the Mexican War. He had recently lost his money gambling, tried to drown his sorrow in drink, and in this condition listened to the temptation of Ridgely. Miller was a drunken fellow, in the employ of Pell's circus, then exhibiting in Nevada.

The lynch trial was held in the rear of what was later the site of the National Hotel. Here were assembled a considerable company of bearded, rough-looking men, wearing felt hats, long boots and red flannel shirts, who seemed seriously in earnest in the business at hand. The proceedings were orderly, and even solemn. A president was chosen, and a committee of safety. The president took a stump and explained the object of the meeting. Three men, now in the sheriff's hand, under commitment for Marysville, were believed to have robbed a store in town of a lot of gold dust. To let them go to Marysville was to let them go unpunished. No one would prosecute them there or care whether or not they were punished. The people here could give them a fair trial, and owed it to the community to see that there was retribution for such crimes. He suggested that they select a sheriff, who would demand possession of the prisoners.

One Augustus Hall was made sheriff, and started with a posse for the prisoners. He shortly returned with them, having by the use of gentle force overcome the resistance of the lawful officers. The prisoners were seated inside a ring cleared for them, surrounded by guards. A judge was chosen, after a number of gentlemen selected had declined, and also a jury of six. Counsel was also selected for the prosecution and defense, and money was raised on the spot to pay for their services—\$100 each.

Witnesses pro and con testified, and the trial lasted two days, resulting in a verdict of guilty and a sentence of thirty-nine lashes. Allen confessed his guilt, and one of the others gave up his share of the plunder. The punishment of these two was somewhat reduced. The penalty was inflicted next morning on a hill southeast of the town, the stripes being so well laid on by "Butcher Bill" and a teamster, that when it was over the men lay curled up at the foot of the tree to which they had been bound. They were compelled to leave town almost immediately. Ridgely was reported to have died from his terrible punishment.



This punishment discouraged larceny for months, and it is remembered that thereafter miners could leave their gold with impunity in their cabins, and even in their sluice-boxes.

As late as September, 1855, a man probably innocent of any offense came near being hanged by a mob at Grass Valley. A serious fire, supposed to have been the result of incendiarism, had burned up a large part of the town, and Frank Foster had been employed by the citizens as private night-watchman to keep lookout for similar attempts. During his rounds he saw a man near an unfinished building striking a match, and immediately arrested him. The man, an illy-dressed stranger, declared he only intended to light his pipe. But public excitement was great; recent losses had been severe; and circumstances that in calmer times would not have excited even suspicion, now seemed confirmation strong as Holy Writ. He was about to be taken to the county seat when the mob seized him. They were on the point of hanging him to a tree, when J. M. Fouse, a justice of the peace; W. Banks, a constable, and Lew Sowers, a popular citizen, made law-and-order speeches, begged the people not to disgrace the town, pled that there was no certainty of the man's guilt, and that he should have a legal trial, and deprecated the commission of an act that the doers might regret to their last moment. On this urgent showing, the mob let the prisoner go, and he made off. He was followed, however, by the crowd, and one Osborne called a halt and urged the hanging of the prisoner. He spoke of the danger to the town, and said it was of no use to have the county authorities try him, for he would be acquitted. He said Nevada had hanged a man, but Grass Valley never had, and it was necessary to hang one in Grass Valley, so that each town might have a wholesome example. As there was considerable rivalry between the towns referred to, this argument was convincing, and the mob rushed again for the victim. He was run off through a narrow alley by some of the cool-headed men, however, and was taken to the county seat, where he was tried and acquitted, as there was no real evidence against him.

A very striking illustration of the danger of mistake from mob law was furnished at Rough and Ready in the spring of 1851. W. M. Stewart and Jack Watson rode into town one day on horseback, when they saw a man being led by a mob. The man was stripped naked, with the exception of his pantaloons. "Hallo!" said Stewart; and Watson, "What are they doing that for? I bet that is an innocent man. Dare you go into that mob?" Stewart, without stopping to think, said "Yes." They dismounted from their horses and ran into the crowd, with pistols drawn, calling out, "There is a mistake! You have got the wrong man!" The mob were passing under a new building on which there was no roof, but the sides were up, and cross-stringers, with some boards on them, and a ladder reaching to this platform. Stewart called out, "Take him up the ladder"; and the crowd, swayed by this seeming authoritative interference, obeyed. "Now choose a committee and try him," directed Stewart. A committee of six was chosen, and then Stewart told the man to make his statement. The man related that he was on his way from Sonoma County to Nevada City, to engage in sawmilling; that he came into town the night before and put up at a hotel; that besides some small amount of other money, he had in his pocket \$300 in Mexican doubloons, which his accuser, who occupied the same room, saw and charged him with stealing from the latter; that he had left his partner, Taylor, in Sonoma County. "What evidence have you to the truth of this?" asked Stewart. "There is a letter in my coat pocket, from my partner." The coat had been left in his

room at the hotel. It was found, and in it a letter from his partner, Taylor, asking him to go to Nevada and learn all he could about the opening for a saw-milling business, stating that he had deposited \$300 to his credit at Brumagin's bank, and explaining the whole transaction. Before the reading of the letter was concluded, everybody was satisfied of the truth of the story and the innocence of the accused. As the reading was about finished, a man was seen running hastily down the street. "There goes the d—— scoundrel," cried the mob, rushing after the accuser, who dashed off on his mule, for his life. He was followed a long way towards Deer Creek by the excited crowd; his mule, which he had abandoned, was found, but he escaped. The man who, through the clear instinct and cool courage of Watson and Stewart, was saved from hanging, was Owen, of the firm of Taylor & Owen, sawmill men for years thereafter on Gold Run.

The legal profession and forms, however, were only set aside in such criminal cases. Civil suits gave lawyers enough employment to occupy the array of talent and youthful vigor in the profession in the early days.

#### **Trials in the Early Justices' Courts**

The jurisdiction of justices of the peace in 1850-1851, then the only judicial officers known in these diggings, was a little shadowy—or very "substantial," as the reader pleases; and some lawyers—in those days certainly—did not have supreme reverence for the Tenth Commandment. Witness the following incidents.

Three or four miners had taken up a set of claims on Buckeye Hill, and began a tunnel to reach the supposed lead. A party of lawyers in town either had a prior claim or thought the claims desirable, and came to the ground where the miners were at work and demanded possession. This was promptly refused, and the legal gentlemen thereupon raised a crowd in town and returned to effect their purpose by force. In those days the average age of the citizen was about twenty-five, and it was not difficult to get up a crowd for any purpose. There was a good deal of recklessness, but withal fairness, too, in popular movements. The warlike crowd, ostentatiously armed, came surging onto the ground, and half a dozen eager spokesmen demanded possession in the name of the alleged owners, and began throwing the tools off the claim. Thereupon a young miner, belonging to the assailed party, asked to be heard before further violence; for, he declared, if his party were not in the right they did not want the ground, and if they were, they proposed to die on it. "That's right! Let's hear him!" shouted the crowd. Thereupon the young red-shirt gave a history of the ground located by his party, clearly exposing the want of right on the part of their antagonists, and appealed for fair play. The appeal was so effectual that the crowd turned back to town, in spite of the efforts of those who had induced them to come, leaving the orator and his partners undisturbed.

But it would be disrespectful to the ability of the legal profession to suppose that such a rebuff as this exhausted its resources. The next move in the game was an injunction, issued out of a justice's court, to restrain the defendants, their agents and employes, from further mining on said claim or extracting any gold therefrom. A trial followed, wherein the justice, being duly prompted, held that as it was "a proceeding in equity" no jury could be allowed to the defendants; and he found them guilty of unlawful detainer and fined them "five hundred dollars for a breach of the peace," the injunction being made perpetual. The only satisfaction the defendants got for this mis-

cellaneous legal and judicial pelting, was to notice afterwards that the lawyers spent thousands of dollars in running a tunnel into the claims, and never got a color of gold to compensate them for their pains.

A vigorous lawsuit arose out of a contested claim on the "Coyote Lead" at the threshold of settlement here. At an early day this lead, lying just back of Nevada City, had been traced by miners from a ravine into the range of low-lying hills, and proved to be of extraordinary richness. In 1850-1851 the whole hill surface between Buckeye and Lost Hills was dotted with small claims, which were vigorously worked by means of what were called "coyote holes," the earth being drifted out and hoisted by a windlass to the surface. With the waste dirt piled around the mouth of the pits, and the small crowd of workers at each, they looked like highly animated ant-hills. The dirt was hauled in carts to Deer Creek, where it was washed in "long toms."

One of the richest of these claims was known as the "French Claims," and was located on Buckeye Hill. It was owned and worked by J. Figuiere, A. Isoad, Pierre Dreydemie, Joseph Durand, R. Mathieu and one Mayet, all Frenchmen, of whom only Figuiere could speak English. From this claim as high as \$912 per pan was taken out. This exceeding richness tempted certain persons, among whom were two lawyers, namely, Hiram C. Hodge and T. G. Williams, who had acting with them T. W. Colburn, his brother Charles, T. Robinson, and Thomas Barton. These individuals coveted the possession of the lucky owners, and in September, 1850, proceeded to the claims and demanded an inspection of the receipts for foreign miners' licenses, \$20 per month each, then exacted by the State. The Frenchmen had none to show which were fresher than two months old. They produced those which they had, signed by Richardson, tax collector, who was afterwards killed by Cora at San Francisco. The Hodge party objected, insisting that as the licenses had expired and the Frenchmen had no right to the ground, they would take it as first claimants after forfeiture. In vain Figuiere protested that it was not their fault if the tax was not paid; that the tax collector had not since been around, and that they were ready to pay the money to any one entitled to receive it. The new claimants thought they had a good thing, and they meant to keep it. They forbade any further working of the mine, or carting its dirt, and assumed to take possession.

The French company thereupon employed Niles Searls and E. F. W. Ellis to commence suit for them, which was brought before Justice Edwards. The suit was tried before a jury of six men, J. N. Turner, affectionately remembered as "Nick," being foreman. On the trial Barton swore that the defendants had stood by and seen the Frenchmen take out gold by the bucketful, and they "wanted a slice." He said he thought the foreigners had had enough of it, and it was time for American citizens to have a show. The case was fiercely contested and excited a great deal of interest. The jury found for the Frenchmen, and the public ratified the verdict with great unanimity.

Jacob M. Fouse, justice of the peace at Grass Valley, issued an injunction in 1852-1853 to restrain certain parties from working a mine at Pike Flat. He said the plaintiffs ought to have protection, and his court was there to give it, and he did not mean to allow a failure of justice if he could help it.

Of the important cases that were tried in justices' courts in early days, a remarkable instance occurs to us. E. W. Roberts was a justice of the peace in Rough and Ready Township in 1851. In the spring of that year a case was tried before him involving the possession of a mining claim on Landers Bar,



valued at \$100,000. Jurisdiction was given to justices in those days by statute, in disputes in regard to mining claims, no matter what their value; the theory of the statute being that it was the possession, not the fee, of land, which was in dispute. A formidable array of counsel appeared in the case, being no less than Lorenzo Sawyer, Stanton Buckner, Tom Bowers, Tom Freeman, N. E. Whitesides, of Yuba, and Si. Brown. The trial lasted three days and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. A new trial was commenced the next day and lasted ten days, during which forty witnesses were examined, the jury returning a verdict on the eleventh day. The defendants paid a bill of costs of \$1992 in gold dust, at \$16 per ounce.

A case of the infliction of whipping by sentence of the court, as a punishment of theft, took place at Nevada City in 1852. A man grabbed a lot of money from a gaming table in Barker's Exchange on Main Street. He was caught, tried before a justice, and sentenced to receive twenty lashes, under a law that then permitted that punishment. He was taken to the lot on which the court-house stands, was stripped and tied to a pine tree, and was then whipped by Bill Wilson, the deputy sheriff.

A curious criminal case was examined before Justice John Anderson in 1852. A public woman, popularly known as "Old Harriet," kept a saloon on Broad Street, overlooking Deer Creek. She had a man, who kept bar for her and did any necessary fighting. Opposite her establishment was a dance house. A man named Pat Berry was mining on the opposite side of Deer Creek, at Gold Run. Owing to a recent freshet, there were no bridges at the foot of the town, but a tree had been cleared of limbs and felled across the creek, over which foot-passengers made their way. The stream was still high, and raged among the naked boulders and logs, being then innocent of tailings. On Saturday Berry came over to town, having made some money during the week, and rigged himself out with an entire new outfit—shirts, pants, boots, necktie, and even a new belt and buckle. He spent the evening until late at the dance house, and then went over to Old Harriet's place. That was the last ever seen of him alive. In the course of the night, a man in the neighborhood heard what he took to be a cry of "Murder!" though he may have been mistaken. Two or three days after, about six miles below Nevada, in an eddy in the creek, Berry's body was found, completely naked. On the forehead was a large extravasated wound, the blood discoloration proving that this wound was given while the person was alive. The finding of him in this condition led to search for previous traces of him; and it was discovered that he had spent the evening at the dance house; and then gone to Old Harriet's, where all further trace of him was lost. Old Harriet and her fighting man were arrested and charged before the justice with murder. McConnell prosecuted and Sawyer defended the case. The examination lasted several days. The prosecution proved that Berry had money; traced his movements on the night of his death, as described above; showed that the wound on his head must have been given while he was alive; that it was made with some round, blunt weapon, and that there was a pair of scales on Old Harriet's counter, and a large weight which would produce such a wound; and described the condition of the body, with a new, strong suit of clothes entirely missing, which, it was contended, could not have been torn off by the stream, or at least not without greatly marring the body, which was intact, except for the death-wound on the head. The cry of murder was also proven. Thus a close-knitted theory was developed by the prosecution, well-sustained by cir-

cumstances, that Berry had been murdered and stripped at Old Harriet's and thrown over into the creek. On the other hand, it was shown that Berry lived at Gold Run; that he was somewhat intoxicated; and that he had a narrow log over which to walk in the dark. It was contended that he must have pitched off and struck his head on a rock, which would account for the extravasation of the blood, there being time for it to flow before the drowning. As to the missing clothes, it was argued, though with less confidence, that they had been stripped off by the water, rocks and logs.

The case was so puzzling that the justice took it under advisement for several days. While he was considering it, two men walked the log in company, when one of them pitched off and disappeared. Everybody turned out to find the body, but the search was unsuccessful for several days, when it was found in the eddy below the town from which Berry's body was taken. The head of the new victim was marked with the same kind of extravasated wound as that of the first one, but there were no other wounds on the body, and all his clothes were gone except the shirt, which was turned inside out and hung at the wrist. The case was at once reopened, and this evidence of what might happen was submitted. When she heard the new testimony, Old Harriet exclaimed: "The Lord has intervened to save an innocent woman!" Of course the accused went free.

The flood referred to, which swept away the bridges in 1852, carried off as well a theater and other buildings which were built over the water. The owner of this theater either had not found it a paying speculation or had undertaken a work beyond his means, for he had left his mechanics and material men unpaid. These had put a number of mechanics' liens on the property; and there were, besides, several mortgages upon it. One day there was a trial in progress before County Judge Caswell, to determine the priority of liens. While the court was engaged, there was a great commotion outside, and the court and lawyers all rushed out to see what was the matter. The creek was in full sight from the street and in front of the court room, and it was observed that the raging waters had knocked the props from under the theater, and it leaned over the water at an angle of forty-five degrees. "There," said Sawyer, who was in the case, "there is a 'lean' that will take precedence of us all!" Pretty soon the theater went crashing down the creek, over the rocks, and disappeared in the foaming waters. The interest in the lien case was visibly diminished.

In the summer of 1852, Rev. Adam Bland was pastor of the Methodist Church at Nevada City. He was a zealous man, not remarkable for great gifts as a preacher, but popular and acceptable for his earnestness and sincerity. Among the constant attendants on his ministrations was Mrs. Miller. She was much more devoted to the services of the sanctuary than her husband, who preferred to pass the Sabbath at poker and other sportive games. One Sunday Rev. Bland took occasion to discourse against men who neglect the gospel ministrations for the gambling-table and let their wives attend church alone. He spoke with such particularity that everybody recognized to whom he referred. This came to Miller's ears, and he took occasion to meet Mr. Bland near his church, where the old graveyard was later located, and to give him a thrashing. Mr. Bland was a muscular man, as well as a godly; and it so resulted that Miller was the one thrashed, and soundly, though Mr. Bland always insisted that he only shook him against the ground.

Getting the worst of the encounter, Miller complained, before "Zeke" Dougherty, an eccentric justice of the peace, that the preacher had committed



assault and battery upon him. "Old Zeke," as he was called, was a noted character. Though of limited education, he was a shrewd old man, honest and wilful, with a shrill voice and a brusque manner, and an outspoken dislike of shams. The court room, when the case came on, was crowded. A good many ladies of the preacher's congregation, as well as his brethren of the church, were present; and there was a general attendance of the wicked, all these glorying in the fighting parson, but ready to enjoy fun at anybody's expense. When the case was called for trial, McConnell, who was then district attorney, did not appear to prosecute. "Mr. Sheriff," said the justice, "Call Mr. O'Connell. Somebody has got to prosecute this man—or I'll let the d—— prisoner go!" After repeated calls, the district attorney reluctantly appeared, and the facts were developed. The learned justice summed up the case as follows: "I think this was a fair fight. Miller commenced it, and got a good licking. It was good enough for him. The prisoner is discharged." The decision was received with smiling approval by the ladies, and with hilarious applause by the ungodly, who speedily indulged in drinks all round, in which the judge was induced to share.

In 1854, Niles Searls was nominated for district attorney by the Democrats, and C. Wilson Hill by the Whigs. About this time a couple of fellows had stolen some horses on the Yuba above Washington, and were arrested and brought to Nevada for preliminary examination before Justice Dougherty. The stolen horses were found in their possession. The boys, Democrats and Whigs, agreed that Searls should prosecute and Hill defend, as a trial of their quality and their fitness to be elected district attorney; and it was so arranged that they were appointed for these duties by the court, which was not, however, in the secret of the arrangement.

An immense crowd filled the court room at the trial, the respective parties confident in their champions. Searls introduced his evidence, and made out a clear, clean case of stealing. Hill called several witnesses and had them sworn. The first question he asked was, whether the witness had known the defendants in Providence, R. I., and what their character was for honesty there. "What do you expect to prove by that?" demanded the justice. "The prisoners' good character," replied Hill. "Good character!" squealed out old "Zeke"—"Good character! when they were found with the stolen property in their possession! Good character, when they are proved to be d—— thieves! They are committed! Sheriff, take them to jail." Hill had no chance to show his skill in that criminal case. The justice did not know that it was a "show" case, and probably would not have stood for it if he had. The political prestige was gained by Searls, who was elected.

That liquor was a potent agent in driving, or obstructing, the legal machine, numberless stories in illustration might be related. In 1853 a most remarkable scene, where liquor was an active agent, was enacted in Justice John Little's court, at Rough and Ready. William Watt had located a set of mining claims in Boston Ravine, and his rights were disputed by a combination who claimed the whole ravine. Dibble was attorney for the combination, and it was not believed possible to win a mining case against him in Grass Valley. Watt was sued, and got a change of venue to Rough and Ready. His lawyers were J. Conn and W. M. Stewart. The other side had E. W. Roberts, H. C. Gardiner and A. B. Dibble. The court room was a small space partitioned off from Si. Brown's saloon. It was stipulated in the case, as neither



party wished to appear mean, that all liquors imbibed by the court, jury, parties, lawyers, and outsiders should be charged as costs, and abide the result of the suit!

The plaintiffs proceeded with their cases, and quite liberal recourse to the bar was made by all hands. When it came to defendant's turn, it was found that the main witness, an old Scotchman, had been made staggering drunk, as was suspected, by the other side, and was in such a wild, crazy condition, that it seemed doubtful if he would get to his senses in a week. The only chance for the defendant, it was concluded, was to break the whole thing up in a row, and for that the materials were abundant. A big Kentuckian and as big New Yorker, on the jury, were pretty far gone, and each boasted of his native State and came near fighting the thing out, then and there. The court took a recess until evening. When it again met, the jury were in such a condition that the plaintiffs wanted to adjourn until morning. Stewart said, "No; if getting folks drunk is your game, there will be enough of it," and audaciously argued to the justice that if an adjournment were had, the verdict would be good for nothing. The stupid old justice, who was trying his first case, accepted this view of the law, and refused to adjourn. The defendant put in some formal testimony; but the important witness was hors de combat, and the jury were so drunk that it made little difference. Roberts commenced the argument, and was followed by Conn, the jury drinking all the time to their hearts' content, in which they were encouraged by suggestion and example from defendant's side. Gardiner followed, and then Stewart, exhausting most of the night. When Dibble came to speak, some of the jury-men told him to "dry up," and some got to disputing with each other and giving the lie. They were too drunk to hurt each other. When the jury retired, they asked for whisky. "Yes," said the defendant's lawyer, "that is in the stipulation," and a demijohn was sent out with them. The next morning's sun saw the jury lying loose all around town. They had separated without agreeing on a verdict. This is what the defendant's side had intended when it was found the principal witness had been seduced.

By the law in those days, in case of mistrial, the plaintiff had to pay all costs before he could have another trial. The costs in this case were \$1400, \$1200 of which were for liquors at Si. Brown's bar. The plaintiffs were not able to pay the bill and were sold out for costs. Watt kept his claims on Boston Ravine, and this was his first start in Nevada County. He subsequently became a wealthy and influential citizen of Grass Valley, prominent for years in all political contests. He was elected to the State Senate, and was killed some years since by being thrown from his buggy on the Eureka road. His popularity was very great, and his generosity was proverbial. His untimely death was a cause of general sorrow.

In 1859, Alexander Lones sued a military company at Nevada, called the Nevada Rifles, for rent for their armory, at the corner of Main and Commercial Streets. Flurshutz, a brewer, had owned the building and rented it to the company. He mortgaged it to Lones, who foreclosed the mortgage and bought in the property, of which he took a kind of forcible possession. He afterwards brought this suit to recover rent. Rufus Shoemaker, county clerk, and at one time editor of the Grass Valley Union, a portly gentleman, was captain of the company. Belden drew the following answer, which is inserted in full, without apology for its length, as it is replete with humor. Hank Knerr was a member of the Rifles, and signed as attorney, though not a

lawyer, as any one could practice in justices' courts. "Peter Mushaway, Esq.," referred to in the answer, was a well-known local character, half pauper and wholly bummer. The "King of Pungo" was I. C. Malbon, first city marshal. The exhibits were prepared by John Pattison, the local Nast, and were drawn on yellow paper, with proper embellishments. The case was tried before Justice E. W. Smith, and was appealed to the County Court, among the records of which the pleadings may be seen by the curious to this day. The reader will notice that, notwithstanding all the extravagant humor of the answer, the pleader kept an eye on a good defense.

"Before E. W. Smith, J. P.

"Nevada Township and County.

"State of California, County of Nevada:

"H. A. Lones, Plaintiff,

"vs.

"Rufus Shoemaker, et al., Defendants.

"Now comes Henry Knerr, especially retained for this cause, and answering personally and severally for each of the defendants therein sued, shoves to this Court that the judicial iniquity of this attempt of plaintiff is unparalleled and his impudence unprecedented in the history of men. Defendants further show, through the said Knerr, their learned counsel, that language and the forms of speech are unable to convey their true feelings and the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of this plaintiff; wherefore, the defendants refer this Court to the several exhibits appended to and accompanying this answer, and made part thereof. They deny, first, each and every material allegation of plaintiff's complaint; and they also take this opportunity of expressing their astonishment at the moral obliquity of plaintiff, which induces him to make such statements. They refer him to the case of Ananias and Sapphira, his wife, . . . as a precedent in point, and a wholesome warning to this plaintiff. Having thus generally answered, defendants, by their said counsel, Knerr, proceed to particularize; and they deny that said plaintiff now is or ever was, the owner of the certain house upon Main Street; but defendants say that said plaintiff's possession of said premises was most violent and summary, as will more fully appear by reference to Exhibit A, hereby referred to and made part of this answer. Wherefore these defendants say that one Mr. Flurshutz, a gentleman of Teutonic extraction, is the owner of said premises, and that he doth likewise compound a very refreshing beverage called lager beer. And these defendants say that they have, for a long time, to wit, for the period of three years, paid their rent to the said Flurshutz in small sums, to wit, in sums amounting to one and two bits.

"And defendants, further answering, say that they have not leased said premises of the plaintiff, nor do they hold the same, nor have they held the same under him, nor have they in any way attorned to him for the use of the same. But defendants show that said plaintiff has often attempted to lease said premises to these defendants, and to induce said defendants to attorn to him, the said plaintiff, as landlord, as will more clearly appear by reference to Exhibit B, made part of this answer. But defendants say that, firm in their integrity of purpose, unseduced by flattery, as undismayed by disaster, they have ever resisted his importunities; that they have never recognized him as their landlord, and that, completely disgusted with his present course, it is their settled intention to never recognize him in any capacity whatever. And the defendants further show that during the term and time in which said plaintiff charges these defendants with the occupation of said premises, the same were held and occupied under a lease from said plaintiff by one Madame Clark as a dancing school, and that these

defendants were evicted and ejected by said Madame Clark, the lessee of said plaintiff. These defendants, proceeding to narrate the facts connected therewith, show that, being naturally men of sanguinary propensities, they did march, arrayed in gorgeous apparel, very wonderful to behold, and with divers fearful weapons, to the said hall, to the end that a certain doughty warrior, one King of Pungo, should instruct them in the slaughter of men. And defendants show that, as they drew near to said hall, they heard music and the sounds of revelry; whereupon, with the speed of an antelope, or of divers antelopes, said defendants did incontinently rush toward said hall. And defendants show that, as they entered said hall, there came out against them divers women, as more fully appears by Exhibit C No. 1, hereby referred to as part of this answer. And the defendants show that before they could get up to their muskets they were dispossessed, evicted and ejected from said premises, as most especially appears from said Exhibit C No. 2, whereby defendants say they suffered great loss in uniform, munitions of war, wind and tuition in the art of strategic warfare, to have been given by the aforesaid King.

"And defendants further answering, show that during the term of occupation as sued upon by said plaintiff, said premises and building were out of repair and inaccessible, on account of the ruinous condition, and that the said plaintiff did suffer and permit said premises to thus become untenable, well knowing the condition thereof, and that said defendants aver that although as brave as lions, they are as wise as serpents, and well knowing the premises, and that if the premises fell upon said defendants, there would not be a grease spot left of any one, save and except their captain, said defendants did with great courage, but some haste, retreat from said building. And defendants show that the weapons and munitions of war owned by these defendants, and in said building, would have been utterly lost and destroyed but for the exertions of a certain courageous individual, P. Mushaway, Esq., said Mushaway removing, at the peril of his life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the munitions of war and commissary stores therefrom, said Mushaway being hereby referred to by these defendants as Exhibit E, and made part of this answer. Said defendants further refer to Exhibit D, herewith filed, as more fully explaining the condition of said premises and the exertions of said Mushaway. And defendants further refer to Nos. 1 and 2 of Exhibit E, as more fully explaining the condition of said premises, the whole thereof being hereby made part of this answer.

And defendants show that, in consequence of the condition of said premises, these defendants have suffered loss and injury in the sum and to the amount of seven thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents, in manner and form following, to wit: These defendants show that during the year 1858, the Indians upon the frontiers of California, and in the neighboring State of Oregon, did proceed to kill and massacre the white population then and there living. See Senator Gwin's letter to Mr. Buchanan, hereby referred to and made part of this answer. And these defendants show that had said defendants been sufficiently trained in the art and science of war, these defendants would have been employed by the Government to exterminate said Indians. And said defendants show that they are informed and verily believe that had they taken the field, said Indians would now be extinct and wiped out, and that the feats of horrid war performed by these defendants would have redounded to their glory and the national honor, in the sum above set forth. And defendants refer this Court to Exhibit F, as more fully illustrating the intentions of these defendants, said exhibit being made part of this answer. But defendants show that, upon account of the ruinous condition of said building, defendants were not trained; and not being trained, were not taken; and not being taken, did not



perform those feats; whereby they have suffered loss and injury in the sum and to the amount above named.

And defendants finally answering, deny that they are or any of them are indebted to said plaintiff in the sum set forth, or in any sum whatever. And they further say that said building was in a ruinous condition, unfit for occupancy, at the times sued upon by said plaintiff; wherefore they pray to be dismissed with costs and money disbursements.

Henry Knerr,  
Attorney for Defendants.

To the answer were attached ludicrous illustrations of the points made by the document, drawn on yellow paper and marked Exhibits A to F. The exhibits were severally as follows:

Exhibit A represents Flurshutz being ejected at the toe of Lones' boot and is endorsed "Foreclosure of Mortgage, Lones vs. Flurshutz."

Exhibit B represents Lones employing blandishments to induce "ye valiant warriors" to accept a lease which he holds in his hand, and is endorsed "Non attornment."

Exhibit C, No. 1, represents Madame Clark confronting the gorgeously arrayed militia boys; while No. 2 shows the doughty warriors in full retreat, the valiant King of Pungo descending head foremost from a window, shrieking, "Make way for your commanding officer," the whole being endorsed "Dancing School, or the relation of Madame Clark vs. the Nevada Rifles."

Exhibit D represents the building in the last stages of dissolution, with the sign "Look out for falling bricks," and is endorsed "Condition of the building—wall falling—Gregory & Sparks removing—population fenced out—Peter Mushaway, Esq., removing the 'munitions of war' with a long pole from the second-story window—rats and 'other insects' decamping in haste."

Exhibit E, No. 1, a picture of the building, cracked and broken, propped up on all sides, is endorsed "Appearance of the building at the close of the term of the Rifles' lease." No. 2 shows a Chinaman in full possession of the few bricks that remain standing.

Exhibit F, representing the prospective field of combat, where the invincible Rifles are exterminating poor Lo, root and branch.

### Technicalities and Testimony

In 1853, George W. Hall was tried for the murder of certain Chinamen on Greenhorn Creek. The murder was committed in the act of robbery. He was convicted by Chinese testimony principally. Rev. Mr. Spear, the well-known Chinese missionary, acted as interpreter, and the oath was administered in the form which he said would be binding on such witnesses. The case was presented by W. M. Stewart, district attorney; and the defense was conducted by J. R. McConnell. No exception was taken to the admission of the testimony of the Chinese witnesses at the trial; and the record contained no evidence, except the Chinese names, that Chinamen had sworn in the case. The defendant was found guilty, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. A peculiarity of its treatment by that tribunal was, that the court assumed that the only question in the case was whether or not Chinese testimony was admissible.

This point, without aid from the record, the court raised and decided for itself. It held that the Chinaman is an Indian, and excluded from the witness stand by the law of the State; that "no black, or mulatto person, or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of, or against, a white

man." The ethnological reasoning by which the court arrived at its conclusions reads curiously enough; but this decision is a standing evidence that the influx of Chinese was looked upon, at that early day, as a menace to our institutions. Says the court:

"The anomalous spectacle of a distinct people living in our community, recognizing no laws of this State, except through necessity; bringing with them their prejudices and national feuds, in which they indulge in open violation of law; whose mendacity is proverbial; a race whom nature has marked as inferior, and who are incapable of progress or intellectual development beyond a certain point, as their history has shown; differing in language, opinions, color and physical conformation, between whom and ourselves nature has placed an impassable difference, is now presented, and for them is claimed, not only the right to swear away the life of a citizen, but the further privilege of participating with us in administering the affairs of Government."

The elder lawyers of the Nevada bar remember that a closely contested case, which might have turned either way on the merits, was lost by a witness overswearing himself. Some valuable mining claims were in question, and the right depended largely on priority of location. After a fair case for the plaintiff had concluded, the defendant introduced among other witnesses one who swore to defendant's location. The testimony proceeded very smoothly until it came to cross-examination, when the plaintiff's lawyer led the witness back over his testimony, asked him if the notice produced was the original notice, who put it up, where he got his tacks, etc. The witness swore to putting up that notice, and gave all the particulars. He recognized the notice, and was positive of that. The cross-questioning proceeded as follows:

Lawyer: "Do you recognize it by the handwriting?"

Witness: "Yes sir."

Lawyer: "Is it your handwriting?"

Witness (hesitatingly): "Yes sir."

Lawyer: "Where did you write it?"

Witness (still hesitating): "At my cabin."

Lawyer: "You are as sure of that as the rest of your testimony?"

Witness (flushed and embarrassed): "Yes sir."

Lawyer: "Mr. Clark, hand the witness paper and pen. Mr. Witness, write off this notice as I read it to you."

Lawyer for the defendant: "I object. That is not legitimate cross-examination."

The court ruled that it was right to test the witness' memory and truth by the means proposed, and ordered the witness to write as directed.

The too-willing witness was here compelled to admit that he could not write even his name. In his eagerness to help his side, he had been betrayed into assuming too much. Of course his testimony, however true it might otherwise be, was held as worthless; and as no other witness could testify to the date of location, the defendant's case went by the board. The jury hardly left their seats to arrive at a verdict.

In June, 1856, Amos T. Laird and Thomas Chambers contracted with Moore & Foss, sawmill men, to construct a dam forty feet high on Deer Creek, several miles above Nevada City. There was a flat above the gorge in the creek where the dam was to be erected, and such a dam would flood about a hundred acres. The purpose was to hold back water for use in mining during the summer. The dam was built of logs and timbers set on

end so as to bear against the pressure, and sheathed with plank. Of course it gave way as soon as it began to get full of water, which it did on the 15th of the following February, during a sudden storm and freshet. The accumulated water rushed with great force down the creek and swept away all the buildings on the margin of the stream at the Main and Broad Street bridges, as well as doing other damage. A large number of suits grew out of this occurrence, in which Laird & Chambers and Moore & Foss were joined as defendants. The plaintiffs recovered damages in the District Court; but the Supreme Court held that, as Moore & Foss were independent contractors, and had undertaken to make a sufficient dam, after their own plans, and the work had been finished or accepted, they alone were responsible for the damages. As Laird & Chambers, however, were the only pecuniarily responsible parties, the decision left the plaintiffs out and injured to the extent of their losses by the flood and costs of litigation.

Litigation was waged a good many years between the South Yuba Canal Company and A. T. Laird, for the water of Deer Creek, each claiming priority. The numerous suits were carried on by the respective parties at great expense of coin and profanity.

In 1860 a party of men robbed Weiss' store on Bear River. They went to the store just after dark, bound the persons they found there, and helped themselves to such valuables as they desired. Ed Briscoe was indicted by the following grand jury as one of the robbers, and attempted to prove an alibi by Sandy Allerton, one Vorath and one Jacobs, who lived in a cabin on Gold Flat, and ostensibly followed charcoal-burning for a living. The case was prosecuted by E. W. Mazlin, district attorney, assisted by A. A. Sargent. The prosecution insisted on examining the three witnesses to the alibi separately, and without the hearing of each other. Each of them testified that Briscoe slept in their cabin the night of the robbery. If this was true, Briscoe could not have participated in the crime. The prosecution asked but one question of each: "With whom did Briscoe sleep that night?" Allerton replied, "With me, in my bunk." Vorath said, "In a separate room, in his blankets, on the floor." Jacobs said, "He slept with me, in my bunk." No credit could be given to such testimony, and the alibi failed to save the defendant.

Only a short time after Briscoe had been safely lodged in the State's Prison, a robbery took place on Jack Goodman's place on Gold Flat, and Briscoe's three friends were suspected of being the robbers. They were arrested, and under a stone in the cabin a lot of gold dust was found tied up in a watch pocket that had evidently been cut from a pair of pants. The pocket was taken to the jail and found to fit exactly the remaining cloth where the watch pocket had been cut from Vorath's pantaloons. The weather was frosty and the footprints of the robbers were left around the sluices. One boot-heel mark attracted especial attention, as one side of it was deeply indented and showed coarse nails. A boot belonging to Jacobs, with a heel tapped by himself, just fitted this mark. But to prove the guilt of the defendants conclusively, the prosecuting counsel, who were the same as in the preceding case, called witnesses from all the localities for miles around, and after examining the dust found in the cabin with a microscope, they identified it by certain bits of rose quartz sticking to it, and by its general qualities, as gold from the Goodman diggings, which resembled no other known to them. Under these and other circumstances, the three defendants were sent to join their friend Briscoe at the penitentiary.



An extended sketch of the litigated cases tried before the Nevada County bar would necessarily be tedious, though humorous incidents, occurring from time to time, elicit the interest of even the general reader. There is frequently an amusing side, even to the driest legal contest. The Nevada County & Sacramento Canal Company waged formidable battle for many years against the South Yuba Canal Company for the possession of the dam site and water right on the South Yuba River, now enjoyed by the latter. After ample preparation, the case was tried by a jury and the plaintiff got one dollar damages; but as the action had been commenced years before, no judgment carrying possession of the property could be had, while the statute of limitations had barred further action. This victory annihilated the plaintiff. Like Brown, in Bret Harte's *Society of the Stanislaus*, who was hit in the abdomen by a chunk of red sandstone, "The subsequent proceedings interested it no more."

### High Standing of the Nevada County Bar

If we have allowed the dust to rest on the records of many contests where skilfully planned attacks were met by adroit defense, and the "Knights of the Law" covered themselves with glory—and filled their pockets with fees—it is not thereby intimated that the legal tilts and tournaments witnessed here were generally less interesting or less able than those enacted elsewhere; nor is it to be implied from the occasional farcical spirit displayed, and herein adverted to, that this was a prevailing mood before the Nevada County bar. The distinction which so many of its members have won in this and other communities, as shown by even the brief sketch we have here given of the political and judicial honors bestowed upon them, is a sufficient answer to any such suspicion.

Neither are the instances related of a resort to lynch law to be considered as characteristic of the early settlers of this county. The community, as a rule, were scrupulously law-abiding. Only in cases of seemingly urgent necessity, in the interest of self-defense or to avenge an outraged public, was appeal made to the law of the mob; and the cases where such means of repressing crime were adopted were indeed very few. Testimony to this deep regard for law and order is given by one of the early settlers and members of the bar, in an able address delivered in June, 1879, at the Nevada County reunion. On that occasion Mr. Mazlin said:

"Of all the noble men in the State, Nevada County possessed a large portion of the noblest, most intellectual and best. They were foremost in organizing society upon safe and sure foundations. There were, and have been, less scenes of violence, less of that species of crime peculiar to newly settled communities, in this than in any of the other counties in the State. The spirit of the citizens of Nevada [County] brooked no disobedience to law. Very early men began to look upon the county as their abiding place, and to build homes, and to plant gardens, trees and flowers, to erect churches and schoolhouses, and surround themselves with all the appliances of civilization."

The bar of Nevada County did its full share in laying broad and deep the foundations of a prosperous and enlightened community. Its members were the leaders of public thought, and behind no class in the community in public-spirited action. Many of them were trained here for wider fields of endeavor; and we doubt not that, wherever the lot of these may have been cast, they look back with interest and pleasure to the days when they were members of the Nevada County bar.

## CHAPTER VIII

## PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Following is a list of the public officials of Nevada County, covering the years from 1850 to 1923.

District Judge	County Judge	District Attorney	County Clerk
1850: W. B. Turner Gordon N. Mott	Henry P. Haun	S. B. Mulford W. T. Watkins	E. D. Wheeler
1851: Wm. T. Barbour		J. O. Goodwin J. R. McConnell	Theodore Miller
1852: Wm. T. Barbour	Henry P. Haun	J. R. McConnell	Theodore Miller
1853: Wm. T. Barbour	Henry P. Haun	Wm. M. Stewart Niles Searls	W. S. Patterson
1854: Wm. T. Barbour	Henry P. Haun	S. W. Fletcher	W. S. Patterson
1855: Niles Searls	Henry P. Haun	A. A. Sargent	J. H. Bostwick
1856: Niles Searls	Henry P. Haun	W. F. Anderson	J. H. Bostwick
1857: Niles Searls	Henry P. Haun	W. F. Anderson	Rufus Shoe-maker
1858: Niles Searls	Henry P. Haun	W. F. Anderson	Rufus Shoe-maker
1859: Niles Searls	David Belden	E. W. Maslin	J. S. Lambert
1860: Niles Searls	David Belden	E. W. Maslin	J. S. Lambert
1861: T. B. McFarland	David Belden	E. H. Gaylord	R. H. Farquhar
1862: T. B. McFarland	David Belden	E. H. Gaylord	R. H. Farquhar
1863: T. B. McFarland	A. C. Niles	T. P. Hawley	R. H. Farquhar
1864: T. B. McFarland	A. C. Niles	T. P. Hawley	R. H. Farquhar
1865: T. B. McFarland	A. C. Niles	John Caldwell	R. H. Farquhar
1866: T. B. McFarland	A. C. Niles	John Caldwell	G. K. Farquhar
1867: T. B. McFarland	A. C. Niles	W. W. Cross	G. K. Farquhar
1868: T. B. McFarland	A. C. Niles	W. W. Cross	G. K. Farquhar
1869: T. B. Reardon	A. C. Niles	John Caldwell	J. J. Rodgers
1870: T. B. Reardon	A. C. Niles	John Caldwell	J. J. Rodgers
1871: T. B. Reardon	John Caldwell	M. S. Deal	T. C. Plunkett
1872: T. B. Reardon	John Caldwell	E. H. Gaylord	T. C. Plunkett
1873: T. B. Reardon	John Caldwell	Niles Searls	John Pattison
1874: T. B. Reardon	John Caldwell	Niles Searls	John Pattison
1875: T. B. Reardon	John Caldwell	E. H. Gaylord	James D. White
1876: T. B. Reardon	John Caldwell	E. H. Gaylord	James D. White
1877: T. B. Reardon	John Caldwell	E. H. Gaylord	James D. White
1878: T. B. Reardon	John Caldwell	E. H. Gaylord	James D. White
1879: T. B. Reardon	John Caldwell	E. H. Gaylord	James D. White
Superior Court Judge, 4-year-term		District Attorney	County Clerk
1880: John Caldwell.....		E. H. Gaylord	J. E. Carr
1881: John Caldwell.....		E. H. Gaylord	J. E. Carr
1882: John Caldwell.....		T. S. Ford	Frank Beatty
1883: John Caldwell.....		T. S. Ford	Frank Beatty
1884: J. Walling.....		W. D. Long	Frank Beatty

Superior Court Judge, 4-year-term	District Attorney	County Clerk
1885: J. Walling.....	W. D. Long	Frank Beatty
1886: J. Walling.....	W. D. Long	Frank Beatty
1887: J. Walling.....	W. D. Long	Frank Beatty
1888: J. Walling.....	F. T. Nilon	J. L. Morgan
1889: J. Walling.....	F. T. Nilon	J. L. Morgan
1890: John Caldwell.....	F. T. Nilon	J. L. Morgan
1891: John Caldwell.....	F. T. Nilon	J. L. Morgan
1892: John Caldwell.....	Thos. S. Ford	John J. Graney
1893: John Caldwell.....	Thos. S. Ford	John J. Graney
1894: John Caldwell.....	E. B. Power	John J. Graney
1895: John Caldwell.....	E. B. Power	John J. Graney
1896: Frank T. Nilon.....	E. B. Power	John J. Graney
1897: Frank T. Nilon.....	E. B. Power	John J. Graney
1898: Frank T. Nilon.....	E. B. Power	F. L. Arbogast
1899: Frank T. Nilon.....	E. B. Power	F. L. Arbogast
1900: Frank T. Nilon.....	E. B. Power	F. L. Arbogast
1901: Frank T. Nilon.....	E. B. Power	F. L. Arbogast
1902: Frank T. Nilon.....	Geo. L. Jones	F. L. Arbogast
1903: Frank T. Nilon.....	Geo. L. Jones	F. L. Arbogast
1904: Frank T. Nilon.....	Geo. L. Jones	F. L. Arbogast
1905: Frank T. Nilon.....	Geo. L. Jones	F. L. Arbogast
1906: Frank T. Nilon.....	Geo. L. Jones	Geo. Coughlin
1907: Frank T. Nilon.....	Geo. L. Jones	Geo. Coughlin
1908: Geo. L. Jones.....	.....	Geo. Coughlin
1909: Geo. L. Jones.....	.....	Geo. Coughlin
1910: Geo. L. Jones.....	F. L. Arbogast	Geo. Coughlin
1911: Geo. L. Jones.....	F. L. Arbogast	Geo. Coughlin
1912: Geo. L. Jones.....	F. L. Arbogast	Geo. Coughlin
1913: Geo. L. Jones.....	F. L. Arbogast	Geo. Coughlin
1914: Geo. L. Jones.....	H. Armstrong	Geo. Coughlin
1915: Geo. L. Jones.....	H. Armstrong	Geo. Coughlin
1916: Geo. L. Jones.....	H. Armstrong	Geo. Coughlin
1917: Geo. L. Jones.....	H. Armstrong	Geo. Coughlin
1918: Geo. L. Jones.....	H. Armstrong	Geo. Coughlin
1919: Geo. L. Jones.....	H. Armstrong	Geo. Coughlin
1920: Geo. L. Jones.....	H. Armstrong	Geo. Coughlin
1921: Geo. L. Jones.....	H. Armstrong	Geo. Coughlin
1922: Geo. L. Jones.....	W. E. Wright	Geo. Coughlin
1923: Geo. L. Jones.....	W. E. Wright	Geo. Coughlin

Court Reporter	Sheriff	County Treasurer	County Surveyor
1850: Alfred Lawton....	R. B. Buchanan	L. W. Taylor	Jas. B. Cushing
1851: .....	John Gallagher	H. C. Hodge	Charles Marsh
1852: .....	John Gallagher	H. C. Hodge	Charles Marsh
1853: .....	W. H. Endicott	Wm. Bullington	Charles Marsh
1854: .....	W. H. Endicott	Wm. Bullington	Charles Marsh
1855: .....	W. W. Wright	John Weber	John Day
	W. Butterfield		
1856: .....	S. W. Boring	John Weber	Jas. S. Gamble
1857: .....	S. W. Boring	T. W. Sigourney	Jas. S. Gamble
1858: .....	S. W. Boring	T. W. Sigourney	Jas. S. Gamble
1859: .....	J. B. Van Hagen	J. W. Chinn	Jas. S. Gamble
1860: .....	J. B. Van Hagen	J. W. Chinn	Jas. S. Gamble
1861: J. I. Sykes.....	N. W. Knowlton	E. G. Waite	H. S. Bradley



Court Reporter	Sheriff	County Treasurer	County Surveyor
1862: J. I. Sykes.....	N.W. Knowlton	E. G. Waite James Collins	H. S. Bradley
1863: Gerry Morgan ....	Charles Kent	W.H. Crawford	H. S. Bradley
1864: Gerry Morgan ....	Charles Kent	W.H. Crawford	H. S. Bradley
1865: J. C. Garber.....	Rich B. Gentry	E. F. Spence	H. S. Bradley
1866: J. C. Garber.....	Rich B. Gentry	E. F. Spence	H. S. Bradley
1867: A. L. Slack.....	Rich B. Gentry	H. E. Helms	H. S. Bradley
1868: A. L. Slack.....	Rich B. Gentry	H. E. Helms	H. S. Bradley
1869: M. Cannon.....	J. N. Dickson	J. Greenwold	I. Culbertson
1870: M. Cannon.....	J. N. Dickson	J. Greenwold	I. Culbertson
1871: J. M. Walling....	Joseph Perrine	A. Goldsmith	J. G. Mather
1872: J. M. Walling....	Joseph Perrine	A. Goldsmith	J. G. Mather
1873: Leopold Garthe..	Geo. W. Smith	E. P. Sanford	D. B. Merry
1874: Leopold Garthe..	Geo. W. Smith	E. P. Sanford	D. B. Merry
1875: John J. Rodgers..	C. R. Clarke	J. N. Payne	Palmer Smith
1876: John J. Rodgers..	C. R. Clarke	J. N. Payne	Palmer Smith
1877: John A. Rapp.....	Wm. H. Montgomery	J. N. Payne	Jas. Champion
1878: John A. Rapp.....	Wm. H. Montgomery	J. N. Payne	Jas. Champion
1879: John A. Rapp.....	Wm. H. Montgomery	J. N. Payne	Jas. Champion
1880: E. O. Tompkins	E. O. Tompkins	G. Von Schmittburg	J. G. Hartwell
1881: E. O. Tompkins	E. O. Tompkins	G. Von Schmittburg	J. G. Hartwell
1882: John A. Rapp....	R. D. Carter	G. Von Schmittburg	J. G. Hartwell
1883: John A. Rapp....	R. D. Carter	G. Von Schmittburg	J. G. Hartwell
1884: John A. Rapp....	George Lord	Geo. E. Robinson	J. G. Hartwell
1885: John A. Rapp....	George Lord	Geo. E. Robinson	J. G. Hartwell
1886: John A. Rapp....	George Lord	H. McNulty	Chas. E. Uren
1887: John A. Rapp....	George Lord	H. McNulty	Chas. E. Uren
1888: A. B. Brady.....	Geo. W. Dunster	D. M. Shoecraft	Chas. E. Uren
1889: A. B. Brady.....	Geo. W. Dunster	D. M. Shoecraft	Chas. E. Uren
1890: A. B. Brady.....	Geo. W. Dunster	B. F. Snell	Chas. E. Uren
1891: A. B. Brady.....	Geo. W. Dunster	B. F. Snell	Chas. E. Uren
1892: John Werry .....	Wm. H. Pascoe	Geo. C. Shaw	Chas. E. Uren
1893: John Werry .....	Wm. H. Pascoe	Geo. C. Shaw	Chas. E. Uren
1894: John A. Rapp.....	D. F. Douglas	B. F. Snell	Fred M. Miller
1895: John A. Rapp.....	D. F. Douglas	B. F. Snell	Fred M. Miller
1896: John A. Rapp.....	D. F. Douglas	B. F. Snell	Fred M. Miller
1897: John A. Rapp.....	D. F. Douglas	B. F. Snell	Fred M. Miller
1898: John Werry .....	D. B. Getchell	J. J. Jackson	Fred M. Miller
1899: John Werry .....	D. B. Getchell	J. J. Jackson	Fred M. Miller
1900: John Werry .....	D. B. Getchell	J. J. Jackson	Fred M. Miller
1901: John Werry .....	D. B. Getchell	J. J. Jackson	Fred M. Miller
1902: Sydney Peard.....	H. R. Walker	H. J. Wright	W. W. Waggoner
1903: Sydney Peard.....	H. R. Walker	H. J. Wright	W. W. Waggoner

Court Reporter	Sheriff	County Treasurer	County Surveyor
1904: Sydney Peard.....	H. R. Walker	H. J. Wright	W. W. Waggoner
1905: Sydney Peard.....	H. R. Walker	H. J. Wright	W. W. Waggoner
1906: F. A. Gurley.....	H. R. Walker	F. W. Taylor	Fred M. Miller
1907: F. A. Gurley.....	H. R. Walker	F. W. Taylor	Fred M. Miller
1908: F. A. Gurley.....	H. R. Walker	F. W. Taylor	Fred M. Miller
1909: F. A. Gurley.....	H. R. Walker	F. W. Taylor	Fred M. Miller
1910: S. J. Clark.....	H. R. Walker	T. F. Hogan	Fred M. Miller
1911: S. J. Clark.....	H. R. Walker	T. F. Hogan	Fred M. Miller
1912: S. J. Clark.....	H. R. Walker	T. F. Hogan	Fred M. Miller
1913: S. J. Clark.....	H. R. Walker	T. F. Hogan	Fred M. Miller
1914: S. J. Clark.....	John R. Martin	H. Lord	Fred M. Miller
1915: S. J. Clark.....	John R. Martin	H. Lord	Fred M. Miller
1916: S. J. Clark.....	John R. Martin	H. Lord	Fred M. Miller
1917: S. J. Clark.....	John R. Martin	H. Lord	Fred M. Miller
1918: S. J. Clark.....	John R. Martin	W. T. Garland	Jos. F. O'Connor
1919: S. J. Clark.....	John R. Martin	W. T. Garland	Jos. F. O'Connor
1920: S. J. Clark.....	John R. Martin	W. T. Garland	Jos. F. O'Connor
1921: S. J. Clark.....	John R. Martin	W. T. Garland	Jos. F. O'Connor
1922: S. J. Clark.....	W. G. Robinson	W. T. Garland	Jos. F. O'Connor

County Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	Coroner	Public Administrator
1850: S. C. Tompkins.....		S. T. Brewster	
1851: T. G. Williams.....			
1852: .....			
1853: .....			
1854: .....		John Grimes	
1855: John McCoy.....		John Grimes	A. O. Felt
1856: Martin Brennan	J. L. White	E. H. Den	A. O. Felt
1857: Martin Brennan	C. T. Overton	John Bazeley	F. H. Nickolson
1858: Martin Brennan	C. T. Overton	John Bazeley	F. H. Nickolson
1859: Martin Brennan	C. T. Overton	Thomas Henry	W. W. Cozzens (appointed)
1860: Martin Brennan	C. T. Overton	Thomas Henry	H. B. Thompson
1861: Geo. B. McKee....	J. A. Chittenden	F. Hiller	H. B. Thompson
1862: Geo. B. McKee....	J. A. Chittenden	F. Hiller	W. W. Cozzens
1863: Geo. B. McKee....	M. S. Deal	W. C. Graves	W. W. Cozzens
1864: Geo. B. McKee....	M. S. Deal	W. C. Graves	D. C. Teeple
1865: Geo. B. McKee....	M. S. Deal	W. C. Stiles	D. C. Teeple
1866: Geo. B. McKee....	M. S. Deal	W. C. Stiles	W. W. Cozzens
1867: E. F. Bean.....	E. M. Preston	W. C. Graves	W. W. Cozzens
1868: E. F. Bean.....	E. M. Preston	W. C. Graves	W. T. Woods
			John Pattison
1869: J. J. Dorsey.....	A. Morse	W. C. Pope	John Pattison
1870: J. J. Dorsey.....	A. Morse	W. C. Pope	C. McElvey
1871: J. T. Morgan.....	B. T. Watson	T. R. Kibble	C. McElvey
1872: J. T. Morgan.....	B. T. Watson	T. R. Kibble	John W. Bush
1873: J. T. Morgan.....	Frank Power	W. C. Graves	John W. Bush

## HISTORY OF NEVADA COUNTY

County Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	Coroner	Public Adminis- trator
1874: J. T. Morgan.....	Frank Power	W. C. Graves	W. B. Campbell
1875: D. Collins .....	E. M. Preston	B. Johnson	W. B. Campbell
1876: D. Collins .....	E. M. Preston	B. Johnson	Chas. W. Kitts
1877: D. Collins .....	G. E. Robinson	B. Johnson	Chas. W. Kitts
1878: D. Collins .....	G. E. Robinson	B. Johnson	Chas. W. Kitts
1879: D. Collins .....	G. E. Robinson	B. Johnson	Chas. W. Kitts
1880: D. Collins .....	John T. Wicks	Frank Huss	Frank Huss
1881: D. Collins .....	John T. Wicks	Frank Huss	Frank Huss
1882: D. Collins .....	A. J. Tiffany	W. C. Graves	C. E. Clinch
1883: D. Collins .....	A. J. Tiffany	W. C. Graves	C. E. Clinch
1884: D. Collins .....	A. J. Tiffany	Wm. Powell	A. R. Lord
1885: D. Collins .....	A. J. Tiffany	Wm. Powell	A. R. Lord
1886: E. Bond .....	A. J. Tiffany	Wm. Powell	D. E. Osborne
1887: E. Bond .....	A. J. Tiffany	Wm. Powell	D. E. Osborne
1888: E. Bond .....	A. J. Tiffany	Wm. Powell	Ed. Sampson
1889: E. Bond .....	A. J. Tiffany	Wm. Powell	Ed. Sampson
1890: W. H. Martin....	John Hussey	Geo. A. Gray	Arthur Powell
1891: W. H. Martin....	John Hussey	Geo. A. Gray	Arthur Powell
1892: W. H. Martin....	John Hussey	Henry Daniels	Daniel Collins
1893: W. H. Martin....	John Hussey	Henry Daniels	Daniel Collins
1894: W. H. Martin....	W. J. Rodgers	Henry Daniels	E. W. Schmidt
1895: W. H. Martin....	W. J. Rodgers	Henry Daniels	E. W. Schmidt
1896: W. H. Martin....	W. J. Rodgers	Henry Daniels	E. W. Schmidt
1897: W. H. Martin....	W. J. Rodgers	Henry Daniels	E. W. Schmidt
1898: H. C. Schroeder	W. J. Rodgers	Henry Daniels	T. J. Torpe
1899: H. C. Schroeder	W. J. Rodgers	Henry Daniels	T. J. Torpe
1900: H. C. Schroeder	W. J. Rodgers	Henry Daniels	T. J. Torpe
1901: H. C. Schroeder	W. J. Rodgers	Henry Daniels	T. J. Torpe
1902: H. C. Schroeder	J. G. O'Neil	John Hocking	T. J. Torpe
1903: H. C. Schroeder	J. G. O'Neil	John Hocking	T. J. Torpe
1904: H. C. Schroeder	J. G. O'Neil	John Hocking	T. J. Torpe
1905: H. C. Schroeder	J. G. O'Neil	John Hocking	T. J. Torpe
1906: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	Arthur Gill	Frank Kendrick
1907: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	Arthur Gill	Frank Kendrick
1908: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	Arthur Gill	Frank Kendrick
1909: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	Arthur Gill	Frank Kendrick
1910: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	Arthur Gill	Frank Kendrick
1911: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	Arthur Gill	Frank Kendrick
1912: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	Arthur Gill	Frank Kendrick
1913: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	Arthur Gill	Frank Kendrick
1914: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	T. M. Harris	Frank Kendrick
1915: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	T. M. Harris	Frank Kendrick
1916: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	T. M. Harris	Frank Kendrick
1917: H. C. Schroeder	R. J. Fitzgerald	T. M. Harris	Frank Kendrick
1918: H. C. Schroeder	Elizabeth M. Richards	T. M. Harris	J. D. Fleming
1919: H. C. Schroeder	Elizabeth M. Richards	T. M. Harris	J. D. Fleming
1920: H. C. Schroeder	Elizabeth M. Richards	T. M. Harris	J. D. Fleming
1921: H. C. Schroeder	Elizabeth M. Richards	T. M. Harris	J. D. Fleming
1922: H. C. Schroeder	Ella M. Austin	T. M. Harris	Irene Schwartz
1923: H. C. Schroeder	Ella M. Austin	T. M. Harris	Irene Schwartz



**Members of the Assembly from Nevada County**

During the time of the first and second legislative sessions, Nevada County had not been organized, but was a part of Yuba County. The members of the Assembly during each session since the organization of the county have been as follows:

Third Session: Philip N. Moore, Joshua A. Turner, Edward F. Ellis, and William H. Lyons.

Fourth Session: John H. Crenshaw and Chris W. Calanan.

Fifth Session: Edward F. Burton, H. P. Sweetland, John M. Days, and William H. Lindsay.

Sixth Session: H. M. Brown, J. Phillips, E. H. Gaylord, William J. Knox, and Edwin G. Waite.

Seventh Session: Philip Moore, Samuel W. Boring, G. A. F. Reynolds, Vincent C. Bell, and Thomas B. McFarland.

Eighth Session: Michael Cassin, William C. Wood, E. M. Davidson, and Philip Moore.

Ninth Session: Geo. A. Young, William H. Hill, James K. Smith, John Caldwell, and J. B. Warfield.

Tenth Session: William B. Armstrong, Geo. A. Young, John Caldwell, and Chris W. Calanan.

Eleventh Session: Newton C. Miller, Miles P. O'Connor, C. F. Smith, and Samuel Curtis.

Twelfth Session: J. C. Eastman, E. F. Spence, Jose M. Councilman, and John M. Avery.

Thirteenth Session: John W. Rule, William H. Sears, Reuben Leach, and James Collins.

Fourteenth Session: James Collins, William H. Sears, John W. Rule, and Seth Martin.

Fifteenth Session: Henry L. Hatch, William H. Sears, John W. Rule, and A. A. Smith.

Sixteenth Session: Henry L. Hatch, Reuben Leech, and George D. Dornan.

Seventeenth Session: Isaac N. Dawley, H. G. Rollins, John White, George D. Dornan, and William A. King.

Eighteenth Session: T. A. Slicer, John M. Days, and Samuel T. Oates.

Nineteenth Session: Henry Everett, Robert Bell, and S. Barker.

Twentieth Session: William H. Hill, Andrew J. Pelham, Geo. W. Giffen, and P. C. Northup.

Twenty-first Session: Thomas F. Blue, S. L. Blackwell, and George W. Giffen.

Twenty-second Session: Michael Garver and George W. Giffen.

Twenty-third Session: Jeremiah Levee, James O. Sweetland, and A. N. Walker.

Twenty-fourth Session: William D. Long, James R. Patterson, and Thomas Mein.

Twenty-fifth Session: Jacob L. Levison, James O. Sweetland, and Austin Walrath.

Twenty-sixth Session: Charles F. McGlashan and Austin Walrath.

Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Sessions: Josiah Sims and John I. Sykes.

Twenty-ninth Session: Michael Garver and Thomas H. Hocking.

Thirtieth and Thirty-first Sessions: Richard I. Thomas.

Thirty-second and Thirty-third Sessions: W. S. Robinson.

Thirty-fourth Session: Frank M. Rutherford.

Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Sessions: Joe V. Snyder.

Thirty-seventh Session: George W. Root.

Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Sessions: Frank M. Rutherford.

Fortieth Session: George B. Finegan.

Forty-first to Forty-fourth Session: Ivan H. Parker.

Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Sessions: Cora May Woodbridge.

### State Senators from Nevada County

The area now known as Nevada County was included within the confines of Yuba County during the time of the first and second legislative sessions. The Senators for the succeeding sessions have been as follows:

Third Session: James Walsh.

Fourth Session: William H. Lyons.

Fifth Session: John T. Crenshaw and William H. Lyons.

Sixth Session: Edward F. Burton and John T. Crenshaw.

Seventh Session: Edward F. Burton and Edwin G. Waite.

Eighth Session: Samuel H. Chase and Edwin G. Waite.

Ninth Session: Edward F. Burton and Samuel H. Chase.

Tenth Session: Edward F. Burton and C. J. Lansing.

Eleventh Session: Samuel H. Chase and C. J. Lansing.

Twelfth Session: Samuel H. Chase and William Watt.

Thirteenth Session: Charles Kutz and William Watt.

Fourteenth Session: John S. Birdseye and Charles Kutz.

Fifteenth Session: Charles Kutz.

Sixteenth Session: David Belden, Charles Kutz, and Edmund W. Roberts.

Seventeenth Session: David Belden and Edmund W. Roberts.

Eighteenth Session: Miles P. O'Connor, Edmund W. Roberts, and Henry K. Turner.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Sessions: Charles Kent, Miles P. O'Connor, and Henry K. Turner.

Twenty-first Session: Miles P. O'Connor and Henry K. Turner.

Twenty-second Session: John C. Coleman and Niles Searls.

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Sessions: William George and B. J. Watson.

Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Sessions: Charles W. Cross and Hiram W. Wallace.

Twenty-seventh Session: Austin Walrath.

Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Sessions: E. M. Preston.

Thirtieth and Thirty-first Sessions: Tirey L. Ford.

Thirty-second and Thirty-third Sessions: William F. Frisk.

Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Sessions: John R. Tyrrell.

Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Sessions: John P. Irish.

Thirty-eighth to Forty-first Session: E. S. Birdsall.

Forty-second to Forty-sixth Session: Thomas Ingram.

### PRESENT COUNTY OFFICERS

Following is a list of the various county officials of Nevada County for the year 1924:

George Coughlan, county clerk and auditor; W. G. Robson, sheriff; W. T. Garland, tax-collector and treasurer; S. J. Clark, recorder; W. E. Wright, district attorney; H. C. Schroeder, assessor; Ella M. Austin, superintendent of schools; T. M. Harris, coroner; Irene Schwartz, public administrator; J. F. O'Connor, surveyor; Thomas P. Davies, probation officer; D. F. Norton, horticultural commissioner and sealer of weights and measures; George L. Jones, superior judge.

### Board of Supervisors

David S. Rowe, Grass Valley; C. R. McLellan, Hobart Mills; E. B. Dudley, North Bloomfield; Joseph Frank, Rough and Ready; R. A. Eddy, chairman, Nevada City.

## CHAPTER IX

## SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS UP TO 1880

## State Legislation

The constitutional convention of 1849 made provisions for a public school system and set apart the 500,000 acres of land granted by Congress to new States, to be appropriated for the purpose of these schools. Near the close of the first session of the legislature, 1849-1850, the Committee on Education reported that it was not advisable to pass a bill taxing the people for the support of the public schools, and this suggestion was carried out by the members of the legislature.

On the last day of the second session of the legislature, 1850-1851, a bill was passed concerning the common schools. The first school law was exceedingly imperfect, and none of the lands set apart for school support were sold under its provisions.

John G. Marvin, the first State superintendent of public instruction, in his first annual report to the third legislature, on the 5th of January, 1852, recommended, among other suggestions, the creation of the office of county superintendent. He also reported the estimated number of children in each county, and the number of schools in existence. Mr. Marvin roughly estimated the number of children in the State, between four and eighteen years of age, to be about 6000. There was then no organized State school system, and nearly all the schools were private.

An improved bill was passed at the third session of the legislature in 1852. This bill provided for the levying of a State school tax of five cents on each \$100 of the taxable property of the State. Three school commissioners were to be elected from each school district; counties and the common council of any incorporated town could each levy a tax not to exceed three cents on each \$100.

The fourth legislature, in 1853, amended the existing school law, one measure being to make the county assessors ex-officio county superintendents. During the sixth session of the legislature, in 1855, a bill introduced by Hon. D. R. Ashley was passed. The most important provisions were in regard to the election of county superintendents, limit of taxation, and the election of city boards of education and city superintendents. The provision in regard to a State series of text-books was also adopted at this session, but was repealed in 1861. An appropriation of \$30,000 was made for building a State Reform School at Marysville.

The Senate Committee on Education, in 1863, referred to State Superintendent John Swett the labor of revising and codifying the school laws. He performed the work in a very satisfactory manner, and much of the completeness of the later school law was due to his advanced ideas and broad knowledge, as embodied in this report. The session of 1865-1866 passed an act which, with but few changes, accepted the suggestions of his report, and the act as then passed remained the school law under the new con-



stitution. The services of Mr. Swett were in this case again called into requisition. Provisions were made for a State series of text-books, the establishment of graded schools, State and county taxation for schools, and the formation of city boards of examination. Mr. Swett, in his second biennial report, 1866-1867, gives thirty-two points as a summary of the improvements effected by the revised laws in 1863 and 1865. A few changes have been made by subsequent legislatures, but the present school law shows comparatively few changes after fifty years.

At every session of the legislature the matter of the disposal of the school lands was brought up, and changes were made, principally in the matter of payment. The result was that the 500,000 acres realized only about \$600,000, not one-half of their real value.

By the new constitution some radical changes were made, the school laws being changed so as to lose to a great degree that beneficial uniformity that experience and wise legislation had brought about. The management of the schools was given to the boards of supervisors in the various counties, and the effects of this change were watched with some anxiety by the friends of education.

### Early Schools of the County

Among the thousands that flocked to the "Golden West" in 1849 and 1850, there were few who brought with them their families. Their only desire was to procure as speedily as possible a generous quantity of the golden treasure the earth was yielding so bountifully, and then to return to their homes. Such being their intention, it seemed folly to encumber themselves with a family, and make their loved ones endure the hardships and privations of a long sea voyage or a journey across the plains, and subject them to the annoyances incident to a pioneer life in a mining camp. Yet some there were who brought wife and children to the county. So few were the children, however, and so scattered were they throughout the county, that only in the larger towns was any thought given to schools. Even in the more populous settlements, the proportion of men without families was at first so great that but little attention was paid to educational matters. The parents of the few children were very naturally desirous that their children should receive instruction, and besides the parents there were a number of liberal-spirited gentlemen who were willing to contribute to the support of schools. In the mines were many school teachers, ministers and professional men, who were thoroughly capable of instructing, but who were able to do so much better financially in the mines that they had no desire to teach. There were some, however, both ladies and gentlemen, who were willing to assume the responsibility, and who, with the aid of contributions and tuition fees, opened schools for the instruction of such of the children as could attend. In 1851 there were in Nevada County four schools maintained in this manner, two in Nevada City, one in Grass Valley, and one in Rough and Ready.

By 1855, public schools had been established in Nevada City, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Pleasant Valley, Newtown, and Cherokee; and by 1858 North San Juan, Red Dog, and Eureka had also organized schools.

### Early Schools in Nevada City

As early as June, 1851, a private school was opened in Nevada City by Mrs. Sampson; it was kept in a little building on Broad Street near where

the Methodist Episcopal Church was later located. There were then only about fifteen or twenty families in the city or near enough thereto for the children to attend the school, and the number of pupils was necessarily quite small, but twenty in all, and chiefly young children; the older ones found something to do that kept them from school. This and other private schools were all that the youth of Nevada City had to depend upon until 1854, when a successful effort was made to open a public school.

The ladies had taken a great deal of interest in this matter, as they always do; while the men were absorbed in the cares of mining and business, or were so infatuated with the lure of the exciting times that they gave but little thought to such matters. The ladies, therefore, gave a banquet in Temperance Hall, on the evening of December 6, 1853, the proceeds of which were devoted to the building of a schoolhouse. More than 200 people sat down to the repast, one-half of them being ladies—a very unusual occurrence in those days. The amount realized by this entertainment was added to a liberal subscription made by the citizens, and a schoolhouse was erected where the Episcopal Church was later built. This was used until the growth of the school demanded more ample accommodations, the number of children having largely increased, and the proportion of those attending school being much greater than formerly. In 1859 the lot located back of the Washington schoolhouse was purchased; and a new building, twenty-eight by thirty feet in size and containing two rooms, was erected. The lot and structure cost \$2,911.02, of which sum \$1,019.78 was donated by the relief committee, being the residue still remaining in the 1856 relief fund.

The large increase in the size of the school again rendered a new schoolhouse necessary, and in 1868 the legislature passed an act authorizing a tax levy of one per cent for purchasing a site and erecting a school building. The new and elegant structure was completed in 1870 at an expense of \$19,798.47. In 1867 a gift enterprise was conducted by the Cosmopolitan Benevolent Society, to pay the debt upon the Washington Public School. Fifty thousand tickets were issued, and the drawing was commenced at the Nevada Theater on December 18, and continued until January 26. The highest prize, for \$10,000, was drawn in La Porte, Plumas County. After the completion of the Washington schoolhouse the old building was for several years used for a school for colored children. The colored children were later taught with the others, and the old schoolhouse was then used by one of the departments.

Private schools were still maintained, some of them being of quite an extensive character, such as the boarding and day school opened by Miss Phillips in 1858, and maintained by her and others for a number of years.

### Early Schools in Grass Valley

In the matter of schools, Grass Valley took the lead of the towns in the county, having by 1879 thirteen schools and nine schoolhouses in the district, all but two of these being within the corporate limits of the city.

The first school was opened in the spring of 1851 by Miss Rosa Farrington, later Mrs. J. P. Stone, long a resident of the city. This was a private enterprise, and was attended by all the children in the town, some fifteen in all. The house in which the school was taught stood on the corner later occupied by the Lola Montez cottage. The school was soon moved to

Church Street, where the M. E. Church now stands, the building in which it was kept being used for religious services.

In August, Miss Farrington closed her school, and another was opened on School Street by Miss Marion V. Compton, in a house built for the purpose by her brother, Andrew Compton.

The first public school in the city was opened in 1853, a small house being built on School Street. Pupils were few and funds were scarce; and for several years maintaining a school was a difficult matter. By means of private subscriptions, entertainments, etc., the scanty funds were added to, so as to sustain the school without levying a tax.

In 1867, a high-school building was erected at a cost of \$7000, by the same means, without having to resort to taxation. Some years later a course of study was authorized in the Grass Valley High School by the State authorities, which was intended for preparing pupils to enter the State University at Berkeley without going through the preparatory school at that place. Several young men soon availed themselves of this opportunity, and later graduated from the university with honor.

Mr. C. Conway was for seventeen years a school trustee, and to his care and energy the city is greatly indebted for the successful establishment and prosperity of its schools. There were in 1880 two private schools in the city, the Grass Valley Seminary under Mrs. J. V. Rider, and the Gold Hill Seminary under Mrs. Aldersey, both long and well established institutions. Mrs. Rider opened her seminary in 1862, and in 1877 built a suitable structure on the corner of School and Richardson Streets. These seminaries now live only in the memories of the boys and girls of long ago, as they closed their doors forty years since.

The Young Ladies' School of the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, a long-established educational institution, was established by the Catholic denomination and conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

### Early Schools in North San Juan

As early as 1857, North San Juan took steps to provide for the education of the children of the families who had settled in that vicinity. There were but few families there at that time, and the number of children of the age then considered a proper school age was small; yet few as they were, they needed and deserved the benefits of a public school as much as children of larger towns. A schoolhouse was built on the north side of Flume Street, on mining ground and near the brow of a precipice. A few years later the school was divided into two departments, primary and grammar, the latter using the schoolhouse, while the primary school was held in a low, dingy room in the basement of Odd Fellows' Hall. Judge O. P. Stidger and Joseph Lissen having been chosen school trustees in 1868, after an exciting election, the building of a new schoolhouse for the primary department was determined upon. A tax of \$2000 having been voted by the citizens, the new building was erected. It presented a neat appearance, costing, with the grounds, about \$2400. The grounds about the buildings were large, and were surrounded by a well-constructed fence and beautified by shade trees and shrubbery.

In 1869 an additional tax of \$1000 was voted for the removal of the grammar-school building to the new location; this was accomplished that year, and also an addition of eighteen feet was made to the building. Sub-



sequently, by means of a school exhibition, funds were raised to construct a cupola upon the grammar schoolhouse, and to procure a school bell.

In 1879, a library room was added to the grammar school, and both buildings were thoroughly repaired. The excellent school library contained about 700 volumes of well-selected literature. The citizens of North San Juan were largely indebted to Judge O. P. Stidger for their excellent schools and fine library.

#### Statistics of the Schools Prior to 1880

The following table indicates the gradual development of the public schools in the county before the eighties, and the proportion of children attending the schools, as well as the average cost of educating each pupil.

Year	Schools	Teachers	Boys in county	Girls in county	Enrolled	Expenditures
1853	3	5	105	104	57	\$ 2,231
1855	6	7	379	381	196	3,817
1857	8	9	Boys and girls,	1046	157	4,314
1859	15	17		813	600	7,686
1861	20	20	1141	1068	622	9,633
1863	27	28	1135	1090	1099	15,322
1865	28	28	1653	1606	1696	23,011
1867	41	36	1835	1722	2099	42,669
1869	52	52	2029	1913	2645	63,232
1871	53	53	2028	2001	3100	45,278
1873	60	60	2086	2027	3497	54,122
1875	63	63	2349	2319	3774	66,709
1877	67	67	2508	2514	3852	67,447
1879	77	77	2536	2486	4098	67,366

The following report of C. E. Robinson, county superintendent of schools, made for the year ending June 30, 1879, shows a most excellent condition of the schools of the county, and is worthy of scrutiny. It shows that there were seventy-four schools in the county at the time of the report, and that 3957 children from a total, as shown by the census, of 5022 between the ages of five and seventeen, had attended school during the year, or seventy-eight per cent of the total number of children. This is a very high rate, and speaks well both for the quality of the schools maintained and for the intelligence of the people. The total expenses were \$67,366.34, which, being divided by 3957, the number of children in attendance, gives an average cost of \$17 for each pupil during the year. The total receipts were \$87,644.97, being an excess over the expenditures of \$20,278.63. On an average, school was maintained 8.2 months, and no school was maintained a shorter period than six months. School libraries, of which there was one in each school district, save one, were valued at \$11,319, while the total value of school property was \$135,205.

#### School Districts of the County

Below is a list of the thirty-three active country school districts in Nevada County in 1924.

Bear River	Cherokee	French Corral	Lime Kiln
Birchville	Chicago Park	Graniteville	Magnolia
Blue Tent	Clear Creek	Indian Flat	Mariposa
Boca	Floriston	Indian Springs	Markwell
Central	Forest Springs	Kentucky Flat	North Bloomfield

North San Juan	Rough and Ready	Sweetland	Washington
Oakland	Selby Flat	Truckee	Willow Valley
Overton	Spenceville	Union Hill	Wolf
Pleasant Valley			

Each of the above districts employs one teacher, except Oakland and Truckee, which each have two. All of the country school districts elect their own boards of education.

Besides the thirty-three schools enumerated, there are the grammar schools of Grass Valley, which employ twenty teachers besides the city superintendent, and also the grammar schools in Nevada City, employing nine teachers besides the principal. Besides the regular corps of teachers, there are a rural supervisor and two special supervisors in music in the towns.

The average daily attendance in all these schools is 1337. On the rolls are 835 boys and 689 girls. The total expenditures for the year are \$117,269.35, an average cost per pupil of \$84.02. These figures are taken from the report of Ella M. Austin, secretary and county school superintendent of schools for Nevada County, which report was dated July 31, 1924.

### High Schools

There are three high schools in Nevada County: The Grass Valley High School, Nevada City High School, and Meadow Lake Union High School.

The Grass Valley High School employs twelve teachers in all, with Prof. John G. Curts as principal. The personnel of the faculty is given in a special article on the school, to be found in the description of Grass Valley, in the chapter on Cities and Towns.

The Nevada City High School has seven teachers, including its principal, as follows: Elmer C. Eby, principal, Loren Christenson, Alfred E. White, Miss Anna M. Knooh, Miss Ruth Peterson, Miss Dollie Mackinson, Miss Helen Nelson.

The Meadow Lake Union High School District includes Truckee, Boca, Floreston, and Hobart Mills. The faculty is as follows: Prof. Floyd Farley, principal, Mrs. Frances Colburn, Miss Anna Morgan, Miss Edna Newgren.

The average daily attendance at all of the high schools is 369. The total enrollment is 414, of whom 186 are boys and 228 are girls. The total costs and expenses of all of the high schools, for the year ending July 31, 1924, are \$68,167.50, or an average cost per pupil of \$142.12.

### County and City Boards of Education

The members of the Nevada County Board of Education for 1924 are as follows: J. S. Hennessy, president, Grass Valley; Ella M. Austin, secretary and county superintendent of schools, Nevada City; G. J. Davis, Nevada City; J. G. O'Neill, Nevada City; and Mrs. Mary R. Sweet, Grass Valley.

The Grass Valley Board of Education is organized with the following officers and members: T. E. Bree, president; O. H. Fuller, Jr., clerk; and W. H. Southcott, Dr. J. E. Middleton, Albert Crase, E. S. Matteson, and James Geach.

The membership of the Nevada City Board of Education is as follows: G. J. Rector, president; M. Gracey, clerk; and James F. Colley, Frank T. Nilon, P. G. Scadden, R. J. Bennetts, and E. T. R. Powell.

The boards of education in Grass Valley and Nevada City have the independent management of the grammar schools and high schools of their respective cities.

The personnel of the Board of Education of Meadow Lake Union High School is as follows: J. B. Clark, C. E. Smith, W. J. Roberts, A. M. Patterson, and Mrs. Etta Eaton, clerk.

Each of the several districts which comprise the Meadow Lake Union High School District maintains its own district school, managed by its own board of education independently of the High School Board of Education of the Meadow Lake High School District.

## CHAPTER X

### JOURNALISM IN NEVADA COUNTY

The Morning Union, of Grass Valley and Nevada City, published by The Union Publishing Company, is the only newspaper published and printed in Nevada County. It is issued every morning except Monday. There is a weekly paper at Truckee, which is a reprint of the Auburn Journal, and all the work is done in Auburn, Cal. A number of papers have existed for some years, sometimes with three different titles, but none the less the same paper. A brief account of daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers that have been published in the county is given below.

In the month of April, 1851, the Nevada Journal appeared, the pioneer journal of the county, and the second published in the mines of California. Warren B. Ewer, later of the Mining and Scientific Press, was the editor and proprietor. He was succeeded in 1852 by Sargent & Alban, A. A. Sargent being the editor.

Budd & Sargent then owned the paper until 1854, when E. R. Budd became sole proprietor. In 1855, N. P. Brown & Company purchased the paper and A. A. Sargent edited it. They were succeeded by Brown, Fuller & Company, E. G. Waite, editor; Lockwood & Thompson, E. G. Waite, editor; and Lockwood, Thompson & Company, Rev. B. Brierly, editor.

R. A. Davidge issued the first number of the Young American, September 14, 1853. He edited it for a year and then sold to W. B. Ewer, Niles Searls, J. H. Boardman, and Russell, and the name of the paper was changed to the Nevada Democrat.

The first editor of the Democrat was Niles Searls. Searls & Rolfe purchased the paper in 1854, and in 1855 I. J. Rolfe & Company became the proprietors. They continued to publish it until it was discontinued. Tallman H. Rolfe was the editor; he was succeeded by Henry J. Shipley, and he in turn by W. F. Anderson in 1856. Tallman H. Rolfe again became the editor, and continued in this position until the paper ceased to be issued, in 1863.

The first daily paper issued in Nevada County was the Transcript, published by N. P. Brown Company, the members of the firm being N. P. Brown, James Allen, John P. Skelton, and A. Casamayou, with James Allen as editor. The first number appeared on September 6, 1860, under the name of the Morning Transcript. In 1861 N. P. Brown became sole editor and proprietor. In 1862 E. G. Waite purchased an interest in the Transcript and became the editor. In 1864 Brown & Deal became the owners; and they published it until the death of the editor, Marcellus S. Deal, in September,



1873. Mr. Deal was succeeded by Judge O. P. Stidger, who gave place to B. J. Watson in 1874. In May, 1877, N. P. Brown and G. A. Bailey became the owners, the former acting as editor. In October, 1878, Leonard S. Calkins became associated with Mr. Brown and wielded the editorial pen.

Under Mr. Calkins' management the Transcript, as a four-page, six-column paper appearing daily except Monday morning, took a front rank among the journals of the State, being looked upon, both on this coast and in the East, as a reliable and enterprising exponent of the mining interests of California, and especially of Nevada County.

In March, 1864, O. P. Stidger & Company commenced the publication of the Daily Gazette, O. P. Stidger being editor. The material was brought from North San Juan, having been used by the San Juan Press. In 1872, the material of the Grass Valley National was also added to their equipment. Succeeding O. P. Stidger, for the ten years of the Gazette's existence, the editors were William H. Sears, Tallman H. Rolfe, E. F. Bean, and A. Morse.

Gray, Davis & Company, composed of J. B. Gray, E. A. Davis and H. L. Herzinger, commenced the publication of the Tri-Weekly Herald in 1878. It was later edited by R. E. Robinson, G. E. Robinson, and D. Delim. The Herald proved an enterprising sheet, giving its attention to the mining interests, and running an excellent job office in connection with the paper.

The pioneer paper of Grass Valley was the Telegraph, the first number of which appeared in the month of September, 1853. The proprietors were Oliver & Moore. In September, 1854, Warren B. Ewer and J. H. Boardman purchased it and installed Henry J. Shipley in the editorial chair. It was during his career of eight months as editor of the Telegraph that Shipley had his newspaper and cowhide controversy with the noted Lola Montez. After eight months Mr. Ewer became the editor. The office was burned in the great fire of 1855, and Mr. Boardman then sold his interest to Mr. Ewer. In July, 1855, Rufus Shoemaker and George D. Roberts purchased a half-interest, and the paper became the Grass Valley National.

Rufus Shoemaker edited the National until May 7, 1859, when George D. Roberts assumed the pen and shears. On September 10, 1859, J. H. Boardman purchased an interest, and became the editor until the 26th of the following November, when he sold to C. S. Wells and C. Farleman, C. S. Wells & Company publishing the paper and George D. Roberts editing it. C. F. Smith succeeded Roberts on August 25, 1860, but retired on September 15, 1860, William Watt having purchased Wells and Farleman's interests. Warren B. Ewer again became editor, the firm being W. B. Ewer & Company. On August 10, 1861, the paper became a tri-weekly. On April 24, 1862, the interest of Mr. Watt was purchased by W. S. Byrne and J. P. Skelton, under the name of Byrne & Company, and W. S. Byrne became the editor. The office was destroyed by fire on June 11, 1862, and a subscription of \$900 was made to aid it in refitting. It appeared again as a tri-weekly on July 19, 1862. W. B. Ewer sold his interest to C. S. Wells on August 18, 1863; and John R. Ridge bought a one-fourth interest on June 17, 1864, and in connection with W. S. Byrne edited the paper.

On Monday, August 1, 1864, the National appeared as a daily, being the first daily paper issued in the city. C. S. Wells purchased Byrne's interest on April 8, 1865, and the paper was thereafter issued by the National Printing Company, consisting of C. S. Wells, John R. Ridge and John P. Skelton, with John R. Ridge editor, and John P. Skelton, business manager. In 1872

the material of the paper was sold to the publishers of the Nevada Gazette and carried to Nevada City.

The first number of the Daily Union was issued by Blumenthal & Townsend, October 28, 1864. Townsend retired in a little while, and for a short time Blumenthal & Bennett published it, H. C. Bennett being the editor. The firm was soon changed to Shane and Shearer, and April 1, 1865, to Shane & Miller, W. H. Miller, editor. B. F. Gwynn purchased Shane's interest and soon after bought Miller's. Charles H. Mitchell and W. S. Byrne purchased the Union in October 1866, and conducted it until April 1870, when Mr. Mitchell became sole proprietor and editor. Under his able management it was published as a four-page, six-column paper, Democratic in politics, and devoted to the mining interests of Grass Valley and Nevada County, and was edited with vigor and ability, appearing every morning, Monday excepted.

The Union passed into the hands of W. P. Calkins and J. C. Tyrell, they in turn selling it to W. F. Prisk in the late eighties. Prisk soon advanced the Union to the largest paper north of Sacramento; and it became one of the most influential of interior dailies, receiving all the Associated Press dispatches, and establishing a large circulation in Nevada and Sierra Counties.

The Daily Tidings in 1881 passed into the hands of J. C. Tyrell and A. B. Champion, they in turn transferring it the following year to H. G. Parsons, who in turn consolidated it with the Evening Telegraph. The new owners, under the name "The Tidings-Telegraph," were W. F. Robinson, J. C. Tyrell, and Thomas Ingram. They in turn passed the paper on, a few years later, to the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate.

The Evening Telegraph was started in 1889 by Rufus Shoemaker and W. F. Prisk, Prisk soon selling his interest to Thomas Ingram. During the following year the firm name was changed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, and shortly after, in 1899, the paper was merged with the Tidings.

The Daily Miner of Nevada City was established by the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, who shortly after purchased the Nevada City Transcript. The Miner-Transcript, for ten years up until 1897, enjoyed a large circulation among the Republican population of the county; but although then on a paying basis, it was forced out of business by the failure of the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate.

D. B. Frink and E. W. Hayden issued the first number of the Republican on November 9, 1871. It was a four-page, five-column daily and appeared every morning except Sunday. On April 7, 1872, the last number was issued, and the paper was then removed to Truckee, to a better field, and became the Truckee Republican.

The Foothill Weekly Tidings, an independent family newspaper, was established by S. G. Lewis, editor and proprietor, and published weekly as an eight-page, four-column paper, appearing every Saturday. The first number was issued by Mr. Lewis on April 1, 1874.

The first newspaper published in North San Juan was the Star, established in 1857 by J. P. Olmstead and Thomas Waters, and edited by Olmstead. In August, 1858, Olmstead sold to Benjamin P. Avery, afterwards minister to China, who died in Peking in 1875. He changed the name to the Hydraulic Press. Mr. Avery conducted the Hydraulic Press until June, 1860, when he sold it to William Bausman, who changed the name of the paper to the San Juan Press. Under this management it remained until the spring of 1863, when it was discontinued. The property fell into the hands

of Judge O. P. Stidger, who established a paper with the same name in June, 1863, and continued it until March, 1864, when the material was taken to Nevada City for the publication of the Daily Gazette.

The Phantom was a little paper published semi-occasionally by Franchere & Butler, during the lapse between the Press and War Club.

The War Club was a Republican campaign paper published in 1872 by O. P. Stidger and P. H. Butler, and edited by Mr. Stidger. It was intensely partisan and kept politics at fever heat where it circulated.

The San Juan Times was a weekly paper published and edited by A. J. Patrick, and first issued in 1873. In March, 1874, O. P. Stidger became a part-owner and the editor of the Times. In March, 1877, Mr. Patrick withdrew from the firm and Judge Stidger became sole proprietor and editor. The Times was discontinued in March, 1878.

In April 1878, A. O. Porter and J. R. Robinson commenced the publication of the Independent, a weekly paper devoted to home interests. In April, 1879, Mr. Porter became sole proprietor. The paper was discontinued at the end of the second volume, in April, 1880.

In 1869 the Truckee Tribune, a weekly paper, was issued by M. Ferguson, who continued the publication until his departure in 1870.

The first number of the Republican was issued in Truckee by D. B. Frink and E. W. Hayden on April 30, 1872. It had been published by them as a daily in Grass Valley for the five months preceding this. It was issued tri-weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. E. W. Hayden sold his interest to Frink in October, 1874; but when Frink was killed in the "601" troubles on November 23, 1874, he again assumed the publication of it in the interest of Frink's estate, until it was sold to B. T. K. Preston and W. F. Edwards, on December 13, 1874. On December 2, 1874, the Republican became a semi-weekly, appearing Wednesday and Saturday. On December 4, 1875, W. F. Edwards purchased Preston's interest and placed C. F. McGlashan in charge, who published the paper under the firm name of Crowley & McGlashan. In November, 1879, Mr. Crowley disposed of his interest to Mr. McGlashan, who edited the paper in connection with T. S. Ford, giving special attention to the lumber, ice, and fish interests of the Truckee region, and made of it a live exponent of the advantages of the section in which he published it. In May, 1880, Mr. McGlashan disposed of the Republican to Hon. B. J. Watson, formerly editor of the Nevada Transcript. More recently the paper was owned and published by Bert A. Cassidy, of Auburn.

For a few months in 1866 the Meadow Lake Sun was published by W. B. Lyon, H. G. Rollins and Judge F. Tilford.



## CHAPTER XI

### CITIES AND TOWNS

Present-day conditions in most of the smaller towns of Nevada County have been sufficiently presented in a preceding chapter, under the heading "An Account of the Early Mining Settlements." (See Chapter II, Organization and Early History of County.) This chapter will therefore be devoted exclusively to the larger cities and towns of the county.

#### NEVADA CITY

Built as was Rome of old, on her seven hills, the county seat of Nevada County had a career almost as interesting as that of the city by the Tiber. Although empires have neither been created nor crushed in this beautiful mining town, much of the early history of California was enacted here, and here many of the pioneers shed the luster of their youthful vigor. Sweet memories cling round this old mining camp. The pioneers, "who built better than they knew," were men of rare intelligence, and a more brilliant coterie of Argonauts could not be found than these same men who spent their early manhood in Nevada City.

#### Early History of the City

The early history of Nevada City has already been given in considerable detail in an account of the early mining settlements. (See Chapter II of this work.) Only a brief summary, therefore, will be included here.

The first cabin built where Nevada City now stands was erected by Capt. John Pennington, Thomas Cross and William McCaig, in September, 1849. In October Dr. A. B. Caldwell built a log hut on the site where later the Washington schoolhouse was erected, and opened the first store at "Deer Creek Dry Diggings," as the place was first called. Mr. Stamps, with his wife, her sister and the family, arrived in October and spent the eventful winter of 1849-1850 in the camp. In the spring of 1850 Madame Penn built the first boarding-house where the Union Hotel afterward stood. Other houses were also built during this spring. Thomas Truesdale built one of the first. Womack & Kenzie built a hotel of cloth, this being the first hotel opened in the camp. Robert Gordon built a store on Commercial Street; and J. N. Turner established the Nevada Hotel, just above the Union Hotel, in April, 1850.

Nevada City was known as Caldwell's Store or Deer Creek Dry Diggings until March, 1850, when an election under the Mexican law was called for the purpose of electing an alcalde. Mr. Stamps was chosen, about 250 votes being cast. On the day of the election it was proposed to change the name, and the camp was christened Nevada. Stamps served as alcalde until May, when an election was ordered for a justice of the peace. A gentleman named Olney, who had been Secretary of State of Rhode Island, was chosen.

A town called Coyoteville sprang up on the gravel hills as soon as it was discovered that the gravel range above the town was very rich. The



NEVADA CITY, AS THE TOWN APPEARED IN 1856



whole hillside was staked off in claims, and small holes or shafts were sunk to extract the gravel. The site of Coyoteville was on the eastern end of Lost Hill. These mines were immensely rich, and it is estimated that from 6000 to 16,000 miners rushed into the camp during the year 1850. Two or three sawmills were erected, and sawed lumber cost \$200 per thousand feet. Two hundred fifty buildings were erected during this year. Rev. Isaac Owen organized a Methodist Society in the summer of 1850.

On March 11, 1851, a disastrous fire occurred, consuming the business part of the town and entailing a loss of \$500,000. The town was immediately rebuilt; and in April, 1851, the Nevada Journal, the second paper published in the mining regions, appeared. A city government was established in 1851, with Benjamin Blanton as the first postmaster.

Hamlet Davis erected the first brick building on Broad Street, near Pine, in 1853; and during this year, Nevada was connected with Marysville, Sacramento and other points by telegraph.

Another city government was formed in 1853 by the Court of Sessions, and Nevada City was incorporated. This government lasted about two years. William M. Stewart, later United States Senator from the State of Nevada, then a young lawyer at Nevada City, had quo warranto proceedings instituted by the attorney general in a case in which Stewart was employed as counsel; and in 1856 the Supreme Court declared the law under which the city was incorporated to be unconstitutional.

By the first of January, 1856, the value of the brick buildings in the city was estimated at \$92,000; there were seventy-nine saloons, 156 families, and 907 occupied houses. The city was again visited by a severe fire on July 19, 1856, the entire town being almost entirely destroyed and ten persons losing their lives in the vain attempt to save the buildings from destruction.

The city was again incorporated in 1856, by an act of the legislature. At the fall election of this year, Nevada City polled 2081 votes, only two cities in the State polling a larger number, San Francisco and Sacramento.

In February, 1857, a disastrous flood caused a loss of nearly \$100,000. A large reservoir of Laird & Company gave way during a freshet, the flood of water carrying with it the Main and Broad Street bridges, Boswell & Hanson's store, Ely's feed store, half of the Monumental Hotel, Wait's blacksmith shop, and the Gold Tunnel Quartz Mill.

On May 23, 1858, another fire occurred, wiping out the entire business portion of the town. More than 200 wooden buildings were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at \$230,000.

Nevada City was one of the important cities of California at this time, and was visited by all distinguished travelers. Horace Greeley visited the city in August, 1869. The news of the death of United States Senator Broderick, on September 16, 1859, caused considerable excitement in this city, and cast a gloom over its inhabitants, as Broderick had many friends among all classes.

In 1860, the town was supplied with water by Charles Marsh, Esq.; and the two fire companies, Nevada No. 1 and Pennsylvania No. 2, were organized.

The suspension-bridge, long one of the attractions of Nevada City, was built in 1861-1862 at a cost of at least \$15,000. In July, 1862, about six weeks after the bridge was opened for travel, the structure gave way,



precipitating three men, ten yoke of oxen, and two loads of hay to the bottom, and killing two of the men and all the oxen.

The next disastrous fire occurred in November, 1863, and laid the center or business part of the town in ashes. The court-house and all of the churches, except the Baptist, were destroyed, the loss being \$600,000. The construction of the present court-house was then commenced, and was finished in August, 1864, at a cost of over \$50,000. The Union and National Hotels were rebuilt in good style, and the city rapidly recovered from the loss.

The town was fast becoming a city, and the title to the land on which the city stood was a matter of importance. An application was made for a United States patent for 644.68 acres for townsite purposes, and the patent was granted in 1869. The city was again incorporated in March, 1878, the city government being vested in five trustees, an assessor, marshal and treasurer.

### Nevada City Today

Nevada City, the county seat of Nevada County, is the terminus of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, which connects with the Southern Pacific at Colfax; and as such it still holds the bulk of the freighting business to the higher mountain towns.

The County Court House is situated here; and the legal business centering at the county seat, together with the outfitting of camping and outing parties, gives Nevada City a large transient population.

The National Hotel, with annex, is known as one of the finest hotels of the interior section of the State.

The climate of Nevada City is unexcelled. During the hottest summer months the thermometer seldom reaches above ninety degrees, while twelve degrees above zero is the coldest temperature on record.

Nevada City has an excellent mountain water system. At least one-half of all the water used in the city comes from water rights purchased by the city many years ago. The Pacific Gas & Electric Company furnishes on an average about forty miner's inches of water per year.

The city has an excellent public school system, a description of which is given in the chapter on Schools of the County.

From Sacramento to Nevada City there are sixty-five miles of excellent paved highway. The route passes through Roseville and Newcastle to Auburn, where a left turn is made from the Lake Tahoe route. Long stretches of this highway, especially from the Bear River, which is spanned by a substantial concrete bridge, are paved with rock taken from the Empire, Pennsylvania and other mines of this region. Some 46,000 tons have been thus used; and as the rock assays three dollars to the ton in gold, it truly is a road "paved with gold."

### Parks and Resorts

Olympia Park, off the highway between Nevada City and Grass Valley, is a popular private resort. This park draws patronage from points as far away as Sacramento. Lake Olympia provides means for boating and swimming, while an excellent dance pavilion accommodates picnic parties from far and near.

Nevada City has two parks. The Redmen's Park, consisting of seven acres, is owned by Wyoming Tribe No. 49, Redmen of Nevada City. This park contains an open-air dance platform and several buildings, and a native

grove of pines and other trees makes it one of the finest natural parks in the State.

The Nevada City Free Auto Camping Park, located within the city, fills a want long felt and attracts many tourists to Nevada City during the summer months. This park was established by the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce, and is maintained without expense to the city. It is free to the automobilist. The only charge is twenty-five cents deposited in the slot for gas for cooking. There is no charge for stoves, bath water, lights, or camping grounds. The park is well patronized. Often as many as forty automobiles are camped there. Emil J. N. Ott, the mayor of Nevada City, whose assay office is adjacent to the park, is in charge, and manifests a very live interest in the orderly conduct of the park and the comfort of the tourists who use it.

The park has a free swimming pool, which is now well stocked with mountain trout. There are also free parking places for automobiles, tenting grounds, dining tables, shower baths for men and also for women, rest rooms, toilets and an excellent sewerage system. Free gas stoves are provided, and also electric lights and free water. A natural spring furnishes an abundance of the very best drinking water, which stands at a temperature of fifty-one degrees winter and summer.

The grounds have fine trees, shrubbery and flowers; and the place is orderly and sanitarily kept. In fact, it has been pronounced most excellent by the State inspector, as to both cleanliness and sanitation.

The Chamber of Commerce gives a masquerade ball in the month of April, each year, which is generously patronized and nets about \$400, which sum is used for necessary equipment.

The Park Committee, of which Mayor Ott is chairman, is composed of public-spirited men of Nevada City.

The Nevada City Chamber of Commerce, formerly known as the Nevada City Improvement Association, was organized on February 3, 1910, with the following officers: Samuel Butler, president; W. H. Martin, vice-president; and George B. Finegan, secretary. Its present officers are: Emil J. N. Ott, president, and W. E. Wright, secretary.

### Churches of Nevada City

Nevada City being one of the earliest mining towns in California, some of the oldest congregations in the State are to be found there. Today there are four church organizations in the city, the Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Congregational, and Christian Science. At present regular services are held at the following churches:

The Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Robert West, pastor; membership, 100. The Sunday School has 135 members; and other societies organized are the Ladies' Aid Society, Foreign Missionary Society, and Epworth League.

Saint Canice Catholic Church, Rev. Father P. O'Reilly, pastor. This church is in a thriving condition.

The Christian Science Society, organized in 1915. Its present first reader is Mrs. Florence Benardo, and the second reader is Mrs. Lucile Johnson.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. Herbert V. Harris, pastor, who resides at 245 South Church Street, Grass Valley. This church has 100 communicants and 200 adherents.

The regular pastorate in the Congregational Church at Nevada City was discontinued about ten years ago.

#### **Nevada City Miner's Foundry**

The Nevada City Miner's Foundry, owned and managed by W. H. Martin, not only furnishes foundry work for Nevada County, but is at present building and equipping two large mills in Sierra and Plumas Counties. Mr. Martin is at the present time again opening up the clay mining property, with bright prospects of success. He has made a careful study of the clays of Nevada County and hopes ere long to have them on the market.

#### **Nevada City Fire Department**

The Nevada City Fire Department, first organized in the early fifties, consists now of two volunteer companies, Nevada Hose Company No. 1 and Pennsylvania Engine Company No. 2. C. R. Murchie, a member of Nevada Hose Company No. 1, is chief of the department, and George Sandow is assistant chief.

The management of the Nevada City Fire Department is vested in a Board of Fire Delegates, as follows: C. R. Murchie, fire chief, chairman; James H. Hutchinson, secretary; and Raymond Wilde, Geo. Sandow, Miles D. Coughlin, Herbert Hallett, Jr., Dr. C. W. Chapman, and C. C. Scott.

Each company has its own fire house and independent organization. Nevada City Hose Company No. 1 is composed of twenty-five members. C. C. Scott acts as foreman, Karl Ivey as assistant foreman, and Dr. C. W. Chapman as treasurer of the company. Pennsylvania Engine Company No. 2 consists of thirty-five members, with Lloyd Hitchcock as foreman, and Forrest Penrose as first assistant foreman, Herbert Hallett, Jr., as second assistant foreman, James H. Hutchinson as secretary, and J. J. Jackson as treasurer.

A board of directors, consisting of three members, is elected annually and has full charge of the fire hose and apparatus. James Penrose, William Gracey, and Lloyd Hitchcock were elected at the last election.

The fire-fighting apparatus includes a 120-horse-power Seagrave fire truck and a 75-horse-power American La France fire truck. The water-pressure is over 100 pounds to the square inch at the Plaza, and is sufficient for all present fire needs. The electric light and power are furnished by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

The Annual Firemen's Ball has come to be the principal source of revenue for the fire companies, usually netting over \$1200.

#### **City Officials**

Nevada City is governed by a board of trustees, as follows: E. J. N. Ott, mayor (chairman of the board); George H. Calanan, clerk; F. E. Leichter, Walter J. Mobley, and Thomas Hogan. F. T. Nilon is the city attorney; Ada Rich, assessor and water collector; and Hi Shearer, city marshal, superintendent of streets, and license collector.

#### **Nevada City Free Library**

Nevada City is in a large measure indebted to the Odd Fellows of Oustomah Lodge for her splendid Free Library on Pine Street, which is the pride of her citizens of the present generation. It is about three-quarters of a century since the initial move was made to provide the residents of the city with good reading, and the story of the undertaking is interesting history.



In the summer of 1850 Hamlet Davis, who had been conducting a store in a tent on Broad Street, put up a two-story frame building at the corner of Broad and Pine Streets. In the second story a reading room was established, where were kept Eastern papers from all the principal cities. Mr. Davis went to Sacramento and while there arranged to get these from the post office, where thousands of them sent by friends at home remained uncalled for and were given to him on the condition that he pay the transportation on them to Nevada City. Thus a liberal and regular supply of such papers was obtained, none the less acceptable even if they were somewhat antiquated. The reading room flourished from August, 1850, until the following year, when an addition to the building was constructed, which, with the space formerly used as a reading room, was converted into the first theater the town ever had.

The next move in a similar direction was made when, on January 7, 1858, the Nevada Library Association was formed with 100 members. The first officers of the association were as follows: J. C. Birdseye, president; Henry Meredith, vice-president; Thomas Hawley, secretary; Rufus Shoemaker, treasurer; F. E. Bailey, librarian; and A. A. Sargent, H. Phillips, and A. C. Niles, executive committee.

The association had an excellent library and reading room, and was for a time well patronized; but about the year 1865 interest in it began to decline, though the association struggled hard for existence until the spring of 1874. In May of the latter year the books were sold to the Oustomah Lodge of Odd Fellows for \$100, and this money was used in paying off an indebtedness that had been accumulated by the association.

The Odd Fellows continued to own the library until they generously presented it to the Free Library Association, shortly after its organization. Many hundreds of volumes have been added to it under the new management, who have brought it well up to date and are constantly improving it with the aid of gifts from the public-spirited citizens.

By ordinance No. 165, duly passed on the 20th day of February, 1902, the present City of Nevada Free Library and Reading Room was established, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the State legislature providing for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries within municipalities; and at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Nevada City, A. Gault, president, by and with consent of the board of trustees, appointed the following citizens to act as trustees on the library board: F. T. Wilson, S. L. Leiter, D. E. Morgan, E. N. Barker, and E. M. Preston.

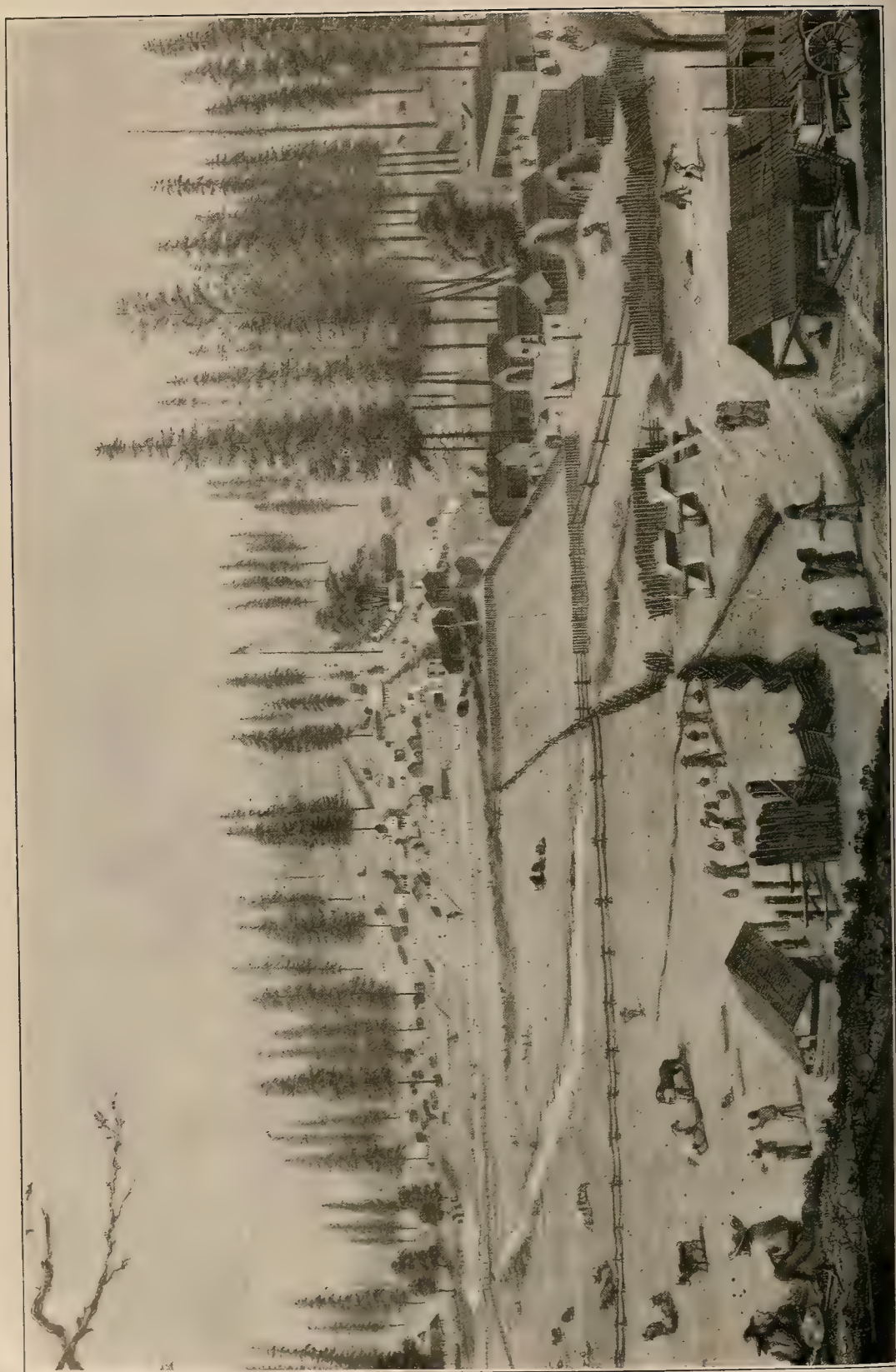
The site for the present building of the Free Public Library was purchased from the county by Nevada City.

Andrew Carnegie, largely through efforts of Dr. C. W. Chapman and other influential people of Nevada City, donated \$10,000 for the building.

The building was duly completed, and the first meeting of the Free Library Board, with Miss Prentiss of the State Library Board present to address it, was held in the building on October 15, 1907, Mrs. M. Fuller being then librarian.

The Nevada City Free Library, at the present time, September 13, 1924, contains 6724 volumes, twenty-five magazines annually subscribed for by the Library, and ten magazines donated.

The present Library Board is as follows: F. T. Nilon, president; A. Seaman, secretary; Dr. W. P. Sawyer, Fred Searls, and Alfonse Hartung; Mrs. Iva Williamson, librarian; and Miss Elizabeth Hughes, assistant librarian.



GRASS VALLEY, AS THE TOWN APPEARED IN 1852



### GRASS VALLEY

Grass Valley is located among the pines of the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at an altitude of 2417 feet, and lies "like a beautiful jewel upon the bosom of the golden hills" that are yearly producing their millions. It is sixty miles from Sacramento and 150 miles northeast of San Francisco, and is reached by a paved road from both places, and also by a narrow-gauge railroad from the Southern Pacific main line at Colfax, fifteen miles away. Here gold in quartz was first discovered in California, in 1850; and here the quest for the rich deposits of the yellow metal still goes on after nearly three-quarters of a century.

In the Grass Valley district gold mining has reached the highest state of modern efficiency. Here are mines that have produced \$120,000,000 in gold, and which promise to keep up their good record for many years to come. The gold mines of this district have kept the county in line as the largest gold-producing county of California. From 1000 to 1200 men are employed in the mines the year round, at wages that attract a very fine class of miners. It is estimated that the pay-roll is about \$150,000 per month. The principal mines are the North Star, the Empire, the Idaho-Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Sultana, all of which have been operating for many years. Many additional properties are being operated, and some of these are producing. The annual production of the Grass Valley district is estimated to be three millions a year.

Grass Valley in 1924 has working in the different mines over 1200 men. The mines, with the other industries of Grass Valley, bring the cash payroll of the town up to over \$2,500,000 a year.

Two foundries, Taylor's Foundry & Engineering Company and George Bros. Foundry, have fully equipped plants capable of turning out all kinds of mining machinery, from the making of the patterns to the finished castings.

Most of the automobiles are represented in Grass Valley, where there are nine garages at the present time.

Grass Valley has nine grocery stores, four gents' furnishing stores, three ladies' and children's dry-goods stores, four meat markets, three shoe stores, three ice-cream parlors, soft drink parlors, three drug stores, and two hardware stores.

The early history of Grass Valley has already been presented at considerable length in Chapter II of this work, in an account of the county's early mining settlements; and a discussion of its early, as well as its later, mining operations, and also of its auriferous deposits, has been given in detail in Chapter III, Gold Mining in the Grass Valley District. Therefore, little need be added here regarding the early days.

### Grass Valley Pioneers

January 1 of each year was Pioneer Day in Grass Valley. For many years, at 11 a. m., rain or shine, they met at the corner of Main and Mill Streets.

The warm hand-clasp for the old-time partner, the news of the year, the bowing of the head for the ones missed since the last gathering, these were but a few of the things that kept them busy for the first hour.

The hand that clasped the hand of a former partner, after fifty years, was still warm in friendship. On that day the pioneers again lived through thrilling Indian fights and through months of travel over the uncharted plains. Again was rescue made from turbulent stream or mountain's slide. Again



they recounted time-worn reminiscences ever new. It was "Bill, do you remember the dance we had in Beatie's?" or "Tom, do you recall when the Hungry Convention was held in Grass Valley?" And so, for hours, they were young again and saw, with eyes now dimmed with age, those boyhood scenes of '49. They were boys when they left their Eastern homes; they were seasoned, hardened men when, after the hardships of the trip across the plains and mountains, the promised land opened up its wonders to them from the Sierra Mountain passes. And so, chastened by the sorrows and the hardships of their coming, they entered the new land with tender hearts, expanded minds, and broader vision. Many were the stories they told of the heroism of their partners. A partner, of whatever race or creed, was watched over in sickness, and faithfully tended, even unto death.

In 1911, the Pioneer Club of Grass Valley was formed, its members then having an average age of seventy-eight. In 1916, James C. Conaway alone kept the tryst at Main and Mill Streets, when, through the whirling snow, he seemed again to hear the voices of the boys who came to gather the gold.

Below is a list of the members of the Grass Valley Pioneer Club, together with the dates of their arrival.

#### Members of the Grass Valley Pioneer Club

E. C. Webster.....	1855	Frank Dulmaine.....	1866
Albert Matteson.....	1853	Patrick Brock.....	1850
Alexander Henderson.....	1853	Thomas Othet.....	1852
William Coombs.....	1855	William Kelleher.....	1855
C. C. Townsend.....	1853	W. J. Wood.....	1851
Peter Johnson.....	1852	I. T. Walker.....	1851
S. H. Dille.....	1855	William T. Rule.....	1856
W. G. Van Orden.....	1855	Ben Taylor.....	1849
R. G. Roberts.....	1855	H. B. Nichols.....	1852
James McMullen.....	1855	Thomas H. Stevens.....	1852
Patrick Mulcahy.....	1854	Gale Compton.....	1851
Andrew Petterson.....	1864	C. L. Compton.....	1851
James C. Conaway.....	1852	Augustus Ducoty.....	1855
Samuel Fisher.....	1860	C. E. Tober.....	1855
J. E. Carter.....	1859	Philip Morsehead.....	1860
Edward Donnelly.....	1859	Charles Matteson.....	1858
R. S. Carbett.....	1860	G. L. Bennett.....	1852
William Huling.....	1861		

#### Destructive Fires

Grass Valley had its full share of destructive fires in the early days of its existence. Of late years, however, but a few big fires have occurred, chiefly by reason of the splendid work done by our fire department and the excellence of our water system.

One of the early fires which deserves mention was the burning of the Washington Hotel in Boston Ravine, in September, 1852. The fire occurred in the night, and a woman named Mary Mahoney and her daughter were burned to death. This fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Patrick Mooney was suspected of the crime, arrested, and tried for arson, but was acquitted.

The first big fire, and the most destructive one in the history of the town, occurred on the night of September 13, 1855. About eleven o'clock on that night a fire was discovered in the United States Hotel, on lower Main Street. Despite the heroic efforts of the citizens, the fire rapidly

spread to the adjoining buildings, and thence swept over thirty acres of ground, destroying 300 buildings and causing a loss of \$400,000. The citizens fought all night, and never ceased until the flames were subdued for want of material to live upon. In the business portion of town only two buildings escaped, these being the store of H. Silvester on Main Street and a block of three stores on Mill Street. The churches and Temperance Hall were saved, being just beyond the limits of the fire.

The great loss sustained did not, however, dishearten the pioneers, and the work of rebuilding was commenced ere the ground had become cold. A. Delano ("Old Block"), the agent for Wells Fargo & Company, whose vault had withstood the intense heat, had a building moved onto the location of the burnt one; and in eight hours after the alarm had been sounded, "Old Block" was at his counter, ready for business.

On August 9, 1860, the town was visited by another destructive fire, causing a loss of \$40,000. The fire started on lower Main Street about nine p. m., in an unoccupied bowling-alley, and spread rapidly. Nevada Hose Company No. 2 saw the light of the flames, and arrived with their cart just as the local department had gained control of the fire. Almost all of the buildings on Main Street below Loutzenheiser's store, including the Commercial and the Wisconsin Hotels, were destroyed. The fire was supposed to be of incendiary origin. Several arrests were made, but not conviction resulted.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of June 11, 1862, a fire was discovered in Schultz's carpenter shop, adjoining the office of the Grass Valley National on Main Street. A number of wooden buildings were consumed, and the loss was estimated at \$24,000.

About two months later, on August 15, 1862, a fire broke out in the Center Market, on the north side of Main Street, and spread with great rapidity to the adjoining wooden buildings. Protection Hose Company, assisted by a large number of volunteers, finally subdued the flames. The Exchange Hotel (afterwards the Holbrooke House), then but partly finished, was on fire several times, but was saved. The loss at this fire was \$40,000.

For several years thereafter, Grass Valley was almost free from fires of any extent; but about two o'clock in the morning of July 5, 1873, a fire broke out among the wooden buildings at the corner of Main and Church Streets, opposite the Holbrooke House, and destroyed all the buildings down Main Street for a distance of 100 feet from the corner of Church Street. The loss sustained amounted to \$14,000.

On September 17, 1877, Chinatown was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss, however, was not very great, as the buildings were of the cheapest character.

Since that time but few fires of any magnitude have occurred, and the yearly loss from fire has been proportionately light. The property in this city is well insured at low rates, and the loss to the companies carrying insurance has been proportionately small. Hydrants are stationed at convenient distances throughout the city; and the fire companies are well equipped with modern apparatus.

The water system of Grass Valley is owned by the municipality. Reservoirs on Alta Hill, fed by the ditches of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, supply the main pipes of the city. The pressure in the mains in all the business section is over 100 pounds to the square inch, and is sufficient for all fire-fighting purposes.

### Grass Valley Fire Department

The first fire-department organization was a voluntary hook-and-ladder company formed in 1853, before the town had suffered from a conflagration. This company existed for about a year, and made a parade in uniform in October, 1854.

The first board of trustees passed an ordinance on July 3, 1855, which required the occupant of every house to keep on hand a vessel containing at least fifty gallons of water, and four fire buckets, for each story of his house.

The first regular fire company organized under the law was formed on June 7, 1858, and known as the Grass Valley Hook and Ladder Company. Its first officers were: S. M. Smith, foreman; J. J. Dorsey, first assistant foreman; C. R. Edwards, second assistant foreman; E. C. Cheek, secretary; and G. A. Montgomery, treasurer. The company used a building on the corner of Main and School Streets, tendered them by A. B. Dibble. This company did good work, and was reorganized on June 17, 1861, into Protection Hose Company No. 1. It was proposed shortly before this to organize a hook-and-ladder company, the new organization to take the apparatus of the former company. This was done, and a fire department was formed, Union Hook and Ladder Company being organized with N. C. Hammersmith as foreman; John Blake, assistant foreman; Charles Glassen, president; and Sol. Crown, treasurer. Hammersmith soon afterwards decamped with \$200 of the company's money, and the organization disbanded. The officers of Protection Hose Company were: S. D. Leavitt, foreman; G. Hamilton, first assistant; T. J. Cook, second assistant; J. M. Days, secretary; and H. Silvester, treasurer.

In March, 1863, Eureka Hose Company No. 2 was organized with Schenck Glass, foreman; C. R. Clarke, first assistant; and John Blake, second assistant. This company disbanded the same year.

On August 25, 1863, Tiger Hook and Ladder and Bucket Company No. 1 was organized as an independent company, but joined the department.

The old engine house of the department was destroyed by fire on June 11, 1862. Two lots were then purchased from W. S. Byrne and Sam. Hodge, on Main Street; and here a new engine house, used also as a city hall, was erected the following year. The first meeting held in the new house was convened on March 2, 1863.

Eagle Hose Company No. 2 was organized on July 18, 1866, and its first officers were: John R. Crocker, foreman; E. R. West, first assistant; John W. Hobby, second assistant; C. E. Davis, president; George Murphy, secretary; and Peter Brunstetter, treasurer.

The present department consists of three fire companies, the Protection, the Reliance, and the Eagle. The following are the officers: Chief, LeRoy Bond; first assistant chief, Irvin Sims; second assistant chief, William Sproul. The present equipment consists of three modern fire trucks, each truck carrying 500 feet of hose.

The companies are volunteers, with a limit of twenty-five members to each company. The enthusiasm and loyalty of the men are so great that a vacancy seldom occurs except through death.

### Grass Valley Today

During recent years Grass Valley has been forging to the front as one of the most modern of interior cities. "Can it be that this is only a mining community?" asks the stranger, as he looks at the cozy, well-kept homes,



the paved streets, the fruit trees and the well-dressed people who greet him. The answer is "Yes" and "No," since mining has been going on for seventy-four years and is still the principal industry, but by no means the only industry. A peculiar charm inseparably links the town with the past, with the early mining days of California, the days of romance and adventure, and of teeming golden hills; and yet, on every hand are striking evidences of the spirit of modern progress that make it an outstanding community among the smaller cities of California. As a place in which to live, if one does not care for the glamour of metropolitan life, a more desirable community would be hard to find. The climate is ideal. The four seasons are definitely defined, and yet each blends into the other so mildly that one barely notices the approach of a changing season. There are no real extremes of temperature, although there is an occasional fall of snow and considerable rain during the winter season. At an altitude of 2400 feet but little snow can be expected, and there are no fogs. The cold in winter is not extreme, and the dryness seems to minimize the cold. The thermometer, in extreme cases, has dropped as low as ten or twelve degrees above zero. Ordinarily the temperature rarely goes below the freezing-point. The summers are reasonably warm, just enough so to ripen the fruit and vegetables; and the nights are delightfully cool. Cool breezes, laden with the health-giving ozone of the pines, make the summer season a delightful one, and temper the hottest rays of the sun. The average rainfall is fifty-five inches.

The elementary schools of Grass Valley are all provided with comfortable, sanitary buildings, and there are nearly 1000 youngsters attending them. The teachers are the best to be had, and all the requirements are met with and more. The high school is housed in a new building costing \$140,000, with spacious grounds, gymnasium and playfield. The faculty is composed of graduates of high standing, of the different colleges, and the scholarship of the students ranks high. The school is accredited to the State University.

Almost every denomination is represented in the city. Those having buildings or organizations are the Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Christian Science. In connection with the Catholic Church there is an orphan asylum for both boys and girls, and a girls' seminary, these institutions being conducted on a high plane by the Sisters of Mercy. The Methodist Sunday School had the record a few years ago of being the second largest of any in California.

The Grass Valley Auditorium was built in 1900 by Grass Valley Miners' Union No. 90; Quartz Parlor No. 58, N. S. G. W.; Olympic Lodge No. 74, K. of P.; Weimar Tribe No. 34, I. O. R. M.; and Court Pride of Grass Valley No 6803, A. O. F. It consists of two main lodge rooms on the second floor, connected with which is a banquet room with all modern improvements. In 1922 the lessees spent \$20,000 in rebuilding and refurnishing the lower floor, changing the theater to a modern picture show and theater.

In May, 1911, the initiatory steps were taken for securing a free library for the city of Grass Valley. Work was started the 1st of January, 1912, and the building was occupied in 1914. The Grass Valley Free Library building was erected as a result of a donation of \$15,000 by Andrew Carnegie. At the present time the Library contains 8213 books. Miss Frances Doom is librarian, and Jane Whelan, assistant librarian. Five trustees, appointed yearly by the mayor of the city, have the general management of the Library. The present trustees are E. F. Taylor, president; Mrs. Allison Watt, secretary; and W. H. Rowe, John T. Jones, and Mrs. Grace Mooser.

In 1914 the United States Government built a modern post office, fully equipped and capable of handling a population of at least 20,000 people. The main building is of Class A, with all modern improvements, such as lock-boxes and modern methods of distributing the mail. The basement is fully equipped with a modern heating and cooling system and rest rooms for both male and female employees. J. C. Tyrrell is postmaster.

In October, 1922, was dedicated the new Salvation Army building. It is a Class A building, a story and half in height. The interior of the main building is separated by sliding doors; and when these are opened, it has a seating capacity of over 600. The lobby is divided off into rest rooms for all visitors, with places of accommodation for women and children. The second story, over the lobby, is equipped and fitted up as a modern three-room apartment for the use of the Captain in charge and his family.

### Grass Valley High School

The Grass Valley High School was originally established as an academy for the preparation of students for college. It was housed in what is now known as the Lincoln School building, on School Street. The University of California records show that in 1870 it was one of the four accredited high schools of the State. In 1892 the increase in enrollment necessitated its removal to the newly erected Columbus Building, on Auburn Street. In the course of time this three-story wooden structure of eight class rooms was filled to its utmost capacity, and constant effort was made from 1900 on to secure a more suitable and larger building. Bond issues were twice defeated by the people; but City Superintendent J. S. Hennessy was not discouraged, and by persistent effort finally succeeded in having the board of education again submit the proposition to the electors, for the third time, in May, 1921. The bonds, for the sum of \$140,000, were approved by the people by a vote of approximately 1100 to 100.

The Empire Mines Company donated the Lawrey Field, a five-acre tract of mining ground lying between Marshall and Auburn Streets, for a site. Mooser and Simpson, architects of San Francisco, were employed as architects, plans were adopted, and the contract for the main building was let to Howard Williams of San Francisco.

The building was completed, and was occupied in April, 1923. It is a handsome brick structure of the severe Doric type, consisting of a main two-story center facing east on Auburn Street and single-story wings at the north and south ends. It will accommodate 350 students, and the auditorium will seat 500 persons. There are fourteen class rooms, including three laboratories, two domestic-science rooms, and two commercial rooms.

The gymnasium and shop was built at the same time by contractors Burton and Reed, of Grass Valley. It is a two-story wooden building, with the gymnasium on the upper floor and the shop and shower rooms in the basement. An athletic field was leveled on the Marshall Street side of the lot, at an expense of \$2000.

The school has consistently maintained a high standard of scholarship, and is listed as a Class A school by the University of California, where twenty-five of the Grass Valley High School graduates are at present enrolled in the various classes. Many others are in other higher institutions of learning in California and Nevada. The enrollment, which in 1918 was 180, has increased to 240 in 1924.

The present city superintendent of schools is J. S. Hennessy. The members of the city board of education are: T. E. Bree, who is the president, Dr. J. E. Middleton, E. S. Matteson, Albert Crase and W. H. Southcott. The present faculty are: John G. Curts, principal; Miss Mabel Lincoln Edwards, dean of the women; and Clarence A. Rush, P. J. Conway, Miss Olive V. Crosno, Mrs. Marion G. Overman, Miss Dorothy Dyke, Miss Marcelline Kenny, Miss May Low, Miss Maude A. Palmer, W. S. Millar, and Homer F. Post.

### Memorial Park

National interest has been attracted by Memorial Park, owing to the fact that the park was dedicated to the memory of those who, from the Grass Valley district, served in the World War. The people of Grass Valley have been widely praised for founding an institution that will be a lasting reminder of the loyalty of these heroes.

In the fall of 1921 the ground where Memorial Park is located was an abandoned orchard of eight acres that had been bought by the Empire Mines Company for the mineral values underneath the surface. A committee was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to find a site for an automobile park for tourists, and it was planned to spend \$300 to put a suitable place in shape for the reception of campers. As the plan was discussed, it grew in scope; and it was suggested that the proposed park should be made a playground as well as an auto station. It was then decided that it should be dedicated to the boys of the community who saw service overseas and at home.

The plan seemed to meet with instant approval. The owners of the site were interviewed, and they became enthusiastic and agreed to deed the land to the Chamber of Commerce as soon as it was apparent that the project would be a success. The enthusiasm spread to other large interests, and these in turn proposed to assume certain responsibilities if the people of the community would raise \$3000.

The obtaining of this money was the first real work the Chamber of Commerce had to do in connection with securing the park. That body organized a committee and canvassed the homes and the business section. When the returns were in, the cash subscriptions from the people amounted to more than \$8000.

The playground director for the city of Los Angeles, M. B. Raitt, was induced to come to Grass Valley to make a study of the plan and suggest suitable arrangements. He spent several days in this study and later made a second trip, without charging the local committee for anything except traveling expenses.

Other automobile camps in the northern part of the State were visited and notes were taken; and it was resolved to improve upon each one of the places visited, if possible.

In the auto-park section, shelter-houses costing \$120 each were erected; and these were provided with running water and equipped, each with a gas-plate for cooking, a sink for washing dishes, and a table and benches, with a place alongside to park the automobile. In the rear of the shelter-house is a space sufficiently large for the tent. This makes an ideal arrangement. These shelter-houses face an oval of lawn with electroliers at each end of the lawn area, and in close proximity there is a central building equipped with showers, toilets, and other conveniences.



Managing Director G. W. Starr of the Empire Mines offered to provide a swimming pool with a constant supply of fresh mountain water; and this is the dominating attraction of the whole enterprise. A concrete plunge 135 feet long and 45 feet wide, with banks covered with shrubbery, and with a spouting stream shooting water thirty feet into the air, instantly arrests attention as one enters the park. Here, during the summer, scores of youngsters and adults are daily enjoying themselves in the cool water. There are also dressing rooms and toilet arrangements in connection. All swimming is free, just as everything else in the park is free, with the exception of the shelter-houses, where a charge of fifty cents a day is made. Everyone is impressed with the cleanliness, beauty and compactness of this little gem of a summer resort almost in the heart of this mining city.

The Idaho-Maryland Mines Company built a community house in the center of Memorial Park, and this has proved to be a real community center. Here schoolboys and schoolgirls, properly chaperoned, have their evening dances and parties; and here the local band render community concerts, and different clubs hold their meetings. The building is equipped with everything necessary to cater to the enjoyment of all.

There is an athletic field for baseball and football games, and also a grandstand. The children's playground has a complete outfit of apparatus, and all play is supervised. A cool, bubbling stream runs through the grounds; and this is well stocked with trout. The picnic grounds are another attraction; here friend wife and children meet friend husband coming from work, and the family enjoy a picnic supper. The picnic grounds are equipped with tables and a community kitchen containing gas-plates and sink.

The tennis court is a gift from Dr. C. P. Jones and his sister, Miss Frances, in honor of their brother, Dr. John T. Jones, an enthusiastic tennis player who died a few years ago.

One of the most interesting features, and the one from which the park takes its name, is an outside memorial to the Gold-Star men who never came back from the war. There were sixteen Gold-Star men; and in honor of their service and their memory a very handsome concrete memorial in the shape of an outdoor temple was designed by architect William Mooser, of San Francisco. Against the rear wall is a bronze tablet with the sixteen names of the Gold-Star men standing out in relief. The whole monument is encased in a beautiful scheme of lattice work. Immediately in the rear is what is to be the Memorial Grove, an area in which sixteen trees are planted, each of which has been dedicated to one of the deceased soldiers.

It is estimated that the present park project represents a value in land and improvements of between \$25,000 and \$30,000, all voluntarily subscribed by the people of the community, who also on one day each year, designated as Maintenance Day, contribute funds to maintain the park on a free basis. This sum is also augmented by the city council, who contribute each month towards the upkeep of this worthy project.

The park, and the community-spirit which prompted it and which made it a reality, have advertised the city of Grass Valley all over California; and wherever automobile travelers go, they carry the story of this community spirit, which has brought to the people of this town more favorable comment than they could hardly have hoped to obtain in any other way.

J. C. Tyrrell, secretary of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce, deserves the credit for starting the park movement. He gave of his time and energy to the project until success was assured. Superintendent Thomas

Griffeth has helped to build up the park from the day the first ground was broken. Mr. and Mrs. Griffeth deserve special mention for their untiring efforts in behalf of the young people.

### Nevada County Bank

The Nevada County Bank was chartered in September, 1900, as a State bank, having powers to transact a commercial and a savings banking business. The preliminary organization was effected, the officers and directors being as follows: President, E. J. Rector; vice-president, W. H. Martin; cashier, Orville H. Root; cashier of Nevada City Branch, John Baur; assistant cashiers, G. J. Rector and Carl P. Jones; directors, E. J. Rector, W. H. Martin, B. S. Rector, Orville H. Root, Henry Brunner, Fredericke Denicke and Charles Martin, the three latter being wealthy San Francisco capitalists. The bank opened for business on Mill Street, Grass Valley, on December 1, 1900, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000; and the branch office at Nevada City was opened on February 14, 1901. The officers and directors were all able and experienced business men, and the business was very successful from the beginning. In 1908 the control of the institution was purchased by Rector Brothers and W. H. Martin, who, with the present Rector Brothers (G. J. and E. M. Rector), had been the guiding spirits in its management from the beginning. At that time Albert H. Mooser, the present cashier, succeeded O. H. Root in the management of the Grass Valley office, and the late W. D. Harris and A. B. Champion were added to the official staff. The resources of the bank at that time were approximately \$800,000.

By the year 1917 the resources of the bank had grown to approximately \$1,500,000, and the directors were so confident of the county's future that they erected the present handsome banking edifice on the corner of Mill and Bank Streets. This building, which was planned by Architect William Mooser, is a beautiful example of the classic style as applied to modern bank building, and its handsomely designed façade and dome have become landmarks throughout Northern California. The vaults are of the most massive construction, guarded with six-inch steel doors and protected in addition with the latest burglar-alarm systems. The branch at Nevada City, located in the National Hotel building, was entirely remodeled in 1917, as well, and the same vault equipment was added, making it modern in all respects.

On August 1, 1920, the bank purchased and absorbed the old and highly regarded Citizens Bank, which had been founded by E. M. Preston and John T. Morgan in 1876. The result of this amalgamation was very satisfactory, and the Nevada County Bank has continued to flourish and to increase its resources until it is one of the very large banks of Northern California. The capital, surplus, and profit account amount to \$600,000; the deposits, to \$4,500,000.

The present officers and directors, together with the date of their connection with the bank, are as follows: President, G. J. Rector, 1900; vice-president, W. H. Martin, 1900; secretary-treasurer, E. M. Rector, 1902; cashier, A. H. Mooser, 1903; assistant cashier, H. A. Curnow, 1912; assistant cashier, L. V. Michell, 1916; director, A. L. Gill, 1907; director, V. R. Lindley, 1915; director, Alden Anderson, 1920.

The stockholders are well distributed through the two cities, and they lend energetic and loyal support to the institution.

### **The First National Bank of Grass Valley**

The First National Bank of Grass Valley, a member of the Federal Reserve Bank, Twelfth District, received its charter on September 7, 1923, and on the 26th day of November, the same year, opened its doors under authority of the Treasury Department, office of the Comptroller of the Currency, to do a general banking business.

The officers are as follows: President, Thomas Ingram; vice-president, J. T. Michell; secretary-cashier, F. Foster Miles; assistant cashier, C. C. Carveth.

Although the bank has not been open a year at this writing, the total resources have been increased six times. The banking facilities are complete, and give the customers advantages in foreign exchange directly with New York. An ample and complete Safe Deposit Department, and a deposit department at four per cent interest, together with commercial facilities, are fully organized for the use of the depositors.

### **SPENCEVILLE**

Spenceville is situated in the extreme southwestern part of Nevada County, seventeen miles from Grass Valley. It is 450 feet above sea-level and is situated among the last of the foothills, six miles from the plains of the Sacramento Valley. The climate is equable and exceedingly healthy. Citrus fruits and all kinds of deciduous fruits grow here to perfection. The ditches of the Nevada County Irrigation District are promising to make out of Spenceville and the southern end of the county a farmers' paradise.

### **Early Operations at Spenceville's Copper Mines**

Copper ore was first discovered in Spenceville in 1862-1863, causing great excitement. A company was formed about the year of 1875, and the deposit was worked by them for a period of thirteen years. The ore taken out of the mine was roasted and leached, only about forty-six per cent of the copper it contained being extracted. The residue gradually accumulated in a dump, containing about 150,000 tons.

Owing to insufficiency of underground timbering, the mine caved in, in August, 1880, carrying away hoisting works and machinery. This was a heavy loss to the company. Prospecting was never resumed, only the ore in sight being taken out, and the mine thereafter being worked as an open cut.

In a report of the mine made by Thomas Price, of San Francisco, in 1881, he remarked that the copper deposit at Spenceville would prove to be a permanent one, and of great value; and systematic mining may develop bodies of rich ore. Large quantities of the ore developed have assayed as high as twenty per cent, when shipped to Swansea in early days.

In April, 1888, Otto Woehler and Mr. Pietzsch purchased the mine. Their work was confined in summer to hoisting from the pit the water containing copper salts in solution, which had accumulated from the natural flow of water. In the winter they worked the outside of the dump by leaching. They also manufactured from the tailings of the dump (after all the copper had been extracted) a fine quality of metallic paint.

### **Imperial Paint & Copper Company**

The Imperial Paint & Copper Company was organized in October, 1892; and under this name the mine was thereafter worked and paint manu-



factured from the material of the great ore dump. Otto Woehler, of Spenceville, was made superintendent of the company. The paint produced is fire- and water-proof, and of excellent warm-brown color, which always maintains its shade; and it has proved to be superior to any of the metallic paints imported from the East or from Europe. For its production a plant was erected, with a capacity of ten tons every twenty-four hours. There is no doubt that when the merits of this paint are more widely known, a greatly enlarged plant will be required to supply the demand. Railroad companies all admit that this paint is far superior to any other in use, and it is at the same time cheaper. It has been used in painting mine buildings, dwellings, and structural works of every kind, and has always given perfect satisfaction.

The company was awarded the first prize for metallic paint at the California Midwinter Exhibition, entitling the company to a gold medal.

### TRUCKEE

Some writer has called the mountainous country around Truckee the "Alps of America." This picturesque comparison not only voices the imagination of the writer, but also expresses the sentiment of thousands who have visited the town and have been enamored of the scenic grandeur of its environs, whose snowclad mountain-peaks and wonderful pine forests, in the very heart of the Sierras, combined with a healthful and invigorating climate, and the best of fishing and hunting, lend to the place a picturesqueness and charm not possessed by any other locality.

In close proximity to this mountain town are some of the prettiest lakes in California. Donner Lake, situated about three miles from the town, is a sheet of purest crystal water, lying at the base of tall and overshadowing forest-crowned peaks. Lake Tahoe is also one of the great attractions of Truckee. This beautiful lake, lying among the peaks of the Sierras, forms the central foreground of one of the grandest scenes in California, and is one of the seven wonders of the coast. Thousands of delighted pleasure-seekers leisurely stroll along its beach or sail over its clear waters during the summer season. Webber Lake is another of the great attractions of this region. It possesses a fascinating charm for tourists, apparently exhibiting a wonderful mirage. The water has the appearance of an unfathomable opening in the earth. It is stated that the mirage lasts until the sunbeams dissipate the fogs. Independence Lake is also an object of interest to the traveler who makes Truckee the scene of his pilgrimage.

One of the features of interest to sightseers in this town is the wonderful rocking stone. This stone is poised on the top of an immense mass of granite, thirty feet high. It is of irregular shape, seven feet long, six feet wide, and four feet high. It weighs sixteen tons, but is poised so delicately, on two points, that it moves with the touch of the finger. This wonderful curio is owned by C. F. McGlashan, who has inclosed it with a neat, substantial building.

Truckee is also noted as a winter resort. Here hundreds of visitors fill the air with shouts of joy as they ride their skis and toboggans, or skim the surface of the lakes and streams on their skates and ice-boats. Dog teams, reminding you of far-off Alaska, draw loads of merry-makers. Others find enjoyment in sleigh-riding; and snow-balling battles fill the streets with cries of mirth. The town is at the present rapidly becoming the Mecca

for moving-picture companies. The snow-scenes in the surrounding country are used by practically all the large companies in their Alaskan scenes.

Truckee is also known for its fishing and hunting. Game-fish, wild fowl, and larger game are found in abundance. Grouse, quail, bear and deer are present all through the surrounding country.

With the steady summer traffic to Lake Tahoe and other places of interest, and with the winter operations of the ice-manufacturing companies, Truckee is now busy throughout the year.

The business of the outlying districts surrounding Truckee has hitherto been confined to three industries; namely, the production of wood, lumber, and ice. Hundreds of thousands of cords of wood have been shipped in all directions by citizens and by the railroad company. Billions of feet of lumber have been cut from the surrounding hills and shipped to all parts of the Coast. Thousands of tons of ice are annually cut from the frozen mountain streams and stored in houses built for that purpose by the ice companies. Truckee is the center of the great ice region of the Coast, and a very remunerative industry has been built up from this source.

The town contains large, commodious stores, in which every line of business is represented. The Central Pacific Company has a round-house and shops there. There are churches and schoolhouses equal to those of any interior town. The population is about 1500, and future prospects are exceedingly flattering.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company have six passenger trains running through Truckee each way every day. The town is distant 120 miles from Sacramento, and 200 miles from San Francisco. Lake Tahoe may be reached from Truckee either by automobile or by the little train on the Lake Tahoe Railroad, which carries you through the defiles of Truckee River Canyon, and thence to the "shores of enchantment."

#### MEADOW LAKE

In 1865 Meadow Lake experienced a prospecting and real-estate boom, and lots were sold by the California Company to "actual settlers," for \$25. In the early part of November, 1865, however, the majority of the new home-seekers, being afraid to spend the winter in the Sierras, left for more congenial climes. By the first of December the country was covered with snow to a depth of five feet; and the months of March, April, and May, 1866, were of unprecedented severity at Meadow Lake. All traces of trails and highways were obliterated by the heavy snowfalls. From the 20th of May to the 1st of June there was a constant snow.

But by the end of June, 1866, there were 4000 people in the newly established town. Everything was excitement and activity. The sole topic of conversation was ledges, stocks, and town lots. For a lot 60 by 80 feet, on any of the principal streets, from \$1500 to \$2500 was asked, and in many cases paid. Small tenements rented for \$200 per month, and rents everywhere were proportionately high. Lumber cost from \$50 to \$75 per thousand feet. A stock board, composed of thirty members, was organized—a unique transaction in view of the fact that there was not a single mine in operation at that time.

During the year, four good roads were opened from the town. One led to Bowman's Station; another led to Jackson's, a few miles distant; a third intersected the main Henness road at a point near Truckee Lake; and

a fourth connected with Cisco, on the Central Pacific Railroad, bringing the residents within a day's ride from San Francisco.

Eight mills were erected for the reduction of ores, with an aggregate capacity of seventy stamps. The construction of these mills incurred an expenditure of \$200,000. Two furnaces for the roasting of ores were built, and Platner's chlorine process was used at one of them. In 1873 O. Maltman placed some machinery into the U. S. Grant Mill for working the sulphurets, but the plan was abandoned.

In 1866 the Meadow Lake Sun was established by W. B. Lyon, H. G. Rollins, and Judge Tilford. During its existence, which lasted only a few months, it earnestly and consistently advocated the superior claims of the town as a "rich metalliferous district."

The winter of 1866-1867 was a most severe one, the snow falling to a depth of twenty-five feet; but a large number of the residents enjoyed the pleasure of being thus domiciled, whiling away the weary hours by bringing into requisition indoor pastimes of every description. Others endured the hardships and privations in the fond hope of regaining some of the capital they had invested. In this they were doomed to disappointment and despair.

By 1870 Meadow Lake was almost deserted, all that was left being empty structures. On the 27th of September, 1873, a fire originated in the Excelsior Hotel, which soon laid the whole town in ruins. Only two houses were left to indicate the spot where once excitement reigned, and where \$2,000,000 had been absorbed in laying out this summit city, which in the zenith of its prosperity boasted twenty saloons and three hotels.

It is estimated that during the summer of 1865, 1200 locations were made in the district, containing in the aggregate more than 1,200,000 feet of ledge rock. In the excitement which prevailed, locations were made all over the country. Boulders, masses of granite, and rocks of every description assumed to the distempered fancy of the prospectors the shape and outlines of a quartz ledge and were duly entered upon the recorder's books. The ledges, lying even with the masses of granite around them, and capped with a species of mineral which is not pure quartz or country rock, are traceable by broad stains of dark, reddish hue. Under the circumstances, it is not at all surprising that parties whose attention and efforts had been directed towards placer mining should have failed to discover the existence of treasures so strongly concealed by nature. During its short career some thirty mines were developed to a depth ranging from 30 to 240 feet. All of the old-timers for years looked forward to the time when a process would be discovered for extracting the gold from the Meadow Lake quartz.

#### HOBART

The town of Hobart, or Hobart Mills, is so named because of the large holdings of the Hobart Estate Company, which operates the Hobart Mills and gives employment to over 500 men during the season. The mills were built in 1896 and began operations in 1897. They are equipped with two band-saws and a resaw, and have a capacity of 175,000 feet of lumber per shift. There are a box factory, a sash and door mill, a planing mill, and a modern, fully equipped machine shop now being operated; and the company also operate forty miles of railroad, hauling their logs a distance of twenty-five miles. Seven miles of this road, running from Hobart to Truckee, is of standard-gage track, over which their products are carried to the main line for shipment to various points. To operate these two lines of railroad, there are three stand-



ard-gage and five narrow-gage locomotives. The company owns a large acreage of pine and fir timber, and has an output of about 30,000,000 feet of lumber during the six months run, each year.

Hobart has a post office, an express office, stores, hotels and a school.

## CHAPTER XII

### FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS

#### SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF GRASS VALLEY

In the early mining settlements of California, the long-established fraternal orders, particularly the ancient orders of Masonry and the Odd Fellows, found a fertile field for their labors of brotherly love and practical helpfulness. Through their humane efforts the privations of pioneer life, and the suffering attendant upon fire and flood, were often alleviated out of hand, without thought of compensation. Some of the lodges established in Nevada County in early days are still in existence, and in a prosperous condition, and some of the old lodge rooms are still in use. Many of these places of former social concourse, however, have long since been destroyed; and with the fluctuation and decline of the mining interests and the removal of their members to other parts or by death, many of the lodges have disbanded and permitted their charters to lapse. As a matter of historical interest, there is included in the succeeding pages a list of the fraternal organizations still in existence in the county as late as 1895.

In more recent years, many of the later orders have also established thriving local societies. In the biographical section of this work, in the sketches of the lives of Nevada County's "Pioneers, Past and Present," frequent mention is made of these, and also of the older lodges of the county.

#### Grass Valley Miners' Union, No. 90

The Grass Valley Miners' Union was organized May 13, 1894, to protect the interests of the workers in their great struggle for fewer hours, more wages, and better conditions. The first officers elected were: President, George Stacy; recording secretary, J. F. Sullivan; financial secretary, M. M. Mitchell; treasurer, Phil Trezise.

This union won the only strike it ever called. In January, 1907, a strike was called, with the principal issue at stake the eight-hour working day. They were successful in the strike; and as a result, in 1909 a bill was passed and signed by Governor Gillett, making the eight-hour working day a law.

#### Union Encampment, No. 11

Union Encampment, No. 11, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted and located in the village of Rough and Ready on the first day of May, 1857, by Right Worthy Grand Senior Warden David Kendall, acting under authority of the Right Worthy Grand Encampment of California, Prescott Robinson Most Worthy Grand Patriarch. The charter members, seven in number, were contributing members of Grass Valley Lodge, No. 12, and Mountain Rose Lodge, No. 26.

At the sessions of the Grand Encampment, held May 2, 1860, permission was granted to remove the charter and effects of Union Encampment to the town of Grass Valley. On the 6th day of July, 1860, the removal took place, and at the close of the term the Encampment had a membership of thirty-six members.

On the 19th day of February, 1863, the charter and effects of this Encampment were removed to Nevada City; but on the 17th of March the charter was surrendered.

On the 3d day of November, the charter was restored in Grass Valley, and the Encampment was resuscitated by Lewis Soher, Most Worthy Grand Patriarch. From this time the Encampment entered upon a career of prosperity, and from it sprang Mistletoe Encampment, No. 47, located at Nevada City. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of members to form this new Encampment, the records at the close of the term ending December 31, 1878, show a membership of fifty-six, with assets amounting to over \$2000.

#### **Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F.**

Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was instituted on March 2, 1872, with sixty-two charter members, one of whom, Mrs. Lizzie Martin Hooper, still retains her membership. The first officers were: Noble Grand, John Webber; Vice Grand, Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alice R. Beatty; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Roberts; Warden, James M. Lakeman; Conductor, Mrs. J. C. Beverton; Inside Guard, Charles Hocking; Outside Guard, William H. Totten; Right Supporter of Noble Grand, Mrs. Olive Othet; Left Supporter of Noble Grand, Mrs. L. A. Everett; Right Supporter of Vice Grand, Mrs. Emma Quick; Left Supporter of Vice Grand, Mrs. M. J. Bryant.

The Lodge has been honored by the election of one of its members, Mrs. Nellie Michell, as president of the Rebekah Assembly; and also by having among its membership two Grand Patriarchs, I. W. Hays, Jr., and Richard Gummoe, and one Grand Master, John Glasson.

#### **Ceanotha Council, No. 9, Degree of Pocahontas**

Ceanotha Council, No. 9, was instituted on May 12, 1890, in Lord's Hall on Main Street, by Grove L. Johnson, Great Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men of California, with a charter membership of 105 members. The first officers were: Prophetess, Mary J. Thomas; Pocahontas, M. A. Mitchell. There are but a few of the charter members left. Mrs. Jennie Crase, who for a number of years was Keeper of Records, was elected Great Pocahontas of California on August 18, 1905.

#### **Olympic Temple, No. 10, Pythian Sisters**

Olympic Temple, No. 10, Pythian Sisters, of Grass Valley, was instituted in Lord's Hall on Main Street, on September 10, 1891, by Grand Chief Mrs. Georgie Guthrie, of Sacramento, with a charter list of ninety-eight members. The first officers were: Past Chief, Jennie Sincich; Most Excellent Chief, Mrs. Marie H. Weldon; Excellent Senior, M. J. Thomas; Excellent Junior, Amelia Frank; Manager of Temple, Bill Morgan; M. of R. and C., Nellie Michell; M. of T., Mary A. Roseval; P. of T., Emily Sampson; G. of O. T., Carrie Dahlgren.

In 1895, Mrs. Marie H. Weldon was elected Grand Chief of the Pythian Sisters of California.

**Other Secret and Benevolent Societies**

Below are given the names and numbers of other organizations in Grass Valley, as listed in Poingdestre's Directory of Nevada County in 1895, together with the names of their officers for that year:

Madison Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M.: Frank Aver, W. M.; W. D. Harris, R. S.

Grass Valley Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.: Thomas J. Michell, H. P.; W. D. Harris, R. S.

Aurora Chapter, O. E. S.: Mrs. Emily Halsall, Matron; Mrs. E. Rogers, Secretary.

Olympic Lodge, No. 14, K. of P.: Noah James, C. C.; W. A. Sleep, K. of R. and S.

Weimar Tribe, No. 34, I. O. R. M.: J. R. Tyrrell, Sachem; George Gill, C. of R.

Grass Valley Lodge, No. 51, A. O. U. W.: M. W. Argall, Recorder.

Grass Valley Conclave, No. 49, K. of S.: W. J. Harris, Commander.

Friendship Circle, No. 105, C. O. F. of A. O. F.: Thomas G. Williams, R. S.

Liberty Circle, No. 102, C. O. F. of A. O. F. and A.: Mrs. R. R. Dunstan, F. S.

Quartz Parlor, No. 58, N. S. G. W.: J. C. Grant, President; A. F. Brady, R. S.

Manzanita Parlor, No. 29, N. D. G. W.: Miss Veronica Huss, R. S.

Victoria Lodge, No. 289, Sons of St. George: M. M. Mitchell, W. P.; H. Woolcock, W. S.

Court Pride of Grass Valley, No. 6803, A. O. F.: J. Martin, C. R.; R. F. Rowe, R. S.

Grass Valley Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.: W. D. Harris, R. S.

Golden Star Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F.: W. R. Shackelton, N. G.; E. Trengove, R. S.

Sylvania Lodge, No. 12, I. O. G. T.: Miss Ida Vivian, R. S.

Washington Temple of Honor, No. 1: A. N. Harris, W. R.

Alpha Lodge, No. 1954, Knights of Honor: John M. Thomas, R. S.

Young Men's Institute, No. 29: J. J. Ryan, Secretary.

Young Ladies' Institute, No. 5: Nellie Rogers, Secretary.

Grass Valley Grange, No. 256, Patrons of Husbandry: O. L. Twit-chell, W. S.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Mrs. J. Lukey, Secretary.

Ladies Relief Society: Emma D. Kitts, Secretary.

Valley Council, No. 254, American Legion of Honor: Mrs. Thad. Mason, R. S.

Grass Valley Council, No. 115, Order Chosen Friends: Henry Daniels, Secretary.

Grass Valley Typographical Union, No. 282: C. B. Champion, President; William Campbell, Secretary.

**SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF NEVADA CITY****Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T.**

Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., dates its existence from November 13, 1858, Isaac Davis, the first Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of California, having issued the dispensation at that time. The petition was signed by the following Sir Knights: Thomas H. Caswell,



Charles Marsh, Samuel Boring, Thomas P. Hawley, Erza Van Decar, Niles Searls, John B. Bope, Christopher Reis, William T. Ferguson, and Orange Dibble. The charter was granted on June 29, 1859. There were twenty-four charter members.

The first Eminent Commander was Thomas H. Caswell, who afterwards became one of the most distinguished Masons in the world.

#### Names and Officers of Societies

Following are the societies in Nevada City, as listed in Poingdestre's Directory of Nevada County in 1895, together with the names of their officers for that year:

Nevada Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templars: Fred Searls, Eminent Commander; I. J. Rolfe, Secretary.

Nevada Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.: D. E. Morgan, H. P.; I. J. Rolfe, Secretary.

Nevada Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M.: C. L. Muller, W. M.; I. J. Rolfe, Secretary.

Evangeline Chapter, No. 9, O. E. S.: Mrs. W. W. Hoskins, W. M.; T. B. Gray, W. P.

Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56, N. S. G. W.: F. Guenther, President; E. J. Morgan, Secretary.

Laurel Parlor, No. 6, N. D. G. W.: Miss Clutter, President; Miss Mary Hook, Secretary.

Mountain Division, No. 16, Uniform Rank, K. of P.: Charles Pecor, Captain.

Milo Lodge, No. 48, K. of P.: J. G. O'Neill, C. C.; B. S. Rector, K. of P. Mistletoe Encampment, No. 47, I. O. O. F.: H. J. Carter, C. P.; A. Gray, R. S.

Custumah Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F.: L. W. Jennings, N. G.; G. A. Gray, R. S.

Wyoming Tribe, No. 49, I. O. R. M.: James A. Northway, Sachem; G. M. Hughes, C. of R.

Ponemah Council, No. 6, Pocahontas Degree, I. O. R. M.: Mrs. W. W. Waggoner, K. of R.

Nevada City Council, No. 234, A. L. of H.: John Werry, C.; H. C. Wiesenberger, Secretary.

Court Garfield, No. 6810, A. O. F. of A.: A. Williams, C. R.; W. Delbridge, R. S.

Court Banner, Ancient Order of Foresters.

Freedom Circle, No. 108, C. O. F.: Miss Mary Richards, C. C.; William Sandow, Financial Secretary.

Prince Albert Lodge, Sons of St. George: W. P. Avery, W. P.; J. E. Isaac, W. S.

Nevada City Council, No. 30, Y. M. I.: James Foley, President; Carl Schemer, Secretary.

Nevada City Lodge, No. 52, A. O. U. W.: T. H. Carr, M. W.; C. E. Ashburn, Recorder.

#### SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF OTHER TOWNS

Following are the secret and benevolent societies of North Bloomfield as listed in 1895 by the Nevada County Directory, with their officers for that year:

Quitman Lodge, No. 88, F. & A. M.: Alexander Rauch, W. M.; Grant Skidmore, Secretary.

Odd Fellows' Lodge: George Victor, N. G.; John McKinney, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias Lodge: Henry Young, C. C.; Josiah Glasson, Secretary.

Following are the secret and benevolent societies of North San Juan, with officers, as listed in 1895:

San Juan Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F.: E. C. Fisher, N. G.; B. F. Bryan, V. G.; Charles S. Paine, Secretary.

Bridgeport Lodge, No. 107, A. O. U. W.: R. Huckins, M. M.; E. B. Ransom, Recorder; Daniel Furth, Financier.

Manzanita Lodge, No. 102, North San Juan: A. J. Wood, W. M.; P. H. Butler, Secretary.

Manzanita Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M.: J. S. McBride, H. P.; P. H. Butler, Secretary.

Knights of Honor, No. 2277, Mizpah Lodge: J. E. Peck, Dictator; P. Gaynor, Reporter; D. Furth, Financial Reporter.

Other orders were the Independent Order of Good Templars and the Chosen Friends.

The fraternal orders of Truckee, as listed in 1895 in J. E. Poingdestre's Nevada County Directory, were as follows: Truckee Lodge, No. 200, F. & A. M.; Donner Chapter, No. 39, R. A. M.; Eastern Star Lodge; Donner Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F.; Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Summit Lodge, No. 54, K. of P.; Uniform Rank, K. of P.; Pythian Sisters; and Mountain Lodge, No. 105, A. O. U. W.

## CHAPTER XIII

### MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE ROLL CALL

Nevada City was headquarters for the 5th Infantry Regiment, 4th Brigade, National Guard of California. The regiment was organized on the 25th of August, 1860, under the law passed that year, with the following officers:

Field Staff	Grade	Commissioned	Residence
N. W. Knowlton	Colonel	August 25, 1866	Nevada City
C. M. Kopp	Lieut. Colonel	August 25, 1866	Dutch Flat
Reuben Leech	Major	August 25, 1866	Grass Valley
E. G. Waite	Adjutant	Sept. 22, 1866	Nevada City
E. F. Spence	Assistant Surgeon	Sept. 22, 1866	Nevada City
G. Schmitburg	Quartermaster	Sept. 22, 1866	Nevada City
I. N. Walling	Sergeant Major	Sept. 22, 1866	Rough and Ready
A. W. Potter	Quartermaster	Sept. 22, 1866	Nevada City
	Sergeant		

#### Companies

Grass Valley Union Guard, Company A: E. W. Roberts, captain; John D. Meek, first lieutenant; William Rule, second lieutenant.

Nevada Light Guard, Company B: J. A. Lancaster, captain; M. S. Deal, first lieutenant; Joseph R. English, second lieutenant.

Little York Union Guard, Company C, of You Bet: William Cuville, captain; Arthur Keeler, first lieutenant; F. S. King, second lieutenant.

Auburn Grays, Company D, of Auburn, Placer County: S. B. Woodin, captain; W. H. Hubbard, first lieutenant; E. L. Craig, second lieutenant.

Howell Zouaves, Company E, of Grass Valley: J. H. Stebbins, captain; Robert Flanders, first lieutenant; Charles S. Wells, second lieutenant.

Pacific Guard, Company F, of Dutch Flat, Placer County: S. Wardner, captain; J. T. Staples, first lieutenant; Thomas Teeff, second lieutenant.

Yankee Jims Rifles, Company G, of Yankee Jims, Placer County: John Keiser, captain; J. C. Parsons, first lieutenant; S. M. Jamison, second lieutenant.

Yuba Light Infantry, Company H, of Camptonville, Yuba County: J. P. Brown, captain; J. G. McLellan, first lieutenant; J. R. Rideout, second lieutenant.

### SOLDIERS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

#### Company I, 2nd Battalion

Officers: Peter B. Riley, captain; John R. Tyrell, first lieutenant; Fred M. Miller, second lieutenant; Bernard G. Dingler, first sergeant; John M. Othet (deceased), quartermaster's sergeant; Oscar B. Gassaway, Frank H. Chase (deceased), John F. Connolly, and John Glasson, sergeants; Charles A. Witter, Harris L. Moody, James H. Carroll (deceased), Warren W. Simmons (deceased), John H. Richards, Louis Colbert, John H. Austin, Thomas M. Horan (deceased), Alexander F. Scott, Theodore Schwartz, Edmund Hocking, and Harry Schoonover (deceased), corporals; William G. Goldsworthy, and Melvin A. Pellegrini (deceased), musicians; Albert W. Trood, artificer; and William G. Welch (deceased), wagoner.

An alphabetically arranged list of the privates of the company is given below. Those whose names are preceded by the asterisk are now deceased.

Baker, Eaton	Glasson, Joseph	Morris, John H.
*Barrett, Govanier G.	Grace, Frederick W.	Myers, Henry W.
*Barton, Henry C.	Groves, Charles H.	*Noell, Howard
Beck, Peter S.	Hale, William	*O'Leary, Dennis
Bergman, Michael	*Hall, George J.	Parker, Jesse L.
Bertrand, Edmond	*Harris, John	Paschke, Karl
Bond, Flavous	Hillman, Robert R.	Paynter, Edward B.
Boyle, James F.	Howell, William S.	Penberthy, Victor K.
Brown, H. E.	Huckins, Henry W.	Petterson, Fred J. C.
Burkhardt, Charles F.	Huckins, Shelby H.	Pittman, Delbert D.
Burks, Jesse L.	Huy, John H.	Powers, James
Burton, Raymond E.	Kavanaugh, James	Randall, Charles L.
Callison, John D.	Kempster, Charles	Reid, John A.
Casey, Thomas F.	Kesler, William H.	Reynolds, Edward A.
Cheely, Thomas	Knowlton, Frank E.	Rogers, Charles
Cornish, Archie	Lammon, John T.	Rose, William L. J.
Davison, George A.	Leach, William J.	*Scholtz, David
Dickson, Edward Y.	Lukas, Frank	Seifert, Albert L.
Dodd, Nathan G.	*McDevitt, Charles	Seifert, Fred
Doyle, James P.	McLaughlin, N.	Seifert, Joseph A.
Doyle, William	Matthews, Jack	Simmons, Claude A.
Draper, James	*Maxwell, Joseph C.	Smith, Jacob
*Finane, Stephen	May, Andrew B.	Smith, Louis A.
Fisher, Thomas	*Menzies, Charles	Spangler, Olin
Gaylord, Clair H.	Mommsen, George N.	Sweetland, George L.



\*Temby, Alfred  
 \*Temple, William C.  
 \*Thomas, Hugh J.

Trautman, Louis J.  
 Trull, Fred E.  
 Tubb, George A. A.

Von Gerichten, W. C.  
 \*Waggoner, George N.  
 Whiting, William W.

### SOLDIERS OF THE WORLD WAR

Following is a list of those who entered the World War in the service of their country, from Nevada County. Those whose names are preceded by the asterisk are now deceased.

Abrahms, Albert	Cay, C.	Eva, William Charles
Ahearn, Albert	Chellew, James	Farrell, James Q.
Ahearn, Clarence B.	Clark, Bruce P.	Fawcett, Elmer
Ahearn, Thomas H.	Clark, Ernest	Fawcett, Frank
Allen, Alfred E.	Clemo, Fred	Finnamore, William
Allen, Evelyn	Clemo, John	Fitzsimmons, R. S.
Allen, Jesse	Clemo, Melvyn	*Fleming, Isaac Leslie
Alpers, Randolph	Clifton, William C.	Ford, Daniel
Alpers, Raymond	Clinch, Watt W.	Ford, Gordon
Anderson, William	Clone, Wilfred	Ford, Leonard
Angove, A. M.	Cocking, Richard	Foster, Ethelbert
Armstrong, Robert	Cocking, Stephen	Fowler, Leland S.
Arthur, Rollo	Coffey, Harry	Fox, Christopher
Augustine, Joseph P.	Coffey, Walter	Francisco, Oliveria
Bagley, Raymond B.	Cogswell, Harold	*Frandy, Melvyn
Baker, Frank Henry	Cole, Buck	Frandy, Dr. Mervyn
Barley, Alfred D.	Cole, George	Frank, Ellsworth
Barnes, Dr. Paul D.	Cooley, Ross	Frank, William G.
Batiste, Alli	Cox, Doyle S.	Freeman, Loyle
Beale, Alvan Homer	Craig, William	Fuhr, Edward
Beck, George	Crase, Christopher	Gallagher, Joseph
Bell, Isaac D.	Crase, Frank E.	Garland, William T.
Bell, James	Crase, Milton A.	Geach, William
Bellsmith, Ralph A.	Crase, Russell	Gilhan, William
Beloud, L. C.	Crispen, Gerald	Gilmore, Jake
Bennetts, Herman	Crockett, Frank	Glouzman, Morris
Bennetts, Howard C.	Cunningham, A. V.	Goldsworthy, Wallace
Berryman, C. A.	Cunningham, Ray C.	Grant, Alder
Berryman, Edgar R.	Curry, Delwin	Grassi, Frank
Best, Eldridge	Curtis, James	Gray, Clarence E.
*Bevilaqua, Anthony	Daley, William J.	Green, Ray
Bevilaqua, Edward	Dart, Elias	Gribben, Albert
*Beyers, Robert H.	Dennen, Raymond	Gribben, Benjamin
Bierwagen, Gus E.	Derico, Pietro	Gribben, Edward
Boreham, Austin	Dillinger, William R.	Gribble, Edward J.
Bow, John	Dolley, W. I.	Grigg, Ernest
*Brasher, Lawrence	Dowdell, Arthur	Grigg, William
Brockren, John H.	Downing, Elliot	Guenza, Herbert
Brouillard, Diogenes	Drummond, W. A.	Hadden, Joseph P.
Brownell, Carl	Dunkley, James	*Hague, William
Brownell, Edgar	Dunn, William	Hallagher, Raymond
Calligan, Arthur	Earl, George	Hamm, Herbert H.
Cannelias, Alek	Eddy, Thomas	Hanson, Harvey S.
Cannon, Charles	Edwards, Thomas J.	Hardt, Otis A.
Cannon, Walter	Elder, J.	Harrigan, Robert
Carson, Paul	Eldridge, Dudley	Harrigan, Silas L.
Carveth, Clifford	Elster, Carol P.	Harris, Albert G.
Casey, William	Essex, Gerald K.	Harris, Henry Alonzo

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| Harris, Marvin J.     | Langhorne, James P.  | Oates, Clifford      |
| Harris, Ralph         | Larimer, Frank       | Oliver, George T.    |
| Harris, Thomas H.     | Leary, Manuel G.     | Oliver, James E.     |
| Harris, William C.    | Lewis, Herbert       | Orzalli, Dan         |
| Harris, Wm. LeRoy     | Lind, George W.      | Osborne, Lionell     |
| Hartford, Joseph B.   | Lind, John A.        | Osterhondt, Wm. W.   |
| Hawkins, Ray          | Lind, Thomas A.      | Owen, John E.        |
| Hensley, Orville      | Linnell, Harry R.    | Painter, Leonard     |
| Henwood, Joseph       | Liska, Antone        | Parr, Harold Charles |
| Hicks, John G.        | Lobecker, Charles H. | Pascoe, Arthur       |
| Hicks, William H.     | Locatelli, Mateo     | Patton, James        |
| *Hill, Hedley         | Loney, Raymond       | Paull, Elisha        |
| Hill, John            | Lopez, Frank         | Paull, Raymond       |
| Hine, R. S.           | Lopez, John          | Pearce, Thomas J.    |
| Hiscox, Wm. Henry     | Lopez, John C.       | Perrin, Joseph R.    |
| Hoffert, Henry H.     | Lopez, Manuel        | Perrin, Lewis Orrin  |
| Hooper, Alvah         | Lord, Percy          | Perry, Howell D.     |
| Hooper, Carl          | Loutzenheizer, J. G. | Pettijean, Marion    |
| Hooper, Lewellen      | Lunden, Fred         | Phillips, Jean       |
| Hooper, Thomas E.     | Luther, Lawrence P.  | Phillips, William J. |
| Hoskin, John          | Luzmore, John        | Pillard, Edward      |
| Hosking, Stewart      | McDermott, R. T.     | Pingree, Daniel      |
| Hotchkiss, Eugene     | McKee, Oran          | Pingree, Francis     |
| Howell, Walter N.     | Mainhart, Elmer      | Pingree, George H.   |
| Hozie, James L.       | Mannuel, Kenneth W.  | Pingree, Perley      |
| Hufft, Philip G.      | Martin, Fred         | Pinkham, Albert L.   |
| Hughes, Thomas E.     | Martin, J. O.        | *Pinkham, Charles D. |
| James, Frank          | Martin, John F.      | Popp, Randolph M.    |
| Jatum, Daniel         | Martin, Joseph       | Potter, Bowman       |
| Jeffery, Robert       | Martin, William J.   | Prisk, Leonard       |
| Jeffrey, LeRoy T.     | Mason, Albert        | Reed, Alfred         |
| Jenkins, Albert       | Matteson, Walter M.  | Reed, Charles        |
| Jenkins, Benjamin     | Matthew, James Wall  | Revel, Alexander     |
| Jenkins, Thomas       | Merrifield, James W. | Richards, Fred S.    |
| Joerschke, August F.  | Merrifield, W. J.    | Richards, George P.  |
| Johnson, Lester C.    | Miller, Elmer G.     | Richards, Leonard L. |
| Johnson, Oran         | Miller, G. C. D.     | Richards, T. J.      |
| Johnson, Ruben F.     | Miller, George       | Richards, W. A.      |
| Jones, Alvon T.       | Miller, Harvey       | Richardson, Paul F.  |
| Jones, Dr. Carl P.    | Mitchell, Leland     | Richardson, Reuben   |
| Jones, Edward T.      | Mitchell, William L. | Ridinger, Thomas R.  |
| Jones, Walter         | Mitchell, William T. | Roach, James T.      |
| Julliff, Fred         | Mommi, Silvio        | Roach, Michael F.    |
| Keeley, Shantz Louis  | Moore, Elwood F.     | *Rodgers, James      |
| Keleher, Edward S.    | Morrison, Breglar J. | Rodrigues, Danie T.  |
| Keleher, Francis J.   | Moulton, Lewis       | Roscoe, Joseph       |
| Kendall, James        | Mulligan, Ed         | Rosenthal, Sidney K. |
| Kesler, Calvin        | Mulligan, Thomas     | Ross, Edward         |
| Kimberling, A. E.     | Nankervis, Edward C. | Rourke, Dennis       |
| King, Saurian         | Nankervis, Enard     | Rowe, Albert         |
| Kitchen, Thos. P.     | Nankervis, James     | Rowe, Clarence       |
| Kitt, Daniel G.       | Nankervis, Thomas    | Rowe, Clifton W.     |
| Kneebone, James B.    | Nettell, John R.     | Rowe, Ernest William |
| *Kneebone, William H. | Nickolas, Richard    | Rowe, John           |
| Knight, Elmer         | Nolan, John J.       | Rowe, Philip         |
| Landon, Harold B.     | Normandy, James      | Rowe, W. A.          |

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|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Rowett, Wilfred      | Starr, William B.     | Wall, E. B.          |
| Satti, Miguel        | Stearns, R. G.        | Warne, Henry         |
| Saunders, James      | Stevens, William      | Warne, Richard H.    |
| Scandling, Elwood    | Stuckie, Arthur W.    | Wasley, Albert       |
| Schwartz, Claude H.  | Sullivan, Clarence    | Wasley, Clifford     |
| Schwartz, Ernest     | Taffe, Clinton        | Wasley, H. C.        |
| Sears, Albert W.     | Talbot, Sidney D.     | Wasley, Melvyn C.    |
| Seymour, James       | Taylor, Albert Porter | Wasley, Raymond      |
| Shackleton, Charles  | Taylor, Lawrence      | Watson, Thomas H.    |
| Shackleton, George   | Tedford, Arlo         | Weaver, Eugene C.    |
| Shafer, Ellsworth M. | Temby, Mervin         | Webber, Henry A.     |
| Shevlin, Ed.         | Thomas, Clarence C.   | Webber, Herbert H.   |
| Shevlin, Fred        | Thomas, Clifford      | Weir, John R.        |
| Shoemaker, Rex       | Thomas, Marion        | West, Thomas         |
| Shoemaker, Roy       | Thomas, William J.    | White, Edward John   |
| Shurtleff, Clyde     | Thompson, Lester J.   | White, Fred          |
| Sieka, Anthony       | Thornbourne, F. M.    | White, George C.     |
| Simmons, Clarence    | Thurston, LaForrest   | White, William J.    |
| Simmons, Ernest      | Tippett, Fred         | *Whiting, Elton T.   |
| Sleeman, Louis E.    | Tittle, George Reese  | Whittet, William D.  |
| Smart, Eben          | Townsend, Emmett      | Wilcox, Sydney       |
| Smith, Caswell       | Tracy, J. W.          | Williams, Al.        |
| Smith, Colin C.      | Trathen, Richard      | Williams, Clyde      |
| Smith, Joseph P.     | Tremoreaux, Roy E.    | Williams, Edgar L.   |
| Smith, Percy C.      | Trentini, Luke        | Williams, Roy        |
| Smith, Todd          | Trescothick, A.       | Wilson, Edward       |
| Snell, Ivan          | Tresidder, John       | Wollcock, Stanley D. |
| Snell, Verne         | Tresidder, William    | Woodruff, Elmer      |
| Snyder, James E.     | Turner, Dr. J. T.     | Woods, Henry         |
| Sontag, Carl E.      | Uren, Ernest          | Wright, George D.    |
| Southcott, Charles   | Uren, George H.       | Yemi, Robert         |
| Southcott, Howard T. | Verloid, Vincent H.   | Yoe, Howard          |
| Southerland, Wm. M.  | Voss, Bertrand        | Yue, Lloyd           |
| Spannon, Raymond     | Waithman, J. De L.    | Zadow, William       |
| *Spencer, J. M.      |                       |                      |



**BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW**  
**PIONEERS, PAST AND PRESENT**



*Albert J. Gladding*

# BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

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## PIONEERS, PAST AND PRESENT

**ALBERT JAMES GLADDING.**—It is interesting to chronicle the career of the successful business man, and especially the career of one who, starting out as a youth, worked his way upward and by his perseverance and well-directed energy accomplished his ambitions and became one of the principals in building up a large plant employing hundreds of men, a plant that in turn was the means of building up his town. Such a man is Albert James Gladding, vice-president and manager of Gladding, McBean & Company, manufacturers, at Lincoln. A native of the great Prairie State; he was born at Chicago, Ill., September 8, 1858, a son of the late Charles Gladding, the founder of Gladding, McBean & Company, who is represented on another page in this history.

Albert J. Gladding is the only one living of the four children born to his parents. His childhood was spent in Chicago and in Riverside; and he received a good education in the excellent schools of those cities. He remembers well the stirring times of the Civil War, when his father was at the front, and also the sad bereavement of his mother. Then, later, he was awed by the great Chicago fire in 1871, though at that time the family were making their home at Riverside.

His school days being over, Mr. Gladding came to Lincoln, Placer County, with his father in June, 1875, and took an active part in starting the nucleus of the present business, in which he has become such a dominant factor. Thus he took up pottery manufacturing from the bottom, working in the different departments and learning the manufacture of architectural terra cotta, tile, brick, and pipes, in all of its details, gradually assuming the management of the plant and thus relieving his father, who retired and spent considerable time in travel.

The growth of the plant of Gladding, McBean & Company, whose products are now shipped to every portion of the civilized world, has been remarkable. Charles Gladding, the founder, was president of the company until the time of his death, when Peter McG. McBean became president and A. J. Gladding, first vice-president. This position Mr. Gladding has filled ever since, having the general management of the entire plant. Thus he has seen it grow from a very small and insignificant beginning until it is one of the largest and most successful manufacturing establishments in the West. A concise account of the founding and growth of this extensive concern, and of its present status and operations, was furnished by Mr. Gladding for the historical section of this volume, and will be found in Chapter X, History of Placer County, in the description of Lincoln.

A big fire in July, 1917, wiped out the greater portion of the plant; but the firm rebuilt immediately, erecting fire-proof structures built of concrete and clay building blocks of their own manufacture; even the stairs throughout the building are of concrete.

The company owns an area of 400 acres, all within a mile of the plant, which is located on a portion of the tract. On this tract there are two separate clay pits, worked down to the water-level, and said by government



geologists to be the most wonderful clay deposits and finest-looking clay pits they had ever seen in the United States. The manufactured product is shipped all over the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and into different portions of the world, including Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. It is but fair to state that when the Public Library and the city Auditorium were built in Lincoln, this company gave the clay-products building material for their construction; and they also gave a great portion of the same kind of material for the construction of the New Union High School.

A little more than a year ago Mr. Gladding and his associates purchased the Tropico Potteries, Inc., at Glendale, Cal., which they are now conducting, Mr. Gladding serving as vice-president of the company.

Interested in agriculture, Mr. Gladding owns a ranch of 1400 acres, the old E. J. Sparks ranch on Coon Creek, which is devoted to raising grain, stock, and fruit. He has also been a builder-up of the city of Lincoln in more ways than one, being one of the organizers of the Bank of Lincoln, of which he is now the president. He is a member of the California Farm Bureau, the Elevator Corporation, and the Farm Bureau Exchange.

The marriage of Mr. Gladding occurred on the old Chandler Ranch near Nicolaus, on June 13, 1883, when he was united with Miss Carrie Augusta Chandler, a native daughter, born on the Chandler place. Her father was the late ex-State Senator Augustus Lemuel Chandler, a Vermonter who became a California pioneer of 1852, and who is represented on another page in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Gladding have ten children. Mrs. Lois Gladding Williams was graduated at the Girls' Academy on California Street, San Francisco; and she now makes her home in Berkeley. Charles, a graduate of Placer Union High School, is superintendent of Gladding, McBean & Company at Lincoln. Augustus Lemuel graduated at Rutgers College, where he majored in ceramics. He is in the offices of Gladding, McBean & Company in San Francisco. Anita Lucile is a graduate of Mills College and the San Francisco Art School, and makes her home in that city. Grace Chandler is a graduate of the College of the Pacific Conservatory of Music, and also of the San Jose State Normal School. She is now the wife of Frank Dickey, and they make their home in Taft. Albert Chandler was educated at Oakland Polytechnic School and Davis Agricultural College, and is serving as assistant superintendent of Gladding, McBean & Company at Lincoln. He served in the U. S. N. R. F., in the Officers' Training Camp, Mare Island, during the World War. Doris Bloomfield and Dorothy Noyes are twins, and both are attending the University of California; while Helen Adeline attends Stanford University, and Caroline Jane attends Miss Head's school in Berkeley. The children had completed high school studies before entering upon the higher courses.

It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Gladding that the city of Lincoln was incorporated. He was elected a member of the first board of trustees and served more than twenty years, being chairman of the board for several terms. With the late John Hoening he aided in preparing the first city ordinances, and he has taken a most active part in the needed improvements, such as the water system, sewers, and electric lights, the water system being installed while he was mayor. He was a leader in organizing the Lincoln Union High School, and served as a trustee; and it was during this time that the new high school was built.

Prominent fraternally, Mr. Gladding was made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln, in which he is a Past Master. He is a member of Delta Chapter No. 27, R. A. M., and Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., both of Auburn; and Marysville Commandery No. 7, K. T.; and is a life member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco. When Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., was organized at Lincoln, Albert J.



*Carrie A. Gladding*

Gladding and Miss Carrie A. Chandler became charter members; and at that time the acquaintance was formed which began the romance of their life and resulted in their marriage. Mr. Gladding is a Past Patron of the chapter, while Mrs. Gladding is a Past Matron. All of their sons are Masons, and the daughters are members of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Gladding is a member and past president of the Woman's Club at Lincoln. Being interested in the cause of education, she has served efficiently as a member and clerk of the board of trustees of the Lincoln grammar schools. For many years, also, she has been active in the great Frances Willard movement for temperance, serving as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Placer County. Mrs. Gladding holds membership in the Congregational Church and contributes generously to its benevolences; and her efforts have wielded a wide influence for good, and for a higher moral standard. A firm believer in protection, Mr. Gladding is a stalwart and influential Republican. He is very active in civic affairs, and is a member of the various chambers of commerce in the county, and in San Francisco as well. During the World War Mr. and Mrs. Gladding were active in aiding the Liberty Loan and other allied war drives to a successful issue, and in forwarding the work of the American Red Cross.

Deeply interested in the growth and welfare of his adopted county and city, for which he has always been very zealous, Mr. Gladding aids in his liberal and progressive way the various movements that have for their aim the development and upbuilding of the community, and the enhancing of the happiness and comfort of the people.

**CHARLES GLADDING.**—A very patriotic as well as enterprising and progressive man, who served his country and flag with devotion during the Civil War and, after assisting in building up various large public enterprises in the East, came out to the Golden West, where waiting opportunities beckoned to the development of its wonderful natural resources, was the late Charles Gladding, founder of Gladding, McBean & Company, manufacturers at Lincoln, the father of Albert J. Gladding, the present manager of the plant. Charles Gladding was born near Buffalo, N. Y., on April 28, 1828; and there he grew up, afterwards removing to Akron, Ohio, where he engaged as a general contractor and was interested in the Buckeye Sewer Pipe plant. While living in Akron, he was married to Miss Ann Bloomfield, who was born at Kidderminster, England, and came with her parents to Tariffville, Conn., and later to Akron, Ohio, where she met Mr. Gladding. Disposing of his holdings in Akron, Mr. Gladding moved to Chicago. There he became one of the early contractors who built up that city. On the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the government employ, being placed in charge of transporting supplies to the front, with headquarters at Cairo, Ill.

When President Lincoln issued his second call for 300,000 men, Charles Gladding resigned his position and, leaving his small children in the care of his wife, offered his services in August, 1862, by enlisting in Company K, 72nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the Board of Trade Regiment. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, under Capt. John Reed, and served in Ransom's Brigade, MacPherson's Division, marching under the colors in the various campaigns, including the Siege of Vicksburg. He took part in various operations, including the battle of Champion Hills, which led up to the surrender of the stronghold on the Mississippi. During the siege his captain was wounded, and Lieutenant Gladding then commanded the company. Afterwards he was stationed at Natchez, Miss.

While at the front Mr. Gladding had been bereaved of his faithful wife, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia in the fall of 1863. His four children needing his care and attention, Lieutenant Gladding then resigned his commission, in 1864, and returned to Chicago. There he threw himself



into the business whirl of that great city, making his residence at Riverside. Aside from his large business as a contractor, he established an extensive trade in the sale of Sanitary Ware and sewer pipe, meeting with deserved success in his various operations. However, the Jay Cook failure and the panic of 1872-1873 necessarily made business very slack in his line, to such an extent he began looking for a change of location, being desirous of again entering the manufacturing field. His eyes naturally turned towards the Pacific Coast, where he had a cousin, James Gladding, residing in Sacramento. In 1874 he came to California and began the investigation which led to his favorable consideration of the clay deposits at Lincoln. He was so well impressed that he returned to Chicago and there interested some of his friends, and as a result the formation and incorporation of Gladding, McBean & Company followed, in May, 1875. His energy seemingly knew no bounds; and it was only a month later when he and his son, Albert J. Gladding, were en route on the overland train to California.

Arriving in Lincoln in June, 1875, they immediately set to work with optimism and enthusiasm, and started the potteries which have since grown to such large proportions and have meant so much, not only to the town of Lincoln, but to the entire Sacramento Valley as well, and which have reflected such credit upon the originators.

For many years Mr. Gladding gave his undivided attention to the development of the plant and its business, but in time turned the entire management over to his son and retired from active business, devoting his time to reading and research, and also to travel, of which he was very fond. A prominent Republican, he took an active and influential interest in civic affairs. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in San Francisco. He was also a Mason and a member of the Eastern Star.

The summer of 1893 Mr. Gladding spent in Chicago visiting his friends, as well as the World's Fair; and that fall he started on a trip to Europe and Africa, during which he visited the British possessions and the Continent, and also Egypt and the scenes along the River Nile, returning through the Mediterranean Sea. While stopping at Rome, he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and died on January 17, 1894. His body was cremated, and the ashes were placed in the Columbarium in Cypress Lawn, San Francisco. Of Mr. Gladding's four children, only one survives him, Albert J. Gladding, manager of Gladding, McBean & Company, and a prominent citizen of Lincoln, who with his wife and children deeply mourned his loss. In his death, his home community lost one of its noblest men, one who had always done his full duty by his country, his family, and his fellow men. His taking away was widely mourned; and his life and example are well worthy of emulation.

**MRS. CORDELIA FARNHAM.**—Four miles southwest of Roseville in the Dry Creek voting precinct is the eighty-acre home place of Mrs. Cordelia Farnham, on which she has resided since 1907. The youngest of a family of twelve children, Mrs. Farnham was born on January 25, 1851, a daughter of Ephraim and Miranda (Wilkins) Wilcox, both natives of New York State. Her father died on August 2, 1850, before she was born. The family lived in Calhoun County, Mich., and there Mrs. Farnham attended school until her mother's death in 1863, the daughter then was only twelve years old and was obliged to make her own way in the world, which she did by working at housework for one dollar and fifty cents per week.

In Athens, Calhoun County, Mich., on September 26, 1869, Miss Wilcox was united in marriage with Alvin E. Farnham, born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 4, 1848. When he was five years old he accompanied his parents to



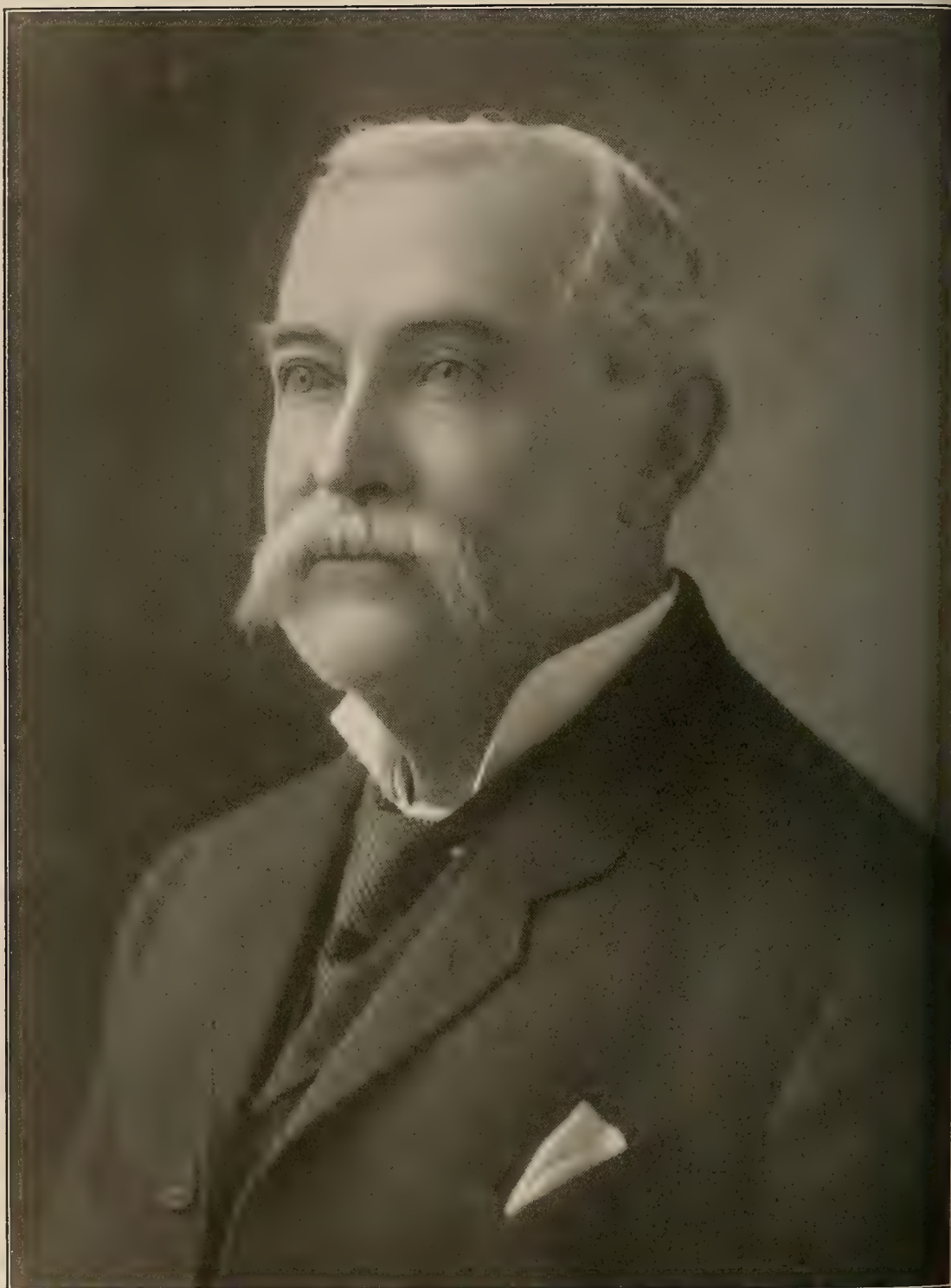
W J Wilson Sr

Michigan, where he grew up, and at the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company A, 11th Michigan Volunteer Infantry; on July 4, 1864, Mr. Farnham was wounded by a shell; and after his recovery he went into the service as a nurse and remained until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Michigan. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Farnham purchased forty acres in Calhoun County, Mich., which they farmed for twelve years. In 1886 they sold their place and came to California, locating in Dry Creek precinct, where they first rented land and farmed. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Farnham, all natives of Michigan: Fred Adelbert is night watchman for the city of Roseville, is married and has five children; Mahlon Emmett, besides running the home place, is engaged in the express and truck business; Carrie B. is the wife of Benjamin Fertig, a farmer in Sacramento County, and they have five children. In 1907 the present home place was purchased, upon which there is a fine bearing almond orchard, which is a good source of income. Mr. Farnham was a member of Sumner Post, G. A. R., in Sacramento. He passed away on his place, on June 15, 1920, and since then the ranch has been operated by the son, Mahlon Emmett. Mahlon Emmett Farnham was very active in getting the rural mail delivery route established, circulating the petition, and for some time served as rural mail carrier. He has served on the election board for the Dry Creek voting precinct of Placer County and has been Master of Antelope Grange No. 161, for two terms. Mrs. Farnham, now in her seventy-fourth year, is a life member of Antelope Grange No. 161 and is a highly respected and honored citizen of her locality, where she has spent so many years and where she has reared her children.

**WILLIAM JOSEPH WILSON, SR.**—As the pioneer in the fruit shipping business in Placer County, Mr. Wilson must be given credit for having the foresight and keen business acumen to start a new industry and prove it from the beginning to be a profitable one, and with such far-reaching possibilities that his pioneer work is of inestimable value to this section of California. With his little office in the Railroad Express shed, and a wheelbarrow for delivery, for he did not even have a horse and cart when he first entered the fruit trade, he met the arrival of trains in the Newcastle yards, shipping out fruit until business grew and he finally sent from Newcastle Placer County's first solid carload of fruit, which was consigned to Denver, Colo., with freight charges of \$900.

A native of Ireland, born August 15, 1828, at Lurgan, County Armagh, Mr. Wilson was the son of Oliver Wilson, an officer in the English Army, whose wife died at the birth of their first child, our subject. Educated in the country schools of his home land, he later served an apprenticeship on board the British ship *Thetis*, for four years; leaving that vessel, at Quebec, he shipped on board the *Arabia*, of Belfast, on which vessel he sailed until 1854. In that year he rounded Cape Horn as one of the crew on the old brig *Thomas Watson*; he served as quartermaster on this ship, and also on the *Uncle Sam*, acting in that capacity during two voyages. During the two succeeding years he was boatswain and finally was promoted to third mate. He was on this vessel at the time cholera broke out on board, and 900 people died of the dread disease. Mr. Wilson sailed from Philadelphia, on the *Westmoreland*, bound for Liverpool. And they had been out but a few days when they picked up the crew of the *May T. Sterrit*, of Maine, which had been dismantled, and they had to scuttle the ship as it was in the course of other vessels and a bad menace to navigation. Many and wide were his experiences as he sailed on different ships and touched at various ports, and learned much of different countries and their inhabitants, and this, no doubt, contributed to his originality of mind, and led him to embark on an absolutely new business venture when he did settle down and become a "landlubber".





Andrew Lyden

Deciding to make California his home, Mr. Wilson located in Newcastle, Placer County, in 1865, and his first work was for the late pioneer, J. H. Mitchell. He was engaged in mining, but in the meantime he became the owner of a home and one acre of ground in town, and on his land he planted fruit trees, which were soon to bring him such excellent returns, his first sales amounting to \$1000 per year. He bought more land and purchased fruit of his neighbors to satisfy his growing trade, and thereby laid the foundation of the present-day fruit shipping house of W. J. Wilson & Son, Inc., of Newcastle. A really remarkable man, by his industry and thrift he built up a rapidly advancing business, both as a grower and shipper, and was the father of "fruit shipper's row," in Newcastle.

Twice married, Mr. Wilson became acquainted with his first wife, Miss Mary O'Malley, while serving as quartermaster on board the *Sonora*, and their marriage occurred November 4, 1856. Her death occurred August 31, 1891, survived by two children: Mary J. Madden, of Newcastle; and W. J. Wilson, a prominent fruit grower and shipper and head of W. J. Wilson & Son, Inc., of Newcastle, who is mentioned on another page in this history. Mr. Wilson's second marriage, in 1893, united him with Mary Ann Agnes Shepherd, and their one child died in infancy. The wife and mother died in 1918, at the home place. Mr. Wilson died on October 26, 1911, on the Wilson ranch, near Newcastle. He was an honorable and respected citizen, a thoroughly Christian gentleman whose word was recognized by all as being as good as his bond. Prominent in Democratic circles in Placer County, a man of broad and liberal ideas, his influence carried much weight when a delegate to various conventions. Devout and liberal in donations, both to his own and other churches, he will long be remembered as one who co-operated in all movements for the development of his section, and as one of Placer County's leading citizens.

**ANDREW RYDER.**—A veteran of the Civil War, prominent banker, and public official, as well as one of the most progressive and influential up-builders whose memory is held in the highest veneration by the citizens of Placer County, was the late Andrew Ryder, who was born in Jamaica, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y., on April 18, 1842. His father, William Ryder, was a merchant in New York State, where he passed his last days. The mother was in maidenhood Nancy Charlick; she survived her husband, coming to California in 1869, and made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Ryder until she passed on, her death occurring July 8, 1903.

Andrew Ryder's parents being in moderate circumstances, he began life as a clerk in a hardware store. Later he obtained a position with the Long Island Railroad under his uncle, Oliver Charlick, who was ticket agent. He held a position with the company for fifteen years, with the exception of the time he was serving in the Civil War as a member of Company F, 71st Regiment, N. Y. S. M. On receiving his honorable discharge at the close of his enlistment, he resumed his position with the railroad company and continued with them until 1865. Being ambitious and aspiring, however, he struck out for the great West in 1865, coming via the Isthmus of Panama with two friends, Ed Francis and Ed Dow, to San Francisco. Mr. Ryder entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad at Sacramento, and as baggage master ran out of Sacramento to Colfax until, as the road was extended, his trips became longer. He was soon made conductor and ran trains as early as 1866. After the road was completed he ran to Truckee and also from Truckee to Wadsworth, Nev. As conductor he ran the special that carried the railroad officials to Promontory Point at the time of the driving of the golden spike, in 1869.

At Reno, Nev., on May 27, 1869, Mr. Ryder was united with Miss Frances E. Atkinson, a daughter of the late Charles H. and Clarissa (Severens)

Atkinson. She was born in Hollis, Maine, July 16, 1843, and there she was reared and educated, remaining with her parents until 1865, when she made the trip via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco. After Mr. Ryder was married he brought his bride to a home he had built in Truckee. Later he sold this home and moved to Oakland, where he resided at 1015 Peralta street for nineteen years. During this time he was engaged in the grocery business for a year; and then he tried mining in Arizona. He was elected county clerk of Alameda County, and was reelected to the same position, serving acceptably and well for two terms. From Oakland, in 1889, he moved to Loomis, where as early as 1883 he had purchased 160 acres of raw land on the edge of the town. Here he used to spend his spare time in fruit-culture. He cleared the land and improved it, setting out 108 acres to orchard. Before it came into bearing he predicted great things in fruit-production in this region; and his most sanguine expectations have since been more than realized.

Mr. Ryder named his ranch "Graystone Orchard," a very fitting name; and with his care he made of it a beautiful place, building a fine mansion. He and his wife planned and laid out the grounds, setting a variety of ornamental trees and shrubs, making of the property a very attractive show-place. They did not obtain these results without a great deal of effort on their part, for they worked faithfully and hard to accomplish their ambition while growing this lovely and profitable orchard and establishing their beautiful home.

Mr. Ryder was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Bank of Loomis. As vice-president of the bank he was always ready to advise people in financial matters, and his judgment was considered able and reliable. In the early days of Loomis, Mr. Ryder had built a frame store; and when this was destroyed, at the time of the big fire in Loomis, he immediately rebuilt it, this time of hollow tile. Thus, he erected the first fireproof structure in Loomis. A part of this building was occupied by the bank until they built their own home.

Mr. Ryder was a great fancier of livestock, and owned some valuable specimens of horse-flesh as well as choice Jersey cows. In fact, in every department of agriculture he believed in producing the best.

On the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ryder celebrated their golden wedding, on May 27, 1919, by entertaining a few close friends at their home, where a delightful time was enjoyed by all present.

Mr. Ryder was made a Mason in Putnam Lodge, No. 338, A. F. & A. M., in New York City, June 3, 1864, becoming a life member, and was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., in the same city. He was knighted in the Oakland Commandery of Knights Templars, and was also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic.

A pioneer of Loomis, Mr. Ryder located here when the little place was called Pino; and many think the place should have been named Ryder after him, instead of Loomis after another party, when the name was changed from Pino. A remarkable man in every way, he had keen foresight, and was not afraid to back his judgment. In appearance he was a handsome man, always well groomed, and very affable in his manner, while his countenance and eyes seemed brim-full of good humor. His straightforwardness and honesty of purpose made him many friends, and his integrity was never questioned, his word being as good as his bond. Thus he was greatly mourned at his passing; which came on October 7, 1920, when Placer County lost one of its best and foremost citizens.

Mrs. Ryder has been prominent and active in fraternal and social circles. She joined Oakleaf Chapter, No. 8, O. E. S., Oakland, in 1876, of which she is now a life member, and of which in 1879 she served as Worthy Matron,





*Frances E. Ryder*

being the seventh Matron of the chapter. In 1881 she was elected Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of California, serving during the year 1881-1882. She faithfully performed her duties as head of the order in the State, visiting the various chapters and lending her encouragement and influence in their work. She was the tenth Grand Matron of the order in California. She is also an honorary member of the Society of the Pioneer Women of Oakland.

Mrs. Ryder was an active worker in the local chapter of the Red Cross during the World War, and has the honor of receiving a blue ribbon Red Cross badge for 800 hours spent in knitting socks, mittens, mufflers and sweaters for the soldiers, an honor of which she is justly proud. She was one of the founders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Loomis, and served as president of the Loomis local, taking a very active part in forwarding the temperance cause which led to the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and in politics she is an ardent Republican, as was her esteemed and lamented husband. Since his death, Mrs. Ryder continues to reside at her beautiful home, "Graystone Orchard," where she loves to dispense the good old-time California hospitality. Cultured and refined, Mrs. Ryder possesses a pleasing personality and is much endeared to all who know her, being appreciated for her many charities and kindnesses, as well as for her many noble attributes of mind and heart.

**HON. AUGUSTUS LEMUEL CHANDLER.**—One of the enterprising old-time pioneers of the Sacramento Valley, who left a deep impress on his community and aided materially in the development of this section, was the late Augustus Lemuel Chandler. A native of Vermont, he was born at St. Johnsbury on July 26, 1831, being descended from an old and prominent New England family. His mother died when he was two years old, and he was reared and educated in the home of Deacon Walker, at Strafford, Vt., where he attended the local school and also the academy.

In 1852, having become deeply interested in the gold rush and large immigration to California, Augustus L. Chandler came hither via the Isthmus of Panama with an older brother, Charles Chandler; and here in the early days he was engaged in teaching school for some years, until with his brother he began ranching at Nicolaus, in Sutter County, where they became owners of a large ranch devoted to grain-raising. In those days the best market for the grain was found in the mining towns; and they hauled the grain over the mountains to Grass Valley and Nevada City, and even as far as Virginia City, Nev. His brother Charles having decided to return to his old home in Vermont, A. L. Chandler purchased his interest in the ranch, and thereafter continued the ranching operations. He became very successful, and subsequently added another ranch to his holdings.

On a trip back to Vermont in 1861, A. L. Chandler was married to Miss Caroline Jane Noyes. She was also a native of Vermont, born at Tunbridge on January 9, 1836, of old New England and Revolutionary stock. Mr. Chandler immediately brought his bride to his California home, making the journey to San Francisco via the Isthmus route. She proved an excellent companion and devoted mother, the happy family ties being severed only by the death of Mr. Chandler, on November 3, 1888.

Mr. Chandler was a prime mover in the organization of the Farmers' Co-operative Union of Sutter County, in Yuba City, and a stockholder and director in this concern, which built large warehouses on the Feather River. When the debris filled the channel so that steamers could no longer ply on the river and carry the grain in storage at their warehouses, the Farmers' Union were obliged to dismantle their 20,000-ton warehouse and build a new one on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and ship by rail. When

the Farmers' Union established their bank, Mr. Chandler continued as a stockholder in the institution. In early days he was interested with a partner, Mr. Keys, in a sawmill manufacturing redwood lumber in Santa Cruz County. With other pioneers of Sutter County, he took a leading part in the anti-debris fight, keeping at it persistently until the anti-debris bill was passed by the legislature and became a law. As a Republican, he served acceptably in the State Assembly for several terms, and then was elected State Senator. He was reelected and was serving his second term when he died.

Mr. Chandler was prominent fraternally. He was a Mason, being a member of Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln, and also of the Eastern Star. He was also a member and Past Grand of Pleasant Grove Lodge of the Odd Fellows. Active in the Grange, he served at one time as State Director of the Grange.

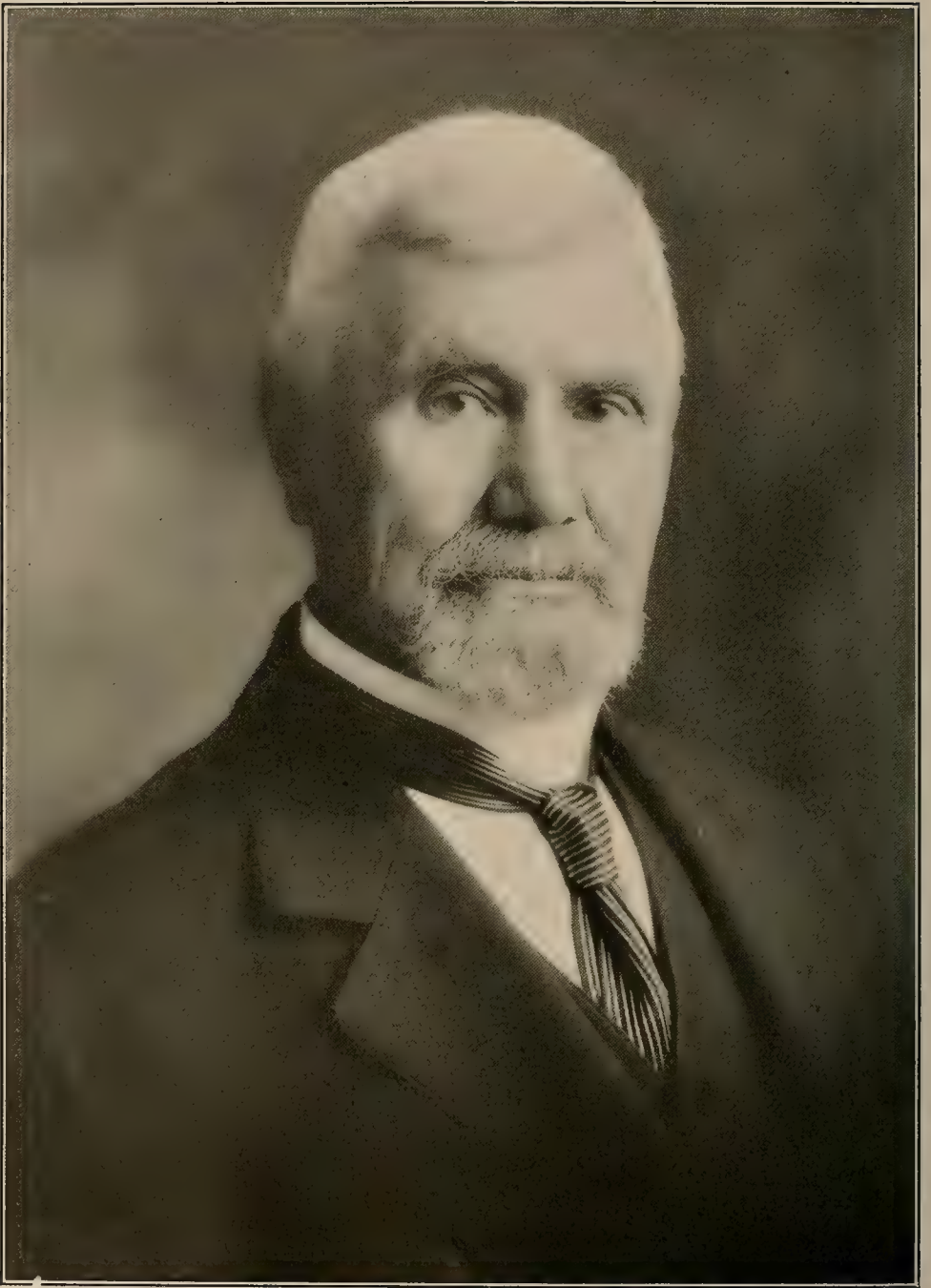
After Senator Chandler's death, his widow continued to reside on the home ranch, looking after the management of the ranches until she disposed of them, after which she made her home in Oakland. She was a Past Matron and Past District Deputy Grand Matron of the Eastern Star, and also a Past Grand of the Rebekahs. When eighty-three years of age, this estimable pioneer woman passed away at her home in Oakland, in November, 1919. She was greatly loved for her amiability, charity, and womanly attributes of mind and heart.

This worthy pioneer couple had seven children, five of whom are living: Mrs. Carrie A. Gladding, wife of Albert J. Gladding, whose sketch is given elsewhere; Miss Ida Chandler, of Oakland; Lizzie, now Mrs. Atwood, of San Francisco; Mayme, the wife of O. L. Berry, of the same city; and Harry, who lives in Lincoln.

**JOSEPH TURNER.**—The visible result of the efforts of Joseph Turner, a well-remembered pioneer of Placer County, is the farm located one-half mile from Loomis on which he settled in 1858. He was born in England in 1813, and when three years of age was brought to the United States by his parents who settled in Needham, Mass., where he received his education in the public schools. Joseph Turner spent thirty-seven years of his life farming in Massachusetts, then hearing the news of the gold strike in California, he set out via Panama in April, 1850, and in due time arrived in San Francisco, where he outfitted for the mines. He went to the North Fork of the Yuba River; later mined on Feather River, but with only fair success; then he came to the North Fork of the American River and subsequently located at Secret Ravine.

In Massachusetts he had married Miss Ann Dexter, who remained there until 1853, when she joined Mr. Turner in California, and they took up their residence on the 200-acre farm at Pine Grove. Five children were born to them: Frederick William, J. C., F. A., and Elizabeth all are deceased; and George W. is the only surviving child, and he is the owner of a portion of the old Turner home place near Loomis and is a successful orchardist. Joseph Turner imported his peach trees from Massachusetts in 1853, which were the earliest fruit trees planted in this section of California; he continued his horticultural operations until 1894, when he retired from active business cares and turned over the management of his ranch to his sons. Mrs. Turner passed away at the family home in 1895, survived by her husband who passed away on December 8, 1899, a pioneer of courageous spirit and marked energy, upright in all his dealings and well and favorably known by all the pioneer settlers of the county. He was a staunch Republican in politics.





*John Holt*

**JOHN HOLT.**—A highly esteemed and exceptionally interesting pioneer, now in comfortable retirement, is John Holt, of 118 Pleasant Street, Roseville. A native of England, he was born at Bury, about nine miles northeast of Manchester, on August 19, 1839, a son of Samuel and Rachel Holt, and his early life was passed in his native country. There the mother died, and later the father remarried. There were seven children in the family: Alice, William, Ann, Henry, John—the only one now living—Jane, and Rachel. The father was a dairyman in England, and there our subject learned that business thoroughly. William was the first to come out to California, making his way here in 1853; and then the elder Holt and John and Henry followed together, in 1858, and Alice came in 1860. The other girls came still later, about 1870.

In 1858, when he was nineteen years of age, John Holt crossed the ocean and the continent, and arrived in San Francisco on December 15, of that year. Like so many others, he went into the gold mines, at Michigan Bluff; and he worked at hydraulic mining, continuing in that industrial field until 1864, when he decided to engage in the cattle business. Coming then to the vicinity of Orangevale, he took up stock-raising, accompanied by his two brothers, William and Henry Holt. The family became well acquainted with Leland Stanford, who had a store at Michigan Bluff, and who induced them to come into the Sacramento Valley; as a result, they settled on a farm of 320 acres, east of Orangevale, and ran stock on the San Juan Grant. Mr. Holt also made railway ties, out of tamarack and pine timber growing near the Cascade Bridges at Camps No. 41 and No. 42, on the South Yuba River, six miles below the Summit, for the building of the Central Pacific Railway, then being constructed; so that farming, hauling, tie-making, and stock-raising constituted his main work. Mr. Holt rode the range over this entire country at the time the Central Pacific Railway was being built, being at that time extensively interested in the stock business, buying, selling and shipping live stock, with Roseville as his headquarters. He is therefore one of the oldest, if not the oldest, among the early settlers and business men here. He owned large tracts of land in Placer and Sacramento Counties, and had a large warehouse at Roseville, where he stored hay and grain. He was one of its first live stock shippers, and was very successful in his operations, becoming known far and near as one of California's leading drovers. In 1895 he became possessed of over 200 acres at Roseville. This he sold to parties who subdivided into city lots; and it is now nicely built up. He has built his own commodious residence at 118 Pleasant Street, in Roseville, and enjoys the distinction of being one of that city's oldest and most highly honored pioneer citizens.

Mr. Holt was first married at Sacramento, to Mrs. Lucy Jane Richards, a widow who had two children by her first marriage. He was married a second time, at Sacramento, on December 15, 1898, to Mrs. Elizabeth Blunkell, nee Miss Elizabeth Le Maistre, born on the Isle of Jersey, one of the English Channel Islands, a gifted lady of French descent, her father, Thomas, and mother, Annie Emily, being both of French blood. Mrs. Holt was married for the first time at London, to James Blunkell, a jeweler by trade, and came with him to America for his health. They settled at Pittsburgh, and there he died. They had two children, named James and John, both of whom died in childhood. After Mr. Blunkell's death, his widow came to California and settled in Sacramento, where she lived with her brother, George Le Maistre, who died at Roseville, September 3, 1923.

Bright and active in mind and body, and blessed with a charming, devoted wife, Mr. Holt now looks back on the years that are past, comforted with the thought that his somewhat strenuous life has been fruitful indeed, in that it has contributed definitely toward the permanent development of the country of his adoption.

**THOMAS S. FORD.**—A resident of Superior California from early childhood, Thomas S. Ford figured prominently in public affairs, as well as along professional lines, in Nevada County, and left the impress of his individuality upon the early development and later progress and improvement of his portion of the State. Born at Roxbury, Mass., he came to California at the age of eleven, in 1861, and was reared in Illinoistown, near Colfax, Placer County. He later resided in Carson, Nev., and then came to Truckee, Cal., and there studied law with C. F. McGlashan. He also attended Benicia College, at Benicia, Cal.

Coming to Nevada City in December, 1882, Mr. Ford engaged in his profession and practiced law there until his death on August 2, 1910. He was elected district attorney of Nevada County on two separate occasions and held that office at the time of his death. Always very prominent and active in public affairs, he had much to do with the shaping of municipal history during his lifetime, and his aid and cooperation were given in behalf of the principles in which he believed, gaining the respect and esteem of all who knew him or came in contact with his fine personality. In the exercise of his professional duties, and those of the public office he so efficiently filled, his life proved of the utmost value to his fellow men. Mr. Ford was a Mason of long standing, and an Elk, a charter member of Nevada City Lodge No. 538.

The marriage of Mr. Ford, which occurred on August 8, 1883, united him with Miss Sallie Hill, a native of Nevada County, and four children were born to them: Gladys, wife of Charles G. Bowen; Wilse, wife of H. W. Robinson; Bressingham, and Savory.

Mrs. Ford is the daughter and only child of C. Wilson and Mariah A. (Cross) Hill, the former a native of Williamsport, Md., and the latter of Baltimore, that State. C. Wilson Hill was a Forty-niner, coming to California around the Horn, and was an attorney of the pioneer days in Nevada City. He died at the untimely age of thirty-seven years. His wife, also now deceased, resided in the same house in Nevada City for over sixty years; she came to California in 1852. Fraternally, Mr. Hill was a Mason.

**MARTIN ANDREW SCHELLHOUS, SR.**—From the early period of the pioneer development in California until the time of his death, Martin Andrew Schellhaus was a highly esteemed resident of California, his last days being spent near Roseville. He was born in Ohio in July, 1819, of German lineage. His paternal grandfather came from Germany to America about 1756, and served as a soldier during the Revolutionary War; he was with Washington at Valley Forge and was wounded in two battles. The maternal grandparents, named Anderson, were Scotch people who emigrated from Vermont to Huron County, Ohio, in 1812. The father of our subject, Martin Green Schellhaus, was born in Vermont in 1790, became a resident of Ohio in 1808; and in 1812, he commanded a brigade under General Harrison in the War of 1812. After the war he settled in Huron County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. In 1832 he removed with his family to Michigan, which was then a territory, and in 1835 he was elected a delegate to the convention which framed the first constitution of the State; afterward he was a member of the legislature for a number of years. He passed away on his farm in Michigan on the fifty-ninth anniversary of his birth, January 1, 1849.

Martin Andrew Schellhaus, our subject and the eldest son of the family, pursued his education in the district schools, at intervals, until he was eighteen years of age, and was then sent to the State University at Ann Arbor, where he remained for several years, pursuing the higher branches of learning. He remained in Michigan until March, 1849, when he started across the plains to California. Several had seen the evidences of gold, and



the news of the rich finds had reached the East. Many young men came to the Pacific Coast with the hope of rapidly acquiring a fortune and among the number was Martin Andrew Schellhaus. He traveled with a company of friends and neighbors, the journey being made across the plains with ox teams. They did not reach Salt Lake City until August, and there exchanged their outfit for pack horses, as it was too late in the season to cross the mountains with ox-teams. When they had proceeded about 200 miles their company was fired upon by a band of 400 Indians; this was about one o'clock in the afternoon. The emigrants returned the fire and the battle lasted until night. The Indians killed two of their company, stampeded all of their horses and carried away their provisions and blankets; with the aid of some Mormons who were on their way from California to Salt Lake City, Mr. Schellhaus and other members of the company returned to that place, where they obtained some mules and provisions, and in November, 1849, they again started for the Golden State via the southern route through the desert, reaching Los Angeles in February, 1850, after a long and tedious journey. In the southern city they chartered a small sailing vessel and proceeded to San Francisco, where they arrived in April; then taking another vessel up the Sacramento River, they finally reached the mines. Mr. Schellhaus and his brother engaged in placer mining and soon took out between five and six thousand dollars in gold. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Schellhaus returned to Michigan with the intention of returning to California the next season.

In March, 1852, Mr. Schellhaus was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Ferris, and with his young wife and some members of his own family, he again started across the plains. This time the party suffered from the cholera and experienced many other hardships and trials. The disease caused the death of one of his sisters and a child; the former had partly recovered, but in her enfeebled condition was stricken with the mountain fever which terminated her life and she was laid to rest at Diamond Springs, Cal. Mr. Schellhaus brought with him a number of cows and turned his attention to farming, stock-raising and fruit culture. He purchased a ranch of 240 acres, two and a half miles from the present site of Roseville, improved and developed his property, making it a rich and highly cultivated tract. So successful was he in his operations that before his death he had accumulated 400 acres of land. He was also successful in stock-raising. For a number of years he held the office of justice of the peace in Placer County. He was a man of good education, of marked ability and force of character, and his influence for good in the community was a potent element in its advancement. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schellhaus were born eleven children, ten of whom lived to reach manhood and womanhood: Helen married Fred Bisco, a conductor for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, who died leaving his widow in Rocklin, later she removed to Roseville, where she passed away on May 8, 1923, leaving two children, Mrs. Mabel Scott, of Stockton, and Mrs. Amy Van Vleit, of Sacramento; George C. (married Luna Kingsley, who died in June, 1889) and Martin A., ranchers near Roseville are represented elsewhere in this history; Carrie, single, who, with her brother Loren F., also single, resides upon the old home place, of which they own and operate 200 acres; John M., a rancher and fruit-grower on Dry Creek, is also represented in this work; Stella, residing in Roseville, married William Sawtelle, a leading merchant of Roseville, who died leaving two children, Carl and Gladys, the latter now the wife of Berkeley Anderson; Edwin J. is a rancher and fruit-grower on Dry Creek, where he owns 160 acres of land, 100 acres of which was a part of the old homestead. He is a director in the Roseville Banking Company. Annie, who owns 100 acres of the old home place, is the wife of James Haines, fruit-grower at Modesto.



*J. E. Hewitt*

Cal. Earl, who married Miss Pearl Lewis, born in Iowa, and the mother of his four children, Bessie, Lyle, Dorothy, and Marvin, was formerly a rural mail carrier, but is now a farmer residing on his fifty-four-acre ranch on Dry Creek. Mrs. Schellhous survived her husband, who passed away in September, 1873, at the age of fifty-four years, until 1906, when she too passed to the Great Beyond, honored and respected by all who knew her. In the death of Martin Andrew Schellhous the community mourned the loss of one of its most valued citizens; he left to his family, not only a comfortable competence, but an honored name, for his was ever an upright career in which fidelity to duty and trustworthiness were among his characteristics. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-men in an unusual degree and his life is well worthy of emulation.

**JAMES E. PREWETT.**—A native son who rose to an eminent place and became a distinguished lawyer and jurist was the late James E. Prewett, who at the time of his demise had served almost a third of a century on the superior bench in Placer County. Born in Sacramento, Cal., December 16, 1851, he was a son of James and Miriam (Rader) Prewett. The Prewetts are descended from the French Huguenots that fled from France on account of religious persecution at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In time the ancestors reached the New World, seeking refuge and religious liberty, in colonial days. Members of the family afterwards held State offices in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Missouri. The father, James Prewett, came to California in 1850 across the plains, in an ox-team train, and was a pioneer miner and farmer. He was judge of the old county court in Sonoma County.

James E. Prewett received his education in the public schools of Sonoma County and at Santa Rosa College. He taught school in San Joaquin and Kern Counties, and meantime studied law, being duly admitted to the Kern County bar on November 25, 1874, and to the California bar in 1881. He practiced law in Kern County, and for a short time was engaged in the mercantile business in Tehachapi. Removing to Stockton, he practiced law in that city until his health failed, when he came to Placer County, in 1879, locating at Dutch Flat, and there began practicing law. In 1882 he was elected district attorney of Placer County, and in 1884 was reelected, serving with signal ability. At the close of his second term of office, in January, 1887, he resumed the practice of law, selecting Auburn as his location and immediately enjoying a large clientele. In 1890 he was elected judge of the superior court of Placer County, and in January, 1891, he began his long career as a judge, being reelected six times to the judicial bench he so ably filled. He was an impartial and fair judge; and his fairness, as well as his correctness in interpreting the law, is shown in the fact that he was never reversed in a criminal case. He was frequently called upon to sit in the district court of appeals of the Third district of California, having substituted during the illness of Justice N. P. Chipman for a period of about fifteen months continuously, besides handling his own court. At the time of his death, July 7, 1922, he was substituting in that court for a term, and was also substituting in the district court of appeals for the First district at San Francisco. Justice Burnett, of the Third district court of appeals of California, stated at the memorial services that Judge Prewett wrote and filed in the last thirty days of his life fifty opinions for the two district courts of appeals, not taking into consideration cases decided in his own court—a remarkable record for ability and for work. During his long judicial career, he held court in every county in the State with the exception of two, Del Norte and Inyo Counties, frequently being agreed upon by attorneys in cases involving large sums of money.



At Ripon, December 24, 1874, Mr. Prewett was united in marriage with Miss Emma M. Crow, a native of California, born at Sonora, Tuolumne County. Her father, William Henry Crow, was a native of the Blue Grass State, where he grew to young manhood, migrating to Missouri when he was nineteen years of age. There he married Barbara Dye, who was born in that State, and they crossed the plains to California in 1850 in a train of covered wagons drawn by oxen. On their arrival they located for a time at Sonora, and then located on the Stainslaus River near Ripon, San Joaquin County. He subsequently crossed the plains three times, bringing cattle and horses. He became an extensive cattle-grower and farmer, in time owning a large ranch, and was a man of much prominence and influence. Emma Crow was educated in the public schools and at Hesperian College in Woodland, and then entered the San Jose State Normal School, from which she was graduated in 1874. Her union with Mr. Prewett proved very happy and congenial and was blessed by the birth of two children, William James, a practicing attorney-at-law, and Mrs. Nellie Towle, both of Auburn.

All of his life Judge Prewett was an ardent student, and in consequence he became a man of very wide scope of information. A great reader, and endowed with a retentive memory, he was an exceptionally well-educated man and an unusually interesting conversationalist. He was also a historian of much ability and wide knowledge, an experienced chemist, and a fine linguist, being an able Latin scholar. He could also read and speak Spanish and French, and could converse intelligently in Chinese. He was methodical and systematic, and individually prepared a list of 14,000 English words often mispronounced, giving after each word the authority for the listed form or forms of pronunciation. A great lover of nature in all its forms, he particularly enjoyed automobiling, and camping in the deep forests and the high Sierras.

For seven years Judge Prewett was president of the Monday Night Club of Auburn, a purely literary organization. He was a member of Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., Auburn, of which his father, James Prewett, was a charter member. He was also a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and served as a Grand Trustee of the Grand Parlor. Professionally, he was a member of the Placer County Bar Association, the California State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. His name will always stand in history as an eminent and honorable jurist, famed for his just decisions, his strong stand for high principles, and his integrity and great moral stamina.

**GEN. JO. HAMILTON.**—Much of the early history of California centered in Placer, Nevada, and surrounding counties, and during the gold rush it was in this locality that the romantic episodes of pioneer days kept accumulating, and went down through the fifties and sixties, both as to early mining activities and also in exciting events brought on by the rough, and often dangerous, characters who were attracted here by the mines and kindred pursuits. Thus it was that many brilliant legal men were prominent here during the three decades making up early state history, and their names became well-known throughout the country. Among these Gen. Jo. Hamilton must be mentioned; one of the most noted attorneys in California, he was prominent in politics and a brilliant jury lawyer with a gift for oratory which made him feared by opposing counsel. A native of Kentucky, he was admitted to the bar in Georgia, and in 1858 sold his horse, saddle and bridle to secure money to come to California.

First settling in Placer County, at that early date, he then wore, like all true Southerners, a silk hat and Prince Albert, but this did not deter him from accepting work chopping wood on a ranch. He also worked in

the mines for a time, at Forest Hill. His first case at law was defending a man accused of murder, with a fee of one hundred dollars, which looked big to him and gave him encouragement to continue practicing. He located in Auburn in 1860, and began practicing law and that same year was elected district attorney of Placer County. He was reelected in 1862 and served till 1865. During this time he prosecuted a man, as district attorney; the trial was delayed and when he went out of office he defended this same man and acquitted him!

General Hamilton continued the practice of law in Auburn until 1899. He was twice elected Attorney-General of California, the first time in 1871, under Governor Haight's administration, and reelected in 1874, during Governor Irwin's term. He served a number of years as trustee of the State Library, and was at one time slated as a candidate for Governor of the State, but was taken with a severe illness and could not carry out his plans; this was at the time of the election of Governor Stoneman. During his many years of law practice the General was pitted against some of the most prominent lawyers of the State. He had offices at Oroville, Colusa and Sacramento, and was very successful. General Hamilton owned and operated, for twenty-five years, a 2500 acre ranch in Colusa County, known as the Hamilton Ranch. He retired from practice in 1899, and in 1909 his death occurred. His marriage had united him with Miss Nancy Blair, a native of Georgia, and seven children were born to them, five of them now living: Mrs. M. W. Ward, of Woodland; Mrs. George N. Dyson, of San Francisco; George W., of Auburn; Mrs. W. A. Shephard, of Auburn; and Mrs. Mary H. Wallace.

George W. Hamilton, the only son of General Hamilton, was born in Auburn, July 27, 1865, was educated in the public schools and the Sierra Normal College of his native city, and studied law in his father's office; he was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, July 27, 1886. After a number of years spent on the home ranch in Colusa County, he returned to Auburn, in 1901, where he has since practiced law; he has served as district attorney of Placer County, and also as a member of the State Legislature. His marriage, occurring at Placerville on December 21, 1891, united him with Ella J. Dimon, born in Placerville, and one son has blessed their union, Jo., a resident of San Francisco.

**EDWIN W. TOWLE.**—A man prominent in the lumber business and active in the building up of that industry in Placer County was the late Edwin W. Towle, a native of Vermont, born at Corinth, Orange County, in 1839. He is of English descent, the Towle family being early settlers of New England. His ancestor, Philip Towle, located in New Hampshire as early as 1655; his grandfather on the paternal side served in the Revolutionary War.

Edwin Towle was reared on the farm in Vermont and thus became accustomed to habits of industry and thrift, receiving during these years a good education in the public schools.

When a young man he came to California, joining his brothers, Allen and George W. Towle, who were in the lumber business in Placer County, being taken into the partnership with them, under the firm name of Towle Brothers. They were engaged in the manufacture of lumber, operating saw-mills at various places, and a planing mill in Towle, as well as in Sacramento. They were also pioneers in the manufacture of fruit containers from sugar and yellow pine; as well as operating the pioneer pulp mill, which was located at Towle. They had thousands of acres of timber and their operations required the building of a narrow-gauge railroad, thirty-five miles long. Their lumber operations in the early days were a very



*J. M. Francis*



important economic feature for the whole Sierra region, and they aided very materially in the building up of Placer and Nevada Counties.

Edwin W. Towle was manager of the outside business and logging operations. He made his residence at Dutch Flat. He was active in the business until his death, in 1887, which took from the community one of its most active upbuilders. He was a member and a Past Grand in the Odd Fellows Lodge, at Dutch Flat; his political preference was with the Republican party.

Mr. Towle's marriage occurred at Alta, where he was united with Miss Mary Barber, who was born at Pittston, Pa., and had come to California with her parents when she was a girl. Their union was blessed with two children: Arthur W. Towle, of Oakland, and Edna, the wife of Harold Newell, of San Francisco. After her husband's death, Mrs. Towle continued to reside at Dutch Flat for a while and then located in Oakland, where she now makes her home, surrounded by her children and friends.

**JOSEPH MARIE FRANCIS.**—The people of no commonwealth excel those of California in their appreciation of the pioneers who founded and builded their State, and it is certain that such sturdy and worthy forerunners as the late Joseph M. Francis will long be honored here. He was born on the northern coast of France, November 5, 1854, and in the land of his birth was popularly known as Joseph Marie until his twentieth year, when he migrated to the New World, came West to California, and settled in Humboldt County. He could not speak a word of English when he went to work making shingles at Fickels Mills, just above Arcata; but he got on somehow, and later entered the employ of A. Brizard & Company, of Arcata. From the time of his location in the West he was taken with the country as well as with its people, and he determined to master the language of his adopted country. Being naturally very adept, by systematic study he was soon able to read and speak English. He was not satisfied with this, however, but continued the study until in a few years he became proficient, so much so that he spoke English without an accent. In the meantime A. Brizard had become interested in him; for while working in the shingle mill, there being no local bank in Arcata, Mr. Francis had deposited his savings with A. Brizard, the large merchant at Arcata, and so Mr. Brizard, having been attracted by his industry and careful methods, offered him a one-half working interest in the New River Store in Trinity County. Mr. Francis took charge and was also made postmaster. He practiced strict economy and invested his savings in the store, so that at the end of four years he owned a half interest in the New River establishment. At the end of this period he was offered the position of business manager for the company at Arcata, and he then located at that place.

About this time occurred his marriage at Eureka, Humboldt County, January 7, 1883, where he was united with Miss Vera Leora Allen, a native of New Brunswick, a daughter of Robert Harris Allen and his wife, who was Margaret Julia Arbuckle, both natives of New Brunswick, the latter of English parentage, while the former was of Scotch-Irish parents, descended from a long line of Orangemen. His father had come to New Brunswick when a lad of seven years, with his parents, and here Robert Allen grew up to the life of a farmer; but all too soon the mother passed away, in middle life, while the father, after he retired, spent his last days in Eureka. Vera Allen received her education in New Brunswick, coming out to Eureka in 1881; and there she met and married Mr. Francis. Two children blessed their union: Everett and Joseph B., the former owner of the Newcastle Fruit Ranch and a resident of San Francisco; the latter a graduate of the University of California, connected with successful fruit growing in Placer

County and now developing a fruit ranch at Mt. Vernon, and for eight years trustee of the Placer County High School board.

After his marriage Mr. Francis continued as business manager of A. Brizard & Company. Their store was the largest at Arcata; and besides this they had seven or eight other stores located at various mining camps, and also ran a large pack-train to the various camps. Mr. Francis applied himself closely to his business, showing much business acumen, and also made investments in timber lands. Wishing to change the scene of his operations, he removed to Newcastle, Placer County, in 1892, and bought a ranch of twenty-eight acres, which he later increased by purchase to sixty acres; and here he planted fruit trees that are now in full bearing. He was one of the promoters of the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Union; and he promoted the Central California Canneries, and built the cannery in Sacramento at the corner of First and P Streets. He raised the \$70,000 needed for the plant; and soon put the enterprise on a paying basis. Later this association came to have eight plants, which were sold to the California Packing Corporation, and afterwards they built a new plant at a cost of \$1,500,000.

About 1898 Mr. Francis located in Auburn, purchasing the family residence on Linden Heights, which has since been the family home. He immediately became prominent in business, civic, and social matters and wielded a wide influence, becoming a leader in the financial circles of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Auburn, which later merged with the Placer County Bank; and he was cashier of the Bank of Auburn, and after the merger was vice-president of the Placer County Bank, a post of peculiar responsibility and opportunity which he retained until the time of his demise, on January 8, 1919. He also superintended the erection of the new Placer County Bank Building. In company with his son, Joseph B. Francis, he bought a ranch of 180 acres at Gold Hill, which was developed and sold, at a fair profit. He was privileged to be one of the promoters of the Tahoe Club of Auburn, and wishing to see a new grammar school that would be at the same time an ornament to the city, he personally went out and worked for the bonds after they had once been defeated. The result was, they carried by a large majority, and thus we have the new Auburn Grammar School.

A self-made man in many ways, Mr. Francis came to reflect the greatest credit both upon himself and on the land of his adoption, in which he found and improved opportunities such as he might not have had in the long overcrowded Old World. Coming to this great commonwealth when a youth of twenty years, a stranger and without any means or financial backing, he went to work with determination and energy, and by his indomitable will succeeded in surmounting obstacles and rose to be one of the most substantial and influential men in the community where he resided for so many years. During the World War he was active in the Liberty Loan and other allied war drives, as well as in the Red Cross work, and also served as one of the "four-minute" speakers.

Mr. Francis was a prominent Mason, being a member of the local Blue Lodge of Masons and of the Chapter, and also a member of Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T., and of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco. He also held membership in the Eastern Star, and he was a member and Past Grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Arcata. In 1900 Mr. Francis paid a visit to France to greet his mother again; and while there he was honored by being elected vice-president of the Jury of Awards, of the Paris Exposition.

However, he was not permitted to enjoy to the full the honors of his fellows or the fruits of his labors, for he was called away in 1919, as stated above, mourned by his family and many friends and leaving a void not easily filled. Since his death, his widow continues to live at the old home, looking after the large interests left her by her husband. In this she is assisted by her two stalwart sons, who relieve her of much worry and care. She is one



of the favorite members of the Rebekahs, in which lodge she has been Noble Grand, and she is also a Past Matron of the Eastern Star. Besides, she is an active and efficient member of the Auburn Woman's Improvement Club. In early life she became a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and she has been active in the Episcopal Church, as well as the Ladies' Guild wherever she has lived, her membership now being in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in Auburn. She is active in local, civic and social circles and exercises her franchise in support of the Republican party. A cultured, refined woman, of pleasing personality, Mrs. Francis has a host of friends, who appreciate her for her sterling attributes of mind and heart.

**MRS. ROSIE HAYES.**—Among the pioneer women of Nevada County is Mrs. Rosie Hayes, who was born in Ohio, but came with her family to California in 1869. She is the fourth in a family of five daughters born to Benjamin and Sophronia (Thompson) Bickford, both natives of Ohio. Benjamin Bickford was a farmer by occupation in his native State; and when the family migrated to California, they settled at the Lime Kiln in Nevada County and the father prospected and farmed in that vicinity. The five children are as follows: Phoebe, Martha, Addie, Rosie, of this review, and Mary. The mother passed away on the home place in Nevada County; and after her death the father went to Iowa, where he passed away.

Rosie Bickford received her education in the Lime Kiln school. In January, 1872, she was married to Joseph H. Hayes, who was born in New York during his parents' trip from Ireland to California in 1849. His mother, Eliza Hayes, was one of three women in the Forest Springs mining district in pioneer days. Joseph H. Hayes was reared at Forest Springs, and at seventeen years of age was working in the Perrin Mine. He met an accidental death with three others of his comrades in a "cave-in" at the Forest Springs, now Norambaqua Mine, in 1887. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hayes; James, William, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and Margaret Ellen. Mrs. Hayes lives with her son William at the Norambaqua Mine at Forest Springs. William Hayes also owns a quartz mine called Stockton Hill in the Lime Kiln district. He is a member of Capital Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., in Sacramento. Mrs. Hayes is a Democrat.

**JOSEPH MARZEN, SR.**—A California pioneer, who had much to do with early-day life in Sacramento, witnessing the interesting incidents that attended the birth and growth of the Capital City, was the late Joseph Marzen, Sr., who was born in Germany, on May 25, 1828. He came to New York City with his brother, Peter, when they were still young men, and there in time Joseph married Miss Christene Bechtel, also born in Germany. On the discovery of gold in California he became deeply interested in the New Eldorado and came hither. Upon liking the country, he returned East for his family and brought them to California in 1852, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama. He located in Sacramento and engaged in the butcher business. In 1867 he located in Truckee and established a butcher business and meat market and become associated with his son Joseph, Jr. His stock-raising and ranch interests increasing, he turned the Truckee business over to his son, so that he could devote his time to his large ranch and cattle interests in Humboldt Valley, near Lovelock, Nev. He was a breeder of pure-bred Short-Horn Durham and Hereford cattle, as well as raising full-blood Clydesdale horses.

He was greatly interested in the development of agriculture in Nevada and California, and was an active member of the Nevada Agricultural Society, as well as the California State Agricultural Society, having attended every State Fair in Sacramento for forty consecutive years, and taken his proportion of premiums for exhibits of full blooded cattle and draft horses.





*D. E. Morgan*

He was well known in both States, and particularly did he cling to the early memories of Sacramento when he was a rising young business man. Thus when he retired from the active and arduous duties of conducting his large cattle interests, he located in the Capital, and there amid familiar scenes he spent his last days, passing away in March, 1917. He would have reached the age of ninety years had he lived until May of that year. The wife and mother also passed away at their home in Sacramento. They were the parents of four children: Joseph, Jr., who was a prominent business man in Truckee until his demise; Amelia, the wife of John Soule, residing in Sacramento; Lena, Mrs. Edward Cousins, of Vancouver, and Louise, wife of Joseph Hill, of Lovelock, Nev. Mr. Marzen was a remarkable man in every way, farseeing and optimistic, he saw the great future for this Pacific Coast region, and enjoyed taking an active part in its development. In early days he was a captain of the Hussars, in Sacramento, and was prominent in politics in California and Nevada, serving for many years as colonel on the staff of various governors in Nevada. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason, being a member of the Reno Commandery, and was also an Elk.

**DAVID E. MORGAN.**—Nevada County has for the past half-century been rich not only in precious metals, but in something even more precious and necessary to the growth of a community—the locating and settling here of men whose characteristics and caliber have had more to do with the ultimate advancement of the section than any other one factor in its development. David E. Morgan, retired banker of Nevada City, was born in that city on September 12, 1858, the son of John T. and Eliza (Eddy) Morgan, the former a native of Wales and the latter of England. John T. Morgan crossed the plains to California in 1850, and mined for a time at Hangtown, now Placerville. He came to Nevada City in 1852 and engaged in mining, and also ran a blacksmith shop, for that had been his trade in Great Britain. For an interval, in those early days, he lived at San Juan and had gravel mining interests there; but he returned to Nevada City in 1872, and for a period of four years served as county assessor of Nevada County. A man of unusual ability and versatility, this esteemed pioneer was one of the organizers of the Citizens Bank, in 1876, and he filled the position of teller, cashier, and, later, president of that institution, doing all in his power to advance its growth and also that of the city and the surrounding district of which it was a part. This he practically made his life work; and since finance is the backbone of all development work, he was one of the real upbuilders of the county, helping to lay the foundation for that great era of prosperity which is now on the way. His marriage to Eliza Eddy occurred at Nevada City in 1857. Twelve children were born to them, eight of whom grew to maturity and seven of whom are now living, as follows: David E., Mrs. F. T. Nilon, Mrs. A. P. Moore, E. J. Morgan, F. S. Morgan, Mrs. J. H. Fuller, and Dr. A. N. Morgan. Mr. Morgan was a Mason, and an Odd Fellow.

David E. Morgan followed mining as a young man, at the Blue Tent Mine, being its bookkeeper, and he was deputy county assessor of Nevada County under his father. In 1880 he entered the employ of the Citizens Bank; and for the following forty years he was one of the staff of the bank, working his way up through different positions, and he served as the president of the institution up to the time it was consolidated with the Bank of Nevada County. So he has literally carried on the work so ably started by his pioneer father, and has been an active factor in the progress of his native city a man of true worth and recognized as such throughout Superior California. The many movements which were promoted during his years at the helm of the banking establishment have found in him an active worker,

ready with time and advice, as well as financial aid, to do all in his power to advance the best interests of Nevada City and Nevada County.

The marriage of David E. Morgan, which occurred April 25, 1883, at Nevada City, united him with Helen Naffziger, a native of Iowa; and four children blessed their union: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barker, D. N. Morgan, Mrs. A. A. Hoffman, and Mrs. R. N. Hoffman. There has been through all in the Morgan family, viz: Edgar Morgan Barker, Robert Channing Barker, Charles David Barker, and Helen Elizabeth Barker, residing with their parents at Salt Lake City. Helen Jane Morgan and Anne Morgan, children of David N. Morgan, Editor of the Pacific Rural Press, living in San Francisco. John Hoffman, Rachel Hoffman, Margery Ann Hoffman, and Betsey Hoffman, all of Berkeley. Prominent in fraternal affairs, Mr. Morgan is a member of Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M. He has been through all branches of Masonry, including Islam Shrine of San Francisco, and is a Past Master, Past High Priest, and Past Commander in that order. He belongs to and is Past Exalted Ruler of Nevada City Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. Elks; Wyoming Tribe No. 49, Red Men; and Hydraulic Parlor No. 56, N. S. G. W.; and he not only belongs to the above orders, but also has been through all the chairs in each, taking an active interest in the fraternal and social life of the community. His many friends know him to be a real friend in return, a man of sterling attributes of mind and heart.

(Since the above was written Mr. Morgan, who wielded a strong influence for the general welfare of Nevada County for fifty years, died on June 22, 1924.)

**ELMER H. GUM.**—Prominent in public life in Placer County, and now serving his second term as sheriff of the county, Mr. Gum is a native Californian, born in Lodi, San Joaquin County, October 5, 1873, son of John H. and Susie (Keller) Gum, both now deceased, the former a native of Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., while the mother was born in Kansas. John H. Gum crossed the plains in 1862, riding a saddle-horse, and later, with his parents, he settled on government land four miles northwest of Lodi and engaged in ranching, remaining there four years, after which he sold out and rented farm land in the county until 1878. That year he moved to Salinas, Monterey County, where he ranched until the spring of 1882, when he returned to Lodi. There his wife died, the same fall. She was the mother of three children: A. R., of Long Beach; Elmer H., of this review; and Mrs. Emma Schu, of Sacramento. After this bereavement the father returned to Illinois with his family; and there he was married a second time, to Miss Rebecca Livingston, a native of Illinois, and for five years lived at Kewanee. Returning to Lodi at the end of that period, he again engaged in ranching on the original homestead of grandfather Gum, located three and a half miles west of that city. To this second union there were born three children also, Dr. Forest Gum and Dr. Warren Gum, both dentists in Los Angeles, and Miss Alma Gum, who makes her home with her mother in the same city. John H. Gum died on the home ranch at Lodi in 1904.

Elmer H. Gum received his education in the public school in Salinas, in Lodi, and in Illinois; and he earned his first money in Kewanee, working for the Haxton Steam Heating Company. On returning to Lodi, he worked on the Ezra Fish ranch near town, and after four years spent there, secured employment with the Lodi Ice Company; and later he worked for two years in a drug store in Lodi under the late R. L. Graham. He had taken up the study of pharmacy with the intention of preparing himself for the study of medicine; but when his father was taken ill he was obliged to return to the ranch, where he remained for a year, taking an active part in its management. He then returned to his old place with the ice company and continued with them for a period of two years. He then resigned and came to





Ernest H. Linn

Auburn, in 1897, where he entered the employ of the Kenison-Johnson Company, later the A. W. Kenison Company, proprietor of the Auburn Bottling Works. Soon after this, Mr. Johnson, the junior member of the firm, passed on and Elmer H. Gum took his place, driving the team and doing the delivery work steadily for six years.

There has hardly been a time during Mr. Gum's active life that he has not been interested in the work of a peace officer, first as a deputy constable under Bill Baily at Lodi, and then as a deputy with Sheriff Cunningham of Stockton (before twenty-one years of age). Since coming to Auburn, he has manifested the same interest, serving as a special deputy sheriff under Charles Keena for almost eight years, and then serving under Sheriff George McAulay as his deputy for a period of twelve years (or three terms). In 1918 Sheriff McAulay was not a candidate for reelection, and Mr. Gum became a candidate for the office and was elected at the primary, over two opponents, receiving seventy-eight per cent of the vote. In January, 1919, he took the oath of office; and so well did he conduct the office that at the primary election of 1922 he was reelected against two opponents, receiving seventy-three per cent of the vote. He is a member of the Peace Officers' Association of California and takes great interest in attending its sessions. Always a Republican, he has been active in the hustings of his party ever since before he was of age.

The marriage of Mr. Gum occurred November 26, 1896, at Lodi, uniting him with Emily Cooper, a native of Penryn, Placer County. Four children were born to them: Moya, wife of Edward P. Bemis, Jr., of Santa Cruz; Gaytrell, who was a graduate of the Placer Union High School and was bookkeeper for the Newcastle branch of the Placer County Bank at the time of his death in September, 1923; Lester H., foreman in the machinist department of the Ford Garage in Auburn, and a deputy sheriff; and Helen, a graduate of the Placer Union High School and now a stenographer.

Fraternally, Mr. Gum is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., Auburn; Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W.; Auburn Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F.; and Miami Tribe, I. O. R. M. A genial, whole-souled man, he is popular in all walks of life, and his years in the sheriff's office have trained him to be ready for all emergencies, and also to know the country thoroughly, which in that mountainous locality is an invaluable aid to the efficient prosecution of his public duties.

**JUDGE NILES SEARLS.**—An encomium upon the life and services of Hon. Niles Searls is not needed in a volume presenting the representative citizens of Nevada County of the past and present, for wherever the name is known it is honored as that of one of the strong, earnest and forceful men who made the accomplishment of his efforts the bulwark of our western statehood.

Judge Niles Searls was a man of unusual ability and had a very interesting career. A native of New York, he was born at Coeymans on Hudson, Albany County, a son of Abraham Searls, a farmer. Niles Searls was educated at the old Rensselaerville Academy and then entered Cherry Valley Law School, where he was graduated and then admitted to the bar. He was married in Rensselaerville to Miss Mary C. Niles, born in Albany County, N. Y., the daughter of John Niles, Esq., an attorney at law. Her brother, Addison C. Niles, came to California in the fifties and was a prominent attorney, serving as one of the supreme judges of California.

Niles Searls came to California in 1849, and opened a law office in the rear of a book store in Nevada City in 1850. He started across the plains in 1849, and represented that hardy band of Argonauts that made this State famous. In 1853 Judge Searls returned East, where he was mar-

ried, and brought his bride to Nevada City the same year, where her culture and refinement were much appreciated. Mr. Searls was elected district attorney of Nevada County, and later district judge of the fourteenth judicial district, which comprised Nevada, Sierra and Plumas Counties. As a Democrat he was elected to the State senate in 1878, and he served with ability and zeal. He was appointed and served as a member of the Supreme Court Commission of California. In 1886, on the death of Chief Justice Morrison, he was appointed by Governor Bartlett, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California with headquarters in San Francisco. Later he was again appointed to the Supreme Court Commission, serving until his resignation, after which he made his home in Berkeley until his death in 1907, at the age of eighty-three years. His estimable wife, who was endeared to all who knew her, survived him until 1910.

The result of their union was the birth of two children: Fred Searls, an attorney in Nevada City, and Niles Searls, for many years connected with the Southern Pacific railroad company, now residing in Berkeley. Judge Searls was a Knight Templar Mason, being Past Commander of Nevada Commandery, No. 6, K. T., at Nevada City. He was an active member of the Society of California Pioneers, in San Francisco, serving as its president for one term.

**ELLA M. AUSTIN.**—Well-known among the women of Nevada County, Ella M. Austin, the county superintendent of schools, was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., the daughter of Cyrus C. and Mary (Steele) Bitner. Born near Connellsville, Pa., Mr. Bitner came to Eddyville, Iowa, and during the Civil War he enlisted and served in the 9th Iowa Cavalry, being commissioned captain. After the war he followed merchandising and was also the editor of a paper in Eddyville. In 1876 he came to California, locating in Spenceville, where he followed mining and dealing in mines throughout the Sierra region. He died in 1917, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years; three years later his devoted life-companion followed him to the Silent Land. Two children were born of their union: Ella M., now Mrs. Austin; and Mrs. Emma Anderson, of Spenceville.

Mrs. Austin pursued her elementary and secondary school courses in Iowa, and later did special work as a student in the University of California. She also finished a business college course in San Francisco, and received the diploma of the American School of Home Economics at Chicago. She holds a teacher's life diploma for the State of California. After twenty years of valuable and varied experience as a teacher in the Golden State, Mrs. Austin came before the public in 1922 as a candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools for Nevada County. Seldom has any aspirant for office offered a platform presenting greater appeal to the voter seeking the best in educational advantages for his community. She declared for up-to-date methods and progressive ideas, and appealed for the co-operation of parents, teachers, trustees and the county superintendent, to further the schools' best interests. She advocated a fixed standard as a basis for granting diplomas to eighth-grade graduates of rural schools, thus deprecating any slipshod methods and stimulating the pupil to keep in mind throughout the term what might be expected of him. That fall she was elected county superintendent of schools, taking charge of the office in January, 1923; and with the cooperation of the county supervisors, she is now carrying out as far as possible the ideas she advanced during her candidacy. Mrs. Austin is a member of the California Teachers' Association and the National Educational Association.

In Nevada City, in 1879, Ella M. Bitner was united in marriage with John H. Austin, an attorney-at-law; and she is the mother of two children: a son, Bert C. Austin, who is a very successful mining engineer of San





W. J. Robson

Francisco; and a daughter, Hazel, the wife of R. Gordon Walker, of New York. Mrs. Austin belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and also to the Order of Pocahontas. She is greatly interested in art, especially landscape painting, of which she is very fond; and she has some excellent specimens of her own execution.

**WILLIAM GARFIELD ROBSON.**—An exceptionally popular official of Nevada County is William Garfield Robson, the wide-awake and efficient sheriff, who was born on August 17, 1881, at Penn Valley, in Nevada County, the son of William and Deborah (Stuart) Robson, whose sketch is to be found on another page of this history. The father was born in Durham, England, and descended from an old family whose crest and coat of arms are of record in English heraldry. William Robson came over to the United States when a boy, on a sailing vessel, and made his way to Wisconsin and finally to the far West, reaching California in the early sixties.

The maternal grandfather, Upton H. Stuart, was born in Baltimore, Md., and was reared in Kentucky. He was a brother of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. He came out to California in 1848 or 1849, crossing the plains in covered wagons drawn by oxen, locating in Penn Valley, Nevada County, on a claim of 160 acres of land, and engaging in stock-raising on Deer Creek. He also bought and sold cattle and had a butcher shop; and here he had the "bit scoop," or measure, as well as the gold scales of that day; for buying gold from the miners was then of necessity a part of the business. These two articles are still in the possession of the family. Mr. Stuart met with success, and purchased land adjoining his home place from time to time, until his holdings comprised 1360 acres. He made trips to various parts of California and Arizona, and also to Mexico, to buy cattle; and while on a trip to Mexico with the intention to purchase a portion of a grant of land, he was lost trace of, and although attempts were made by the family to locate him, they never succeeded in establishing the place or circumstances of his disappearance. His widow, Mrs. Eliza Jane Stuart, who was born in Kentucky, survived him for many years, passing away at the old home in December, 1900, at the age of seventy-three years. She was the mother of five children: Thomas Stuart resides in Sutter County. Mark Stuart is a gravel miner on Deer Creek. Upton Stuart is a veterinary surgeon in Nevada City. Deborah Stuart became the wife of William Robson and is the mother of our subject; she makes her home either on the old Stuart ranch or on the Robson ranch near Erle, Yuba County, both of which she owns. Jane Stuart, the youngest child of the family, passed on at the age of seven years.

Deborah Stuart was born on her father's ranch in Penn Valley, thereby enjoying the distinction of being a native daughter. She and Mr. Robson were married in the Golden State, and after their marriage they engaged in stock-raising. Their union proved very congenial and happy; and working together harmoniously and with commendable ambition, they met with well-deserved success. They acquired the old Stuart ranch in Penn Valley, as well as a large ranch near Erle, in Yuba County. But the husband and father died all too soon, passing away in 1892, while still in the prime of life, leaving his widow and three children: Andrew A., who is managing the Yuba County ranch, and who is one of the prominent sheep-growers of the State; Mrs. Deborah Jane Gilham; and William Garfield, of this review, who first saw the light on the ranch where his mother was born.

The old Stuart ranch house, recently destroyed by fire, was one of the oldest historical landmarks of the county, having been one of the most solidly built houses of the early days in California. It was constructed in 1850, of hewn logs of large dimensions, and was remodeled at various times, having been weather-boarded and ceiled so that it was modern and very

comfortable. By an unfortunate circumstance it caught fire and was burned to the ground in the summer of 1924; and thus another of the pioneer landmarks of the county and State was obliterated.

At this old ranch house, as well as at the Yuba County ranch, Garfield Robson, as he was familiarly called by all who knew him, spent his boyhood days, assisting with the farm work and meantime attending the public schools. Later, he studied at the State Normal School at Chico. His father had mined for a while after reaching California, and had then very successfully followed the sheep business until his death. Abandoning his studies in order to assist his mother, Garfield Robson continued in the cattle business until his election, in 1922, to the four-year term as sheriff. He is a member of the Nevada County Farm Bureau, of which he was one of the organizers, and has served as its president.

Mr. Robson was married, in 1905, in Penn Valley, to Frances Wagoner, who was born and reared in that locality, being the daughter of T. J. Wagoner, an old-timer. She was an accomplished lady, whose virtues endeared her to all who were privileged to know her; and her untimely death, on August 14, 1922, caused many to sorrow. Two children were born and grew up to call her blessed, Hope Marjorie and William Andrew.

Mr. Robson was made a Mason in Rose Bar Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., at Smartville, and served as Master of the Lodge for two terms. He is a member of Grass Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., and was formerly a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco, but demitted and is now a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, in Sacramento. He is a member of Aurora Chapter, O. E. S., of Grass Valley, of which his late lamented wife was also a member, and he belongs to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and to Weimar Tribe, I. O. R. M., of Grass Valley. He also belongs to the Peace Officers' Association of California, and to the Sheriffs' Association of the State.

Mr. Robson is a tireless worker, and is never idle, his energy seemingly knowing no bounds. This activity, coupled with his native ability, is making him very successful in the discharge of his duties as the chief peace officer of the county. At the same time his affable manner and pleasing personality are greatly appreciated by his fellow men. He is fond of outdoor life, and especially of hunting for big game; and another of his hobbies is trout-fishing. A man of patriotic tendencies, Mr. Robson became associated with the California National Guards, as a member of Company I, at Grass Valley. In political preference, he is a Republican.

**JAMES I. THOMPSON.**—The proprietor of the Thompson's Smoke House is one of the most energetic citizens of Roseville, and in these days of electrical phenomena is denominated a "live wire." His family connections and wide circle of personal friends are such as to give him a high standing in society; he has an interesting story as a gold miner and successful business man, and his wife is the daughter of a pioneer promoter of Jamestown.

James I. Thompson was born in Boston, Mass., on June 11, 1861, a son of David Edward Thompson, born in Ireland, of Scotch descent. He was a moulder by trade, who came to Boston in his youth and there met and married Margaret Corcoran, also a native of Ireland, who came to Massachusetts when a little girl. There were five children in her family: Irving, who died when three years old; James Irving; Linnie, who married Charles Campbell, and died at Astoria, Ore., in 1908; Ellen, Mrs. David E. Mumford, of Los Angeles, the mother of a daughter Emily, Mrs. Paul Hill, of Los Angeles; and Frances, Mrs. James Henderson, of Sparks, Nev. Mr. Thompson's parents moved from Boston to Alleghany, Sierra County, in 1864, the father having made a previous visit to California in 1860. He worked at mining and carried on the Golden Anchor Hotel at Alleghany, Sierra County. From there he



moved to San Diego, where he built and operated the Sierra Hotel. He died in Los Angeles at the age of seventy-two; his wife died in Roseville on January 12, 1914, seventy-seven years old.

James I. Thompson grew up in Sierra County and attended St. Mary's College in San Francisco, and later Santa Clara College in Santa Clara. After thirteen years' experience in mining in Butte and Phillipsburg, Mont., he returned and mined in Alleghany, Sierra County, where he owned and developed the Sierra Mine. He had the miner's luck—made a fortune, and lost part of it. In 1894 he opened a cigar store in San Francisco, and spent a year there. He then went to Jamestown, Tuolumne County.

In Jamestown he met and married Miss Anna LaTore, the ceremony taking place June 8, 1898. She was born in San Francisco, the daughter of James and Catherine LaTore, California pioneers. The father was first a miner and then a dry goods merchant at Jamestown. He died at Oakdale, while his widow survived him ten years, passing away at Jamestown. This worthy couple had five children, of whom Anna was the eldest. Two of the sons, Frank and Albert, served in the World War; Albert being sent overseas and was killed while serving at the front. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons: Irving David, a conductor on the Southern Pacific Railroad, resides at home; Lester Joseph, a graduate of the Roseville High School class of 1919, is now assisting his father. Mr. Thompson was in business in Rocklin from 1904 to 1907, when he came to Roseville, where he has built up his present business. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mrs. Thompson grew up in Jamestown and attended the schools there and at Oakdale, Cal., and from six years of age she did not leave Tuolumne County till she went with her husband to Rocklin, Placer County. She was a favorite daughter of Jamestown, selected to represent the Goddess of Liberty at the Fourth of July celebration in Jamestown in 1897. Mrs. Thompson is a cultured and refined woman of pleasing personality. Having majored in elocution, she frequently favors local audiences with renditions in her line. Active in civic and social work, she is a member of Roseville Women's Improvement Club; the Native Daughters of the Golden West; and St. Rose Catholic Church.

**MRS. CAROLINE REED.**—Noteworthy among the well-known and highly esteemed native daughters of Placer County, is Mrs. Caroline Reed, who resides on her sixteen-acre orchard-home situated on a hill overlooking the Ophir district. Mrs. Reed's maiden name was Caroline Kittler and she was born near Ophir, Cal., a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Keller) Kittler, the former a native of Bavaria and the latter of Hesse-Kassel, Germany. During the gold excitement in California in 1849, George Kittler, the father, left his native land and came to California via Cape Horn and mined in Placer County. He later returned to Germany and brought his wife to California in 1852, again making the journey around the Horn. George Kittler conducted a hotel at Auburn, Cal., for a number of years; later he engaged in mining at Dotys Flat. Giving up mining he returned to the Kittler Hotel above Ophir on the road to Lincoln, which he operated until his death. Eleven children were born to this pioneer couple, of whom only three are now living: Rose is Mrs. Bradbury and resides at Auburn; Mrs. Caroline Reed, our subject; and George is a miner in the Ophir district. George Kittler, Sr., passed away at the age of fifty-eight and his wife continued to conduct the hotel until she sold out and built the Empire Hotel at Auburn, which she operated until her death, in 1894.

Caroline Kittler began her education in the Ophir district school and finished with a course at Mrs. Perry's seminary in Sacramento, from which she was graduated. On July 22, 1879, at Ophir, Miss Kittler was united in marriage with Charles Alexander Reed, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. At



*E. J. Robie*

seventeen years of age, Mr. Reed volunteered for service during the Civil War and served for four years in a Pennsylvania regiment. During the war he received a severe wound from which he never fully recovered. After the close of the war Mr. Reed removed to Colorado, where he spent a few years, then he came to San Francisco, Cal. In 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Reed located in the Ophir district of Placer County, where Mr. Reed invested money in orchard property, which is still in the possession of his widow. Mr. Reed was also interested in mines in Placer County and operated the St. Lawrence Mine until his death. He was a prominent and influential citizen of his district and served as justice of the peace of Ophir district for a number of years; fraternally, he was a member of the Red Men and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he was a Democrat.

**EDWIN TOWLE ROBIE.**—The business institutions of a community are of the utmost importance in its advancement; and in futhering the development of Auburn and Placer County perhaps no other firm has been so large a factor as the Auburn Lumber Company, formerly the Towle Bros. Company. Edwin Towle Robie, now president of the company, was born in Orange County, Vt., July 22, 1870, and is a son of John H. and Mary (Towle) Robie, both natives of that old New England State. On the Towle side, the family is traced back to his great grandfather, Brackett Towle, who was commissioned and served as a lieutenant in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. John H. Robie, with his wife and children, arrived at Towle, Placer County, March 22, 1882; and the father became an employe of the Towle Bros. Company at that place, where they were engaged in the lumber business on a large scale. In 1887 the Robie family moved to Auburn, where the father had charge of the Towle Bros. Company lumber yard.

Edwin Towle Robie finished his education in Auburn, at the Sierra Normal College, a private school, being graduated from the normal and business courses. Since that time, he has followed the lumber business. He took charge of the Towle Bros. Company lumber yard at Newcastle, and later at various other points where they had yards; and finally becoming interested in the company, he was elected its secretary at Towle, serving for a period of two years. On February 1, 1902, he purchased their lumber yard at Auburn and organized the Auburn Lumber Company, and he has been the president of the organization ever since. They have built up a large and substantial business, with buildings and modern equipment. The company have also a branch yard at Colfax. In 1902, he purchased the lumber yard at Loomis and organized the Loomis Lumber Company, of which he is president; and he is also president of the Davis Lumber Company, lumber dealers at Davis, Yolo County. At one time Mr. Robie was interested in various lumber yards in Arizona; but he has lately sold these interests. For ten years he was president of the First National Bank of Auburn; but he sold his interests in the institution on January 1, 1922, and retired from the banking business. He is a director in the Pima Farms Company, an irrigation project in Pima County, Ariz., which will be of vast importance in the future development of that State, "making the desert bloom."

The marriage of Mr. Robie, at Auburn, united him with Miss Ina Stone, who was born in Auburn of a pioneer family. Two children have blessed their union, Wendell T. and Gertrude Edwina. Fraternally, Mr. Robie belongs to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; and Auburn Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Western Retail Lumberman's Association, the California Retail Lumbermen's Association, and the Hoo Hoos; belongs to the Tahoe Club, being a member of its board of directors; and is also a member and director of the Auburn Rotary Club, as well as a member of the Placer County Country Club. Coming of old Revolutionary





Frederick Deane

stock, he is greatly interested in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, being a member of the San Francisco Chapter of the order. A big man in every way, of broad principles and spirit, Mr. Robie is well-known throughout Superior California, and during the World War was the county chairman of the five Liberty Loan drives in Placer County, as well as a district chairman of two Red Cross drives.

**FRED SEARLS.**—A native son who has risen to a prominent place in the Nevada County bar is Fred Searls, attorney-at-law, who was born in Nevada City on October 14, 1854, a son of the late Judge Niles Searls, justice of the Supreme Court of California.

Fred Searls spent six years in the East attending Rensselaerville Academy and then Gilbertsville Academy, in New York State, returning to California at the age of fifteen, and completing his preparation for college in Nevada City High School. He then entered the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree A. B. After his graduation he studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to practice in 1879. He then became a member of the firm of Searls, Niles & Searls in Nevada City. Since the elevation of his father to the Supreme bench, he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city. Mr. Searls never has cared for political preferment, but has chosen to devote his entire time and ability to the interests of his clients and the responsibilities of his practice:

In San Francisco, on August 26, 1885, occurred the marriage of Fred Searls and Miss Helen Pond, a native of Downieville, Cal. She is a daughter of William C. Pond, D. D., a son of Enoch Pond, D. D., born in Massachusetts of an old New England family and who was president of Bangor Theological Seminary; his sons were all Congregational ministers. William C. Pond was a graduate of Bowdoin College and of Bangor Theological Seminary. He married, in Thomaston, Maine, Miss Carolyn Woodhull, whose father was Rev. Richard Woodhull, a Congregational clergyman. In 1852 William C. Pond came around the Horn in a sailing vessel to San Francisco and became pastor of the Congregational Church at Downieville, where he preached for ten years. While there his wife passed away. He afterwards preached in Petaluma for three years and in San Francisco churches for twenty-five years. He is still living in the latter city, hale and hearty at the age of ninety-four, and is interested in oriental missions in the State, visiting various localities where they are located. He is the oldest living graduate of Bowdoin College. He was the father of five children: Dr. Henry M., Dr. James H., Dr. Gardner P. (deceased), all graduates of the University of California, and Mrs. Searls and Mrs. A. P. Rhodes, who lives in San Francisco. Mrs. Searls received her education in the Girls' High School in San Francisco.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Searls five sons and one daughter were born, all of whom are graduates of the University of California. Robert M. Searls is an attorney in San Francisco, in the office of the city attorney, and has charge of the legal business of the Hetch Hetchy water supply. Fred Searls is a mine geologist, and has traveled all over the world in the line of his profession. He was a volunteer in the World War, serving in Company A, 11th U. S. Regular Engineers, and was over seas. Niles P. is a rancher in Napa County. He completed the four years' course in agriculture at the University of California and is an ex-farm adviser of Yolo County. Dr. Henry Hunt Searls is executive surgeon of the University of California Hospital. He was a surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy during the World War. Carol Searls is an attorney, and is associated with the firm of Stephens &

Stephens in Los Angeles. Helen M. Searls is a senior in the University of California Nursing School.

Mr. Searls is Past President of Hydraulic Parlor No. 58, N. S. G. W., at Nevada City. He was made a Mason in Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., and belongs to Nevada Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., in which he is a Past Commander. He also belongs to Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco, and is an Elk, holding membership in Nevada Lodge No. 518. He is a member of the County and State Bar Associations.

**FRED MEYERS.**—A resident of Weimar, California, for over thirty years, Fred Meyers was born in Hanover, Germany, on January 15, 1849. When he was a baby his father died and as he was growing up he worked on farms from the age of six until he was nineteen, when he came to America, the land of promise to so many of the German boys. He crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, being on the ocean two months. Arriving in America he was employed in a sugar refinery in Philadelphia for two and one-half years, saving his money as time passed he was able to get to Belmont, Nev., where he mined for four years; going from there to Virginia City, he fired the engine in the Comstock mine for five years, never losing a day during that time. He was frugal and saved his money and in time he had enough saved to engage in farming. He looked about for a suitable location and finally he came to Weimar, Cal., and here he lived on one ranch over thirty years. He now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Major, at Weimar. At the age of seventy-five he is hale and hearty and takes an interest in all that pertains to the development of the community.

**THOMAS FLARIDON.**—The diffidence of Thomas Flaridon, in speaking of his accomplishments, leaves but little on record to draw upon. We do know, however, that he was one of the most trusted employees of Towle Brothers, in their extensive lumber interests. He was born at Albert, County Galway, Ireland, on December 24, 1836, came to America in an early day, and was a pioneer in California when this State was in its formative period.

Thomas Flaridon was a miner in Placer County, and was employed by Crocker, Huntington, Stanford and Hopkins—the Big Four—to accompany their chief engineer when the survey was made for the route of the Central Pacific Railway, because he was so well acquainted with the Sierra region. The route chosen by the railroad from Sacramento through the mountains to Truckee, which is the one now used by the railroad, was suggested by a number of men, including Mr. Flaridon, in F. Stover's drug store, in Dutch Flat. In December, 1864, Mr. Flaridon went over the summit over twenty-two feet of snow on snow-shoes to take provisions and liquor to the passengers of the Virginia City to Dutch Flat stage, which was snow-bound. He had come to Dutch Flat that same year.

Mr. Flaridon was united in marriage to Mary Dolan, who was born in Mullingar, West Meath County, Ireland, in 1831. She is a woman of culture and refinement, and a wide reader, and retains her remarkable mental faculties though ninety-three years old. She traveled in Europe, when a young woman, having lived in Paris for two years, during which time she witnessed the march of Napoleon Bonaparte III into the city on his return from Austria. The first home of the Flaridon family in Dutch Flat was destroyed by fire in 1895, but a second residence was erected on the foundation of the first, and is still standing. Mrs. Flaridon is attended by her daughter, Mary C., a well-known educator of Placer County, who served as a member of the Placer County board of education for six years, and was a candidate for county superintendent of schools at one time. Mrs. Flari-

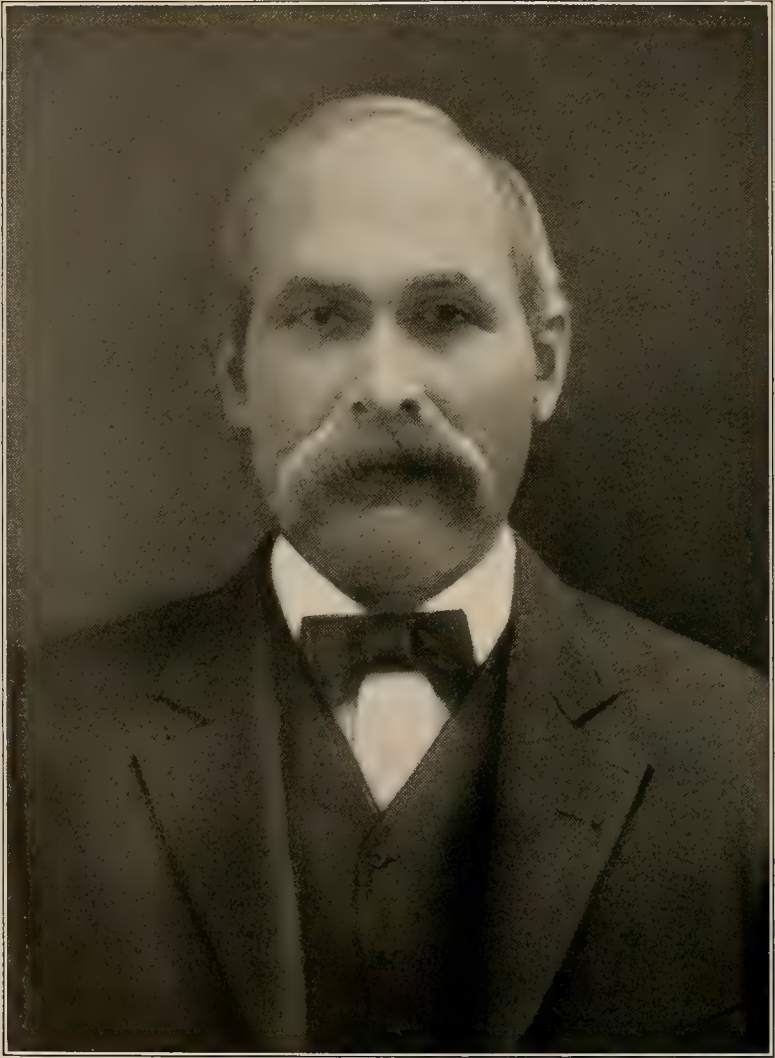


don also reared to womanhood a niece, Mrs. Frances (Greenhalgh) Swanson. She is descended from Lady Greenhalgh, of England, and was born in Gold Run, but now resides in Auburn. She has a daughter, Hazel May Jory, born at Dutch Flat and a graduate of the San Francisco State Teachers' College, in 1913, who is now a teacher in Frick Junior High School, Oakland. When Thomas Flaridon died at Dutch Flat on August 26, 1916, Placer County lost one of its most venerable, as well as most dependable, citizens.

**HENRY JAMES SNOOK.**—The history of our subject takes us back to the time of his birth, on August 26, 1857, in Somersetshire, England. He was the eldest son and the fourth of eight children in a family whose parents were in moderate circumstances, and it is but natural that when he arrived at the age of nineteen he should strike out for himself and see something of the world. His schooling was limited, for he only attended the pay schools for a short time; but he acquired an education in the great school of experience and travel, which cannot be obtained in any university. He first was three months on a clipper ship, *Clypso*, coming via Cape Horn to New Zealand. (It usually took sailing vessels six months to make that trip.) For five years he worked on farms, then went to Hawea Lake Ranch as superintendent for two years. It was no uncommon sight to see flocks of sheep numbering 40,000 to 60,000 in that country. Attending to his duties gave Mr. Snook some valuable experience as well as something he could put into the bank to his credit. Letters from his brothers, John and Walter, who had been in California for two years, led him to believe he could better his condition here. Accordingly he took passage on the *S. S. City of Zealandia*, and arriving in San Francisco he traveled up and down the State looking for a location and finally settled in Colfax in 1884.

Mr. Snook's first wife, Carrie Bostwick, was a daughter of the late Edwin Bostwick, a Forty-niner. She died at Weimar in 1896, survived by two sons: Percy, who has a wife and two children, and is an expert driller in the oil fields in Texas; and Cyril, who enlisted at Auburn in the 12th Infantry, was transferred to Company F, 33rd Infantry, and served for sixteen months under General Graves. He is now on the home ranch; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Colfax. Mr. Snook was again married, at Redding, Cal., on January 10, 1898, to Martha Boop, a native of Placerville. Her parents were also Forty-niners. She died in 1907, leaving two children, Franklin and George.

Mr. Snook was admitted to citizenship at Auburn, in 1890, and is a Progressive Republican. He is considered one of the pioneer fruitgrowers of Placer County, for when he came here in 1884 there were very few places developed to orchards. With limited means to start with, he has developed a fine paying fruit industry. He is a wide reader on horticultural subjects and considers as an authority Wickson's articles on fruit culture. In 1922 he started irrigating his ranch and has installed an electric plant on his place which supplies power for lighting and other purposes. His ranch home is the only one within a radius of several miles to be supplied with this modern convenience. From 1900 to 1904 he was the County Horticultural Inspector with territory from Clipper Gap to Towle. In company with eight associates, he organized the Colfax Mountain Fruit Company, in 1892, in which he was a director. This company shipped twenty carloads of fruit that season. He is the owner of a highly-developed orchard of forty acres of choice apples, plums and grapes at Weimar. Mr. Snook attributes his success to persistency of purpose and a careful working-out of well-laid plans.



*M D Linsinger*

**MICHAEL DAVID LININGER.**—Enviably prominent and equally influential among the first citizens of Auburn, Michael David Lininger enjoys the esteem and good-will of all who recognize in him one of the sturdy pioneers and builders of the Californian commonwealth. He was born in Huntington County, Pa., on February 25, 1842. He is a son of the Rev. Jacob and Elizabeth Lininger, also born in Pennsylvania, where the father was a minister in the Church of God. After he located in Johnson County, Iowa, Jacob Lininger followed farming for a livelihood and preached gratis; and both parents died there after a long and useful life.

M. D. Lininger was the fourth of eleven children born in his parents' family. He was brought up on the Iowa farm whither he had moved with his parents in 1849, and there attended the local public school. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as sergeant. He took part in the battles of the Vicksburg campaign and then in those of the department of the Gulf, and was in the Red River Expedition. Next he was in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, serving under Gen. Phil Sheridan and taking part in the battles of Berryville, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. After this he was sent to Savannah, Ga., and served until he was mustered out, on July 30, 1865, and received his honorable discharge August 13, 1865. Arriving at his old home on August 13, 1865, he then engaged in farming in Iowa until 1872, when he came to Placer County. He resided on a small place at Ophir, near Auburn, and followed carpentering and contracting, his field of operations being Auburn and vicinity. He has been a resident of Auburn for over forty-two years, and he helped to build the first high school, and to remodel the grammar school. As a contractor, he built the Episcopal Church; and he was foreman of construction for the Congregational Church. He built the opera house and many private homes in Auburn, including the residence of B. L. Craig and the Parker, Birdsall, Spangler, Lubec and Cooper residences. He was for eight years town trustee, and during two years of that period was mayor; and it was at his suggestion that the main street through the heart of the city was called Lincoln Highway.

On September 14, 1861, Mr. Lininger was married to Miss Anna M. Moore, who was born in Maryland, and died in Auburn, Cal., July 4, 1900, deeply mourned by her family and many friends. Mrs. Lininger was an active member of the Eastern Star, the Woman's Relief Corps, and the Methodist Church. Their union was blessed with two children: W. E. Lininger, who resides at Newcastle and has been with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and its predecessors for thirty years; Mary Elizabeth, who competently presides over her father's home.

"Uncle Dave," as Mr. Lininger is familiarly known by all of his friends and acquaintances from East to West, is a very prominent Mason, having served as District Inspector for thirty years. On Saturday evening, April 29, 1922, the Masonic lodges of the then Twelfth (now Thirteenth) District, at Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., at Auburn, tendered him a reception, to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a Master Mason, an affair that attracted wide attention in the press. On this occasion he had just completed conferring the third degree, was ready to close the lodge, when he was presented with a gold Masonic emblem set with diamonds, said emblem including also the emblems of all the Masonic bodies of which he was a member. On April 13, far back in 1872, Mr. Lininger was raised in White Marble Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., at North Liberty, Iowa; and eleven years later he was affiliated, on October 15, with Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., at Auburn, Cal. He was a Master Mason of the lodge in the years 1890 to 1895, and in 1899; and he has been chaplain from 1902 to the present date. In the Grand Lodge of California, he was Grand Bible Bearer in 1908 and from 1920 to date, and served as inspector from 1891 to 1920, inclusive. He was exalted on April 3, 1895, in Delta Chapter No. 27, R. A. M., Auburn



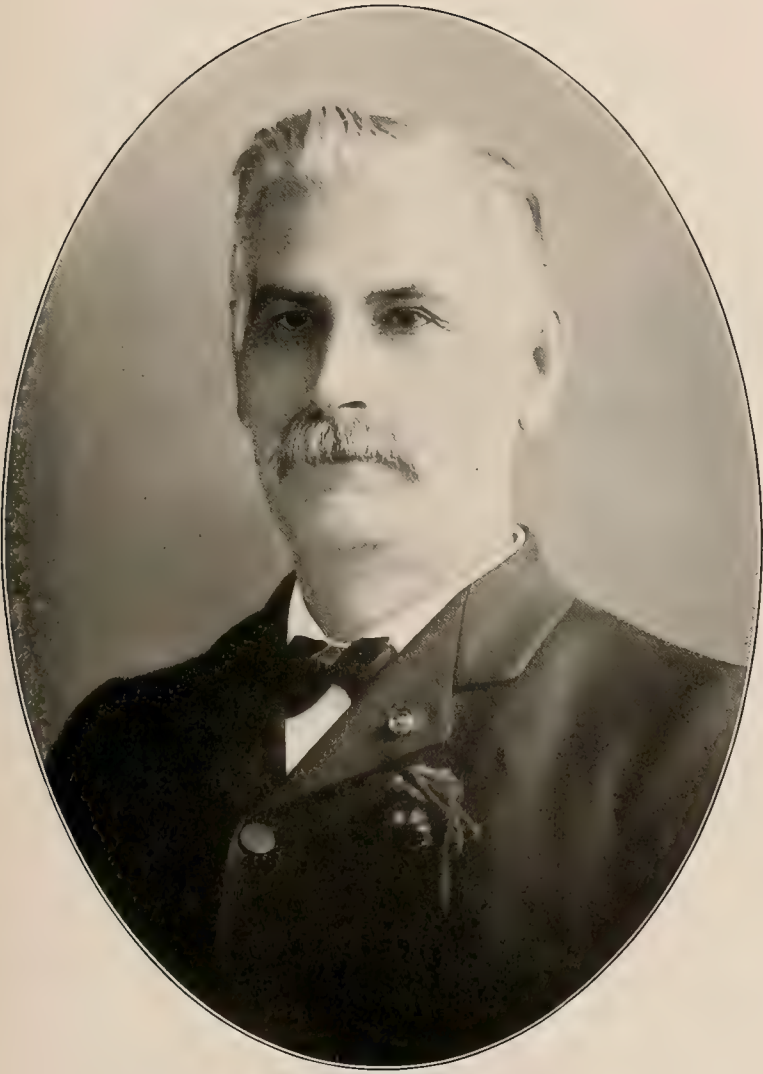
and was High Priest from 1905 to 1910 inclusive, and from 1921 to date. He has also been Deputy Grand Lecturer from 1911 until the present time. On April 12, 1898, he was admitted to Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., Auburn; and he has been Illustrious Master from 1911 to date. Knighted on December 2, 1910, in Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., Nevada City, he was demitted on August 7, 1913, when he assisted in forming Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T., and became its first Commander, serving for two years, or during 1913 and 1914; and he has been treasurer of the Commandery from 1918 to date. On February 8, 1894, he was initiated into Crystal Chapter No. 57, O. E. S., Auburn; and he was Worthy Patron during 1897-1898. On May 5, 1923, he was initiated into Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at an impressive ceremonial held at Auburn and attended by hundreds of Shriners from all over Superior California.

Mr. Lininger is also a prominent figure in the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1884 he became a charter member in Col. E. D. Baker Post No. 71, G. A. R., at Newcastle, where he served as Commander in 1886. He afterwards became a member of Belmont Post No. 101, G. A. R., in Auburn, and served as its Commander for many years. In 1923 he was Aide-de-camp on the staff of Judge Willets, National Commander.

While attending the Grand Chapter Council and Grand Commandery at Pasadena, in April, 1924, Mr. Lininger was elected a member of the board of trustees of Auburn, and on the organization of the board he was again selected mayor of the city.

**HON. JULIUS MADISON WALLING.**—So long as California is fortunate in having such citizens and representative men of affairs as the Hon. Julius Madison Walling, of Nevada City, no one need fear for the present prosperity or the future destiny of the Golden State. His father, Ladis A. Walling, was born in New Jersey. He came to Illinois and later removed to Galena, in the same State; and there his wife died, leaving four sons. Ladis A. Walling came out to California in 1850, leaving his boys back in Iowa. He crossed the plains in an ox-team train and on his arrival in California located at Rough and Ready, in Nevada County, where he was proprietor of Walling's Hotel. There he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1873. The four sons above referred to were all in the Civil War. Oscar served in the 14th Iowa Infantry and was killed in front of Atlanta on a Sunday, the same day that General MacPherson fell. Irvin W. served in the 2nd Iowa Cavalry all through the Civil War; while A. M. and J. M. Walling both served in the 8th Iowa Infantry.

A sturdy Hawkeye, Julius Madison Walling was born near Davenport, Iowa, June 21, 1841, and was there reared and educated; and from that great commonwealth of the Middle West he enlisted at the outbreak of the Rebellion in defense of his country and in support of the Federal government, being mustered in August 12, 1861, as a private in Company A, 8th Iowa Infantry. In the spring of 1862 his command joined Grant, and he was with the force sent to the relief of Prentiss at Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing. On Sunday evening, April 6, 1862, Mr. Walling was captured and was sent to the rebel prison at Macon, remaining until he was sent north, via Libby prison, where he spent two nights, on his way to Camp Butler, St. Louis, Mo. Here he remained until he was exchanged, in the spring of 1863. After his exchange, he again joined Grant's forces, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, Battle of Jackson, Miss., and capture of Vicksburg. That summer Mr. Walling veteraned and re-enlisted in the same regiment. In February, 1865, he was commissioned first lieutenant and mustered in as such. He wound up his service at Montgomery, Ala., and after the war he was mustered out and honorably discharged, on December 30, 1865, after which he returned home.



*J. M. Walling.*

On March 1, 1866, Mr. Walling sailed from New York City for California via Panama; and on arriving here, he joined his father, L. A. Walling, at Rough and Ready, in Nevada County. Later he attended business college in San Francisco where he was graduated. In the same class were Charles and Mike DeYoung. In 1872 Mr. Walling was elected county recorder of Nevada County, an office he held for one term; and about that time he began the study of law. During the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, he served as a justice of the peace in Nevada City. Meantime he read law, being admitted to the bar in 1876, after which he began active practice. In 1884, he was elected superior judge of Nevada County; but he refused a renomination in 1890, at the end of his term, preferring to return to private practice. He has been a leader at the bar during the whole of his practice, and has been a diligent and successful attorney. Always a Republican, he has served as delegate to county and State conventions, and was a member of the county Republican Central Committee. He was elected an Elector from California in 1900, when McKinley was first elected President.

Judge Walling was married in Rough and Ready, May 12, 1872, being united with Miss Columbine E. Snell, who was born in Nevada County. She is a daughter of Jonathan Snell, who crossed the plains from Indiana to California in pioneer days. They have six children living: J. M., Jr., who resides in Illinois; Mrs. Mamie Parsons, of San Francisco; Ladis, of Nevada City; Earl, of Fresno; George, who is in charge of the Lake Tahoe forest station; and Mrs. Vesta Maher, of Oakland. Mrs. Walling is a member of the Women's Relief Corps, and is a Past Grand in the Rebekah Lodge, as well as a Past President of Laurel Parlor, N. D. G. W. In 1873 Mr. Walling joined the Independent Order of Good Templars, in which he has served as Grand Chief Templar of California for three terms, and for sixteen years was trustee of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans at Vallejo. He is still a member, for he holds a card in the Grand Lodge. He is a member of Chattanooga Post, No. 115, G. A. R., and is Past Commander and served as Department Commander of the Department of California and Nevada in 1894, being a member of the National Encampment; and he is now and for many years has been serving as Judge Advocate of the Department of California and Nevada. He is a member of the California Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in San Francisco, and for many years was a member of the Union League Club, also in that city. He is a Past Grand of the Odd Fellows and a member of the Rebekah Lodge.

Judge Walling has travelled much over California in the interest of various orders, as well as in the interest of political campaigns, in the latter speaking under the auspices of the State Central Committee, being well and favorably known politically. He is well-read and well-posted; having an affable manner and retentive memory, he is an interesting conversationalist.

**REV. JOSIAH SIMS.**—Not many ministers of the Christian Gospel have such a broadening opportunity to serve their fellow men as called the late Josiah Sims into public service as a member of the State Legislature and enabled him, at the conclusion of a career as one of the oldest Congregational ministers in California to boast of having accomplished something definite and worth while for the body politic and the betterment of society in ways such as are not within the reach of the Church to directly attain. During the almost eighty-seven years of his active life, he was for more than forty years pastor of the Congregational Church in Nevada City, and here in Nevada County especially will his memory long be kept green.

Josiah Sims was born in Camborne, Cornwall, England, on December 11, 1836, and he attended the public schools of his native town, after which,



when old enough to do so, he studied for the ministry and was admitted to the pulpit of the Methodist Church, where he became known as one of the most gifted "Boy Preachers." He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Pooley, and with his wife came out to the United States in 1866. He cast his lines for a while in the Empire State, and was connected with various New York churches; and he was selected to fill the pulpit in a church at Peekskill on Hudson, near to the country home of Henry Ward Beecher. His New York pastorates brought their meed of converts and both spiritual and material success, but there came a time when another quarter of the expanding Union made for him a still greater appeal.

In the early Seventies he came West to California, and for a while he was stationed at Petaluma. In June, 1872, he came to Nevada City, to fill the pulpit in the local Congregational Church, and for more than forty years he continued to be the efficient and faithful shepherd, becoming widely and favorably known throughout this section of the State. During this long term in the ministry in this city the Reverend Sims married hundreds of couples, baptized their babies, and when the death angel summoned members of his flock, or other residents of this city, he performed for them the last loving Christian services of the living for the dead. In 1913, after two score years of service in the Congregational Church in this city, he retired from his labors as a minister of the Gospel, and went to San Francisco to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Kirkbride, occasionally going to Sacramento to visit another daughter, Mrs. E. S. Boyd, or to Nevada City to stop with his third daughter, Mrs. W. W. Waggoner. About the middle of June, 1923, Mr. Sims left the Bay City to come to Nevada City, to remain until after the convening of the Grand Council of Red Men here in August; and he stopped in Sacramento for a few days, and it was while he was there that he was attacked with his fatal illness,—the after-effects, probably, of an attack of pneumonia several months previous. News of his unexpected death shocked a legion of admiring friends.

Possessed of a pleasing personality, with a wonderful command of language and an eloquent tongue, Rev. Josiah Sims became one of the best-known pulpit orators in Northern California, and he was so often called to fill other pulpits that his acquaintance was state-wide. He took an active interest in public affairs, and did all that he could to advance those things that he believed to be for the well-being of the community in which he lived. In 1886 and in 1888, he was elected to the State Assembly from Placer County, at that time merely an entire assembly district; and while in the legislature fathered the bill creating the Whittier Reform School, and in consequence was appointed, by Governor Waterman, a member of its first board of trustees.

Reverend Sims also took a great interest in fraternal affairs, particularly in the Order of the Red Men; and he was a past Grand Sachem of the order, having been elected to that position in 1894. For many years he was the representative from this State to the Grand Council of the United States, and in that capacity he visited many cities of the country. He was also for many years a member of Court Garfield, F. of A., in Nevada City.

Reverend and Mrs. Sims became the parents of six children, one son and five daughters, viz.: Joseph, became a real estate man at Pomona, where he died, leaving two children, Helen and Audry, and his widow whose maiden name was Evelyn Hough, a sister of the late Emerson Hough, author of the great story of 1848-1849, namely, "The Covered Wagon"; Bessie, died in girlhood; Mrs. W. W. Waggoner, of Nevada City; Mrs. E. S. Boyd of Sacramento; Mrs. W. H. Kirkbride, of San Francisco; and Mrs. Bernard Thistle, of Ogden, Utah. There are a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.



*Chas Henry Kellogg*

**MRS. MILLIE E. (BARBER) KELLOGG.**—A most interesting example of what a woman may do in the management and further development of an important estate is afforded by Mrs. Millie E. (Barber) Kellogg, one of the most highly esteemed residents of Newcastle, who was born at Pittston, near Wilkes-Barre, in Luzerne County, Pa., the daughter of William and Drusilla (Sherrin) Barber, worthy folks from England, who crossed the ocean early in their lives and were married in the Keystone State. Mr. Barber came out to California in 1861, by way of Panama, and settled at Forest Hill. The following year he returned to the East for his family, and brought them to California by way of Panama, after which they resided at Forest Hill, in Placer County, where Mr. Barber mined. Later, he removed with his family to Green Valley, on the North Fork of the American River, where for a while he tried his luck at mining; and then they went on to Damascus, in Placer County, and mined for some years there, later taking up their residence at Alta, where he also conducted a boarding-house. Mr. Barber passed away at Alta, at the age of fifty-two years; Mrs. Barber was eighty-one years of age when she died in 1917. They had eight children: Millie Eliza, the first-born; William James, who met an accidental death while engaged in lumbering; Mary E., the widow of Edwin Towle, who resides in Oakland; George, who passed away at the age of eleven years; Louisa, Mrs. J. William Jameson, of Newcastle; Jennie, Mrs. Val. Curran, of Placerville; Benjamin F., who also met death by accident, in Green Valley; and Charles Edwin, at Newcastle. Mr. Barber was very active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and both he and his wife numbered many in their circle of devoted friends.

Millie Eliza Barber attended the public school at Michigan Bluff, Cal., and at Sacramento. On the 4th day of March, 1876, she was married to Charles Henry Kellogg, a native of Utica, N. Y., born on August 1, 1838, who came out to California in 1869, about five years before his brother, George Douglass Kellogg, whose interesting life-story is given elsewhere in this work. Charles H. Kellogg worked in a store in Alta, and later bought an interest in the business; and when he had married, he removed to San Francisco, and for a couple of years had a small store in the bay metropolis. Returning to Alta, he bought a store there, but in 1881 he sold this and removed to Newcastle. He first worked for the Towle Lumber Company, and then he became local manager for that concern, and was with them for years, during which time he purchased a ranch of some forty acres. He cleared the land, and set it out with a variety of fruit, mostly peaches, pears, and plums, and a few cherry trees; and he helped to start the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Exchange, of which he was the first president, and then its secretary, holding that office for ten years, up till the time of his death, which occurred on April 17, 1910, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Kellogg was also secretary of the Newcastle Building & Loan Association for many years until his demise, and was thus instrumental in assisting many to secure their own comfortable homes. He was an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a Past Grand and the Secretary of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Newcastle, and in former years a member of the Encampment of that order at Dutch Flat; and with his wife he was a member of the Rebekah Lodge, of which he was Secretary, while Mrs. Kellogg is a Past Noble Grand. In December, 1899, Mr. Kellogg built their home, long so widely known as a center of hospitality; and this home was brightened by a daughter, Clara, who makes her residence here, and is a popular member of Sunshine Rebekah Lodge, at Newcastle, in which she is also a Past Noble Grand. There is also an adopted daughter, Miss Margaret V. Michael.



**GEORGE DOUGLASS KELLOGG.**—A man who, by well directed energy coupled with an optimistic temperament zealously applied, accomplished a remarkable success as an horticulturist and business-man in Northern California, particularly in bringing Newcastle to the fore-front as a fruit-growing and shipping point, was the late George Douglass Kellogg, a native of New York State, born at Litchfield, on June 9, 1843. Descended from an old New England family, he traces his ancestry direct to the Puritans of Plymouth Rock, some of his ancestors coming over in the Mayflower. Members of the family have been prominent in the history of our country from Colonial days down to the present time. His great-great-grandfather, Captain William Sizer, served as private secretary to General Washington during the Revolutionary War.

George D. Kellogg moved with his parents from New York to Wisconsin when he was four years of age, being reared on a farm near Madison. He had just entered the University of Wisconsin when the Civil War beckoned him and he responded to his country's call, enlisting at the age of seventeen in Company A, 23rd Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain Vilas, eventually serving under General Grant in the Army of the West. He participated in nineteen battles, prominent among them being the siege of Vicksburg, where he distinguished himself for bravery. In holding an important position, after fighting all day, his regiment was relieved by a detachment of the 4th Minnesota, but for some reason he was left and continued with the detachment through the night. In the severe fighting the officers of the detachment were killed or disabled and as sergeant he took command, deploying his men with such strategy that he saved the detachment from being completely annihilated, and this against large odds. He was commissioned a Captain by Brevet, for this act of bravery on the battlefield, by Governor Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin.

In 1869, at Mazomanie, Wis., Captain Kellogg was married, being united with Miss Lavinia Huntington, a union that proved very happy. He was by nature a frontier man, so some years after his marriage he removed to Moundville, Mo., and there their second child, a daughter, which they named Jessie, was born. He was not very successful in Missouri, and so in 1874, leaving in Moundville his wife, his son Herbert and little daughter, he came to California, to be followed to Placer County by his family in 1875. At that time they resided at Alta, on Bear River, at which point now stands the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's power station. He followed the lumber business for three years and then came to Newcastle, still in the lumber trade, as manager of Towle Brothers' Lumber Yard at this point, and for ten years he handled their business there.

He was a pioneer in the cultivation of deciduous fruits at Newcastle. Seeing the wonderful possibilities of the soil and climate for fruit raising, he took a prominent and leading part in the development of the industry from its infancy. He was also a pioneer fruit shipper, establishing a fruit-shipping house on the railroad at Newcastle, embarking in the latter enterprise, first with the idea of shipping local lots of fruit to Upper California, Utah and Idaho, as well as Wyoming, Montana and Colorado. He was also one of the first growers and shippers on a commercial basis to Eastern markets, and that too when he had to use common box cars as a means of shipment—cars called ventilators, with screen ends. He developed such a business, however, with the Eastern markets alone, that he averaged 500 cars a season, not counting his local shipments. In 1911, his son George H. Kellogg, who had been his manager since 1900, became his partner, and the business was continued as George D. Kellogg & Son, doing a large business until they sold out to the Earl Fruit Company, to devote their time to their ranches. He had first purchased the Kellogg home place of



*Geo. D. Kellogg*

sixty acres, known as "Castle Rose"; and then from time to time he added the following parcels to his holdings: the Nob Hill property of sixty-seven acres in fruit; the Hollywood Ranch of fifty acres in fruit; and the Willow Brook Ranch of twenty acres. Besides this he owned town properties, fruit-shipping equipment and supplies, and packing houses, and he was also part owner of the Shasta Retreat, embracing 180 acres, one mile above Dunsmuir on the upper Sacramento River under the dome of majestic Mt. Shasta.

Mr. Kellogg died in his home on Washington's Birthday, 1921, an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was Grand Chief Templar of the Good Temp'lars, and a very active layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been a lay delegate to the General Conference at Chicago, Minneapolis and Los Angeles. His heart was specially in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was a national patriotic instructor for many years, filled various offices in the Department, and at the time of his death was Commander of the Department of California and Nevada, and was in line for National Commander. He built the Kellogg home, which they named "Castle Rose," just south of Newcastle, where he resided until his death. He was an untiring traveler and attended most of the grand encampments of the Grand Army throughout the United States in his time, marching in the blazing heat at Indianapolis only six months before his demise. He was well-known all over California, and when Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg celebrated their Golden wedding at their home on October 6, 1919, it was attended by prominent men and women from all over the State, including Governor Stephens.

Mr. Kellogg was a member of a committee of five men appointed in 1910, to formulate plans for the standardization of fruit packs. This committee functioned until 1915, when the needed legislation was secured, i. e. a bill passed which placed the standardization and regulation of fruit packs on the Statutes under enforcement of State officers.

In all of his operations he had the assistance of his faithful wife. She was of English parents. Her father, Thomas Huntington, was a merchant in Liverpool, England, but became an early settler of Mazomanie, Wis., where Mrs. Kellogg was reared and educated. She was a woman of great capabilities and very cultured and refined, intensely interested in social, civic and religious work. Aside from her work in the Methodist church she was prominent in the Woman's Relief Corps, and held many important and high offices in the State department of the organization; and she did equally important work in the Good Temp'lars, serving for thirty years as a member of the board of managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, at Vallejo. A talented musician and possessing a beautiful contralto voice, Mrs. Kellogg, aside from singing in the church, frequently favored local audiences with well rendered selections. She was beloved and endeared by all who knew her for her many charities and loving attributes of mind and heart. The fortunate union of Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg was blessed with three children: the oldest, Herbert, now deceased; Mrs. Jessie Kellogg Richardson, of Sacramento; and George H., manager of the Kellogg Orchards at Newcastle.

George D. Kellogg was a very far-seeing man. Thus we find him a pioneer in the pre-cooling of fruit for shipment, but at the time he did not receive the support of large shippers, nor the railroad interests, which defeated his purpose, but the plan has since become popular, and has proved to be the best method for shipping fruit and is now an assured success. Mr. Kellogg was full of enthusiasm for the Newcastle region as a great deciduous fruit center, always planning and originating ways and means to build up the community and enhance the comfort and happiness of the



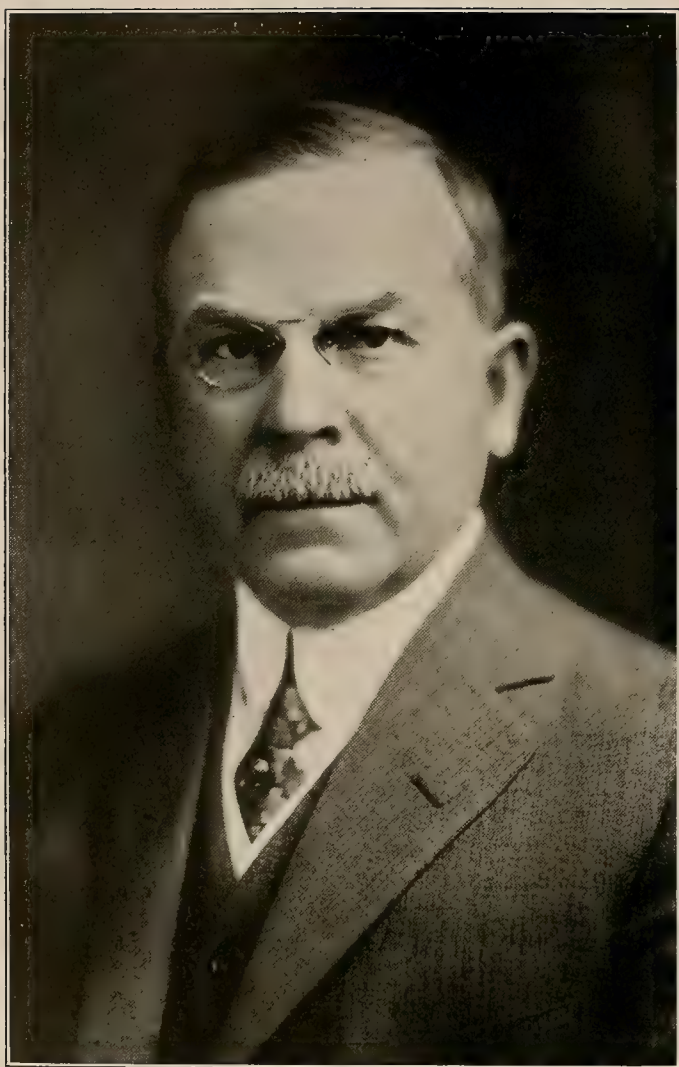
people. Indeed the consensus of opinion is that he did more to build up this region than any other one man. Mr. Kellogg was such a remarkable man that folks never tire of talking about him. He had sold his fruit-shipping interests, but he held on to the ranches which his son, George H., now so skillfully manages and keeps well under irrigation. About thirty years ago George D. Kellogg established, for the benefit of the people of Newcastle, a publication known as the Newcastle News, and this he conducted in a kind of philanthropic manner until 1919, when he sold it to B. A. Cassidy, the editor of the Auburn Journal. In 1900, he was the largest individual fruit shipper in the State, and at the great fire of July 15, in that year, he lost several carloads of fruit, all sealed and ready to start for the East, together with several carloads of box shooks, and also canning machinery he was assembling. He started the packing company known as the George D. Kellogg Cannery; but on account of not having the necessary support of the local people he was forced to quit operating it. In this and in many other broadminded enterprises, it will be seen that he was most progressive. He spent money less for his own benefit than for the welfare of others, satisfied with the rewards that inevitably come to the well-doer, and profiting because he helped others to profit.

**EDMUND VORE.**—Born of Quaker parents, Edmund Vore first saw the light at Brownsville, Pa., December 11, 1833. His parents moved to Indian Territory, where his father kept a general merchandise store. While the son was away at school, being then six years of age, half-breed Indians murdered his father and mother and burned the store. From that time until he was seventeen he made his home with an aunt at Brownsville, Pa. In 1850 the young lad started for California with a party of twenty-one, driving eight oxen attached to a prairie schooner, of which there were four in the party, each being drawn by a like number of oxen. They brought a band of cattle, and although he was but a lad, he was half owner of the cattle, having earned them by his own industry.

The party left Parksville, Mo., on May 3, 1850, and after traveling fifty miles camped on the Big Blue River, a branch of the Kansas River. The road ran along the river for many miles and as far as the eye could see it was lined with covered wagons similar to their own and all bound for California. Before their little party reached their destination three of their number died from cholera, and one from other causes. Their leader had a Mormon guide book telling them where to camp, as at many places on the plains the water was poisoned from alkali. In just six and one-half months they arrived at Hangtown, November 15, 1850. One of the unusual sights to the young man was to see "Irish Dick," a murderer, given a quick trial; and as soon as sentence was pronounced, a rope was flung over the heads of the crowd in the court room and the loop fell neatly over the prisoner's head and he was dragged to a nearby oak tree and hanged, the hanging being witnessed by 5000 miners.

Mr. Vore mined in different places, living at Yankee Jims in the fifties, when that was the largest voting precinct in the county. In 1861 appointed a deputy to collect foreign miners' licenses, and for five years he helped collect taxes of four dollars per month from each Chinese found mining on the North Fork of the American River. He next went to Carson City, Nev., acting as toll-gate keeper for a time, then as night watchman at the Carson City mint. About 1870 Mr. Vore located a mine at Codfish Canyon, three miles from Weimar and here he did hydraulic mining for fifteen years.

Edmund Vore was married on September 23, 1886, to Mrs. Mary E. (Harris) Mitchell, who was the first postmaster of Weimar. She had her little store building in which was the postoffice and general store, later they



*Alden Anderson*

built a store building and warehouse, and at one end was the telegraph and ticket office of the Southern Pacific railroad, and in another part was the store and postoffice. Soon after his marriage Mr. Vore was appointed agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and he held that post for twenty-three years. At the age of seventy-six he retired from business and made his home with his daughter, Virginia Mitchell Major, until his death. In 1920, when eighty-seven years of age, he left the house one morning for a walk and has never been heard from nor seen since. Men from Auburn, Colfax and adjoining places assisted the family in searching for him for several days, searching the hills for miles around. Every suggestion and supposed clue was run down but he left no trace. He was a man who held the respect and good will of all who knew him and his loss has been keenly felt by the entire community.

**HON. ALDEN ANDERSON.**—Few men have been associated more actively, and none more honorably, with the industrial and political history of Northern California than Hon. Alden Anderson. He grew up and was educated in San Jose, Santa Clara County, and is now president of The Capital National Bank of Sacramento, and actively associated with a number of other financial institutions and enterprises that aid in the advancement of the county and State. Wide has been the influence exerted by him in the banking circles of his portion of the State and varied as have been his commercial connections, they have been equaled by his intimate identification with the public life of the commonwealth and by his patriotic participation in the upbuilding of his community.

Of sturdy pioneer stock and raised in San Jose, Cal., the evolution of business carried him to Sacramento in 1902. Soon after his arrival in the Capital City, and until the year 1908, he acted as vice-president of the Capital Banking and Trust Company. In that year he disposed of his stock in that concern and all of his fruit interests, and moved to San Francisco, where, until July 1, 1909, he held office as vice-president of the Anglo & London Paris National Bank; and until February, 1911, served by appointment, as superintendent of banks of California. During 1911 Mr. Anderson made a protracted continental tour of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Returning to Sacramento, on December 1, 1911, he assisted in organizing The Capital National Bank, which institution purchased the site and business of the Capital Banking and Trust Company, and under its present title of The Capital National Bank he officiates as president. Mr. Anderson's place in the banking circles of Northern California is one of assured influence and increasing responsibility. He purchased and helped to organize a number of other banks in the Sacramento Valley, in the management of which he actively participates. In this community he is, at present, president of the Placer County Bank, at Auburn, with a branch at Newcastle; vice-president of the Roseville Banking Company, at Roseville; director of the Bank of Lincoln, at Lincoln, and of the Nevada County Bank, at Nevada City, and at Grass Valley; and a stockholder in several other banks.

In his younger days, Mr. Anderson served several terms in the State Legislature, was Speaker of the Assembly in 1899, and Lieutenant Governor from 1902 to 1906. He is at present a Regent of the University of California, and the civilian member of the Veterans' Welfare Board.

Having been raised on a farm, Mr. Anderson's knowledge of land, farming, and farming conditions is inbred and intuitive; and his counsel and advice is constantly sought on agricultural matters.

Because of his knowledge and experiences it is natural that he should be a strong enthusiast for this portion of California, and frequently declares that for the combination of soil, climate and variety of production, this section cannot be equaled anywhere in the world.



**JAMES WINTER SMYTH.**—Some of the most interesting history of California is that of the grand rush to the State upon the discovery of gold. Very few are now living who can tell us anything about it by personal experience and none had more to tell than the late Mr. and Mrs. James Winter Smyth. Mr. Smyth was descended from a distinguished Irish family, and was born in Red Hill, County Cavan, Ireland, on April 27, 1819. His great-grandfather was an officer under Cromwell, and his father also held a commission in the English Army. His mother was a descendant of a prominent English family. At the time of his birth his parents were living at Red Hill, an estate given to his great-grandfather by Oliver Cromwell. By the law of primogeniture this estate should have belonged to our subject, but on his departure for America, in 1848, he left it to his brothers and sisters. He began the study of medicine in the office of his cousin, Dr. Charles Smyth, in Brooklyn, N. Y., but when gold was discovered in California, he was one of a party of twelve, who started for that State via Panama, and was the only one of the party to reach his destination, the rest having died en route, of the Panama fever. Mr. Smyth arrived in San Francisco, on September 9, 1850 (the day of California's admission as a State), and started for Grass Valley, where he mined for a short time. Then he tried his luck again in the mines of Horseshoe Bar. In 1855 he opened a store on the Auburn-Folsom Road at a point near Franklin House and was there during the raids of the notorious Tom Bell's gang. In 1860 J. W. Smyth returned to Horseshoe Bar.

In the meantime Mr. Smyth was actively engaged in mining and fruit-growing. For two miles within the environs of Horseshoe Bar he turned the channel of the river twenty-eight times. In the line of fruit he had an orchard of thirty acres and he introduced the Alexander peach from Illinois and set out the first orange tree in Placer County. Incidentally it may be stated that Mr. Smyth was a constant subscriber to the Placer Herald from its first issue, September 11, 1852; up to his death, and the family still continue as subscribers.

James W. Smyth was married in Sacramento at the old Casco House on I Street, October 16, 1852, to Miss Sarah E. Capson. Their children are: Mary M., wife of S. C. Laird; Olivia, at home; Sarah Edna, wife of J. Fingland; Irene A., widow of Frank Creasey; Clara T., wife of W. B. Morton; Howard I.; William R., deceased; Frank J.; James W., Jr.; and Sydney L., manager of Horseshoe Bar Orchard, a ranch of 830 acres, 125 of which is in highly developed fruitland. He is perpetuating his father's name in the carrying on of one of Placer County's finest fruit orchards.

The late venerable pioneer, Sarah E. Capson Smyth, was born May 25, 1837, in New Orleans. She died in the Horseshoe Bar home on February 25, 1921. Her father, Robert Capson, was a sea captain, sailing between New Orleans and Havre, France. The company which he served sent him with a ship-load of portable houses to San Francisco. After a voyage of seven months, via Cape Horn, they arrived in San Francisco, the owners of the ship having accompanied him. The attractions in California were so great that it was hard for the owners to keep the crew from deserting. Captain Capson persuaded a Captain Robert Canes, who wished to return to the States, to take his position and go back with the vessel and its owners. He then struck out for Fort Sutter, and in time went to the mines and so prospered that in a short time he was able to send a bagful of gold dust, nuggets and quartz to his wife in New Orleans, La. His little daughter, Sarah, was then a pupil in the Washington School of New Orleans, and she delighted in showing her teachers and the pupils some of the nuggets which her father had sent, being the first virgin gold they had ever seen. She accompanied her mother on her trip to California, leaving New Orleans on February 12, 1852, on the S. S. Empire City. There were 750 passengers

on board. At Panama they found some 8000 miners waiting for passage to the California gold fields. During the eighteen days of waiting, there was a terrible riot between the Americans and the natives, in which several hundred were killed. When they finally got started on the second day out a fever broke out in the crowded ship and thirty-eight men were buried at sea; there also was a shortage of food. It was 102 days before the vessel was docked at San Francisco, in June, 1852, and Mrs. Capson was met by her husband. The city then had one main street lined with wooden buildings, but with all the bustle and hustle of mining times.

They set out from San Francisco on the river steamer Wilda, built by Capt. John Frisby, in San Francisco, a close friend of Captain Capson, who was very glad to meet them and gave them free passage to Sacramento, which consisted of roughly built gambling houses, stores and boarding houses. A gruesome sight which has never been forgotten was a large oak tree from a limb of which dangled six ropes that had been used by different vigilance committees and left there as a warning to criminals. On their way to the mines they stopped at Franklin House, then kept by John Wixon. From this point they had to use "shanks mares" on to Horseshoe Bar, then a thriving mining town. On the banks of the river they built a combination tent- and brush-house. Preparations were being made for a grand celebration on Independence Day. Mr. Sealy, who kept a boarding house, headed a scheme to erect a hundred-foot liberty pole, and Miss Capson, then a girl of fifteen, was visited by a committee and asked if she would make the flag, to which she graciously acquiesced. The only available material for the making of the flag was red, white and blue cotton bunting. In size it was in keeping with the 100 foot flagstaff. Taking her pattern from the picture of an early American flag with thirteen stars, Miss Capson applied herself diligently to her task and the job was completed in time for the celebration. This won the admiration of all the miners who overlooked the shortage in stars, while newspaper-men ever afterwards referred to her as the "Betsy Ross" of Horseshoe Bar. The miners insisted that there should be the loud roar of artillery, so they secured a granite boulder about four feet in diameter and buried it in the road in front of the site of the old Dover House. Upon this they placed an anvil and by means of gunpowder, and fuses of appropriate lengths, they fired salvos which could be heard for miles around. The top of the rock is still plainly visible, although the ground has been washed in about it so that only a small surface, 15 by 15 inches, is now visible. Three young miners, Charles O'Niel, who afterwards became chief of police in Sacramento, Lorenzo Coombs, of Mississippi, and Henry Black, of New York, volunteered to get the pole. The night before the Fourth, miners came in from all points miles away and started to form in line and made an imposing appearance as darkness came on as they marched carrying blazing torches. There were some 500 men from all parts of the world and all stations in life. The first lady, though but a mere girl, was called on to give the toast, though a little abashed she did it well impromptu, as follows: "The Flag of our Union, long may it be the hope of the oppressed and the home of the Free." A band of eleven pieces picked from among the miners discoursed music, and a program and a barbecue followed. Every one voted the affair a success; there never was a gathering of more patriotic people. This great celebration had its humorous side, however, the early gold miners believed in celebrating the Fourth in the old-fashioned way, and liquors were freely dispensed. The people had come to California from the four corners of the earth: the States in the East, from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Scandinavia. In the zeal of their patriotism, they all persisted in singing the national songs of their own lands, in their native language, all at the same time. A torchlight procession ended the celebration which was extended



into the wee small hours of the morning, as the marchers went home over the mountain trail in single file with blazing torches, here and there a torch was seen suddenly to go down and out; this corroborates the statement so often made by temperance orators, that John Barleycorn is no respecter of persons and that his devotees, then as now, became subject to tangle-foot ways—to stumbling—and final downfall.

The gold dust was kept in canvas bags in the miner's tents, but they came to have such confidence in the Captain's daughter that they asked her to be their banker and every night they brought their gold to her. Often she had in her charge several hundred thousand dollars in gold dust. She was a general favorite and was the recipient of many presents and favors from her admirers. Upon opening up new diggings the miners would invariably invite her to be the guest of honor and would present her the gold secured from the first panning. Upon one occasion the first pan yielded \$25 and was chivalrously handed over to the "first lady."

On October 6, 1852, Miss Capson was married to James Winter Smyth, by the Rev. John Benton.

Mrs. Smyth was the last of the survivors of the pioneer women of Placer County. As a little girl she remembered seeing General Zachary Taylor, on his return from the Mexican War, and heard him address the people of New Orleans. She also lived to see the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the World War. She was a woman of sterling character and had a strong personality. She always looked on the bright side of life and had a cheerful and kind word for those around her, which will ever be cherished by her family and her many friends. J. W. Smyth died July 8, 1908, eighty-nine years old, while his wife died on February 25, 1921, aged eighty-three years and nine months, and was buried beside her husband in the Red Men's Cemetery at Newcastle.

Mr. Smyth was a man of splendid physique, healthy and strong. He was equally good in spirit as he was in body. His hand was ever open to the needy. He was slow to anger, ready to forgive and always had a good word for everybody. His word was his bond and he would undergo any inconvenience in order to fulfill his promise. He was a constant reader, a clear thinker and independent in his views and their expression. His personal influence was strong and always for the right. His geniality and kindly words will ever be cherished by his family and many friends.

The Smyths formally opened up the Horseshoe Bar Recreation Park on July 28, 1923. It is beautifully located on the North Fork of the American River, which was the scene of active gold mining in the early history of California, where hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of gold has been taken out. At this point there is located the finest natural swimming pool on the river, the water being clear as crystal, while the river bed at the point is lined with sand and fine gravel. The old trails have been recently rebuilt. Cool springs, furnishing the best of drinking water, abound, while tables and camp-grounds and fireplaces are provided for the crowds. A dancing pavilion 40 by 60 feet has just been completed and on holidays and special days orchestras from Sacramento furnish the dance music which upon other occasions is provided by means of a (high-grade) Victrola. A baseball park, tennis courts, croquet, quoit grounds are also provided, while special pains are taken to provide comfort and care for children.

**ROBERT BARCLAY SHERMAN.**—The successful development of a wild tract of chaparral and scrub oaks into a rich and productive orchard of choice fruit is an achievement of which Robert Barclay Sherman may well be proud. He is one of the leading fruit growers of Placer County and has spent the best part of his life in working out the difficult problems likely to be encountered by the fruit-grower and shipper. He was born in



Fall River, Mass., on July 14, 1854, the fifth of a family of twelve children born to Asa and Lois (Perry) Sherman, both natives of that same State and strict adherents of the Quaker faith. The father was a successful merchant. An uncle named Richard Sherman was a Forty-niner in California and his picture can be seen at Fort Sutter, in Sacramento; another uncle, William Sherman, served in the sub-treasury in San Francisco as United States treasurer of this branch. Both these pioneers helped make history in the Golden State. The family trace their lineage to the same family as the famous General W. T. Sherman. Our subject has procured copies of the Sherman coat of arms, which are to be kept in the family and passed down to posterity. He has several pieces of rare furniture of the colonial period brought to their home direct from the family home in Massachusetts.

Robert B. Sherman attended the Moses Brown School in Providence, R. I., in pursuit of an education, then he began an apprenticeship in a shop at Somerset, Mass., to learn steam engineering and to be a machinist, and when he had completed the trade he worked as a journeyman for several years and prior to coming to California was chief engineer in the Rhode Island Engine Works in Providence. In 1865 his brothers William and Daniel came to California and from the glowing accounts sent back to his home our subject decided to join them. Arriving in June, 1868, and in July and August, that year, he and his brother Daniel, together with three cousins, made the trip through the Oregon country, only to return to San Francisco. Mr. Sherman was then employed as a first-class machinist under the superintendent, Irving Scott, in the Union Iron Works, later he spent several seasons in Placer County as chief engineer and machinist in Towle Brothers lumber mills, continuing until 1886, when he turned his attention to raising fruit on land he had purchased at various times. He cleared it off and began to set out fruit trees until today he owns 100 acres of as fine orchard property as can be found in the entire region. In 1880 he was one of a few sturdy men who made a shipment of fruit to Ogden, Utah. This was among the very first shipments of local fruit to eastern points and was but the beginning of several similar organizations for opening up markets for products grown by the ranchers here. Among the men associated with Mr. Sherman at that time we mention the late Daniel Sherman, the late George D. Kellogg and W. Webb. The results showed what could be accomplished by cooperation, and even though Mr. Sherman has encountered many obstacles in his work to promote the best interests of the producers, he has gradually fought his way to a clear understanding of the problems and done much to alleviate the troubles for the men of today. He was one of the founders and is a director in the Placer County Mountain Fruit Company, and he is a member of the Long Valley Farm Bureau. The first efforts of the fruit growers in this section were in growing oranges, which proved to be a good commercial product. Next olives were experimented with, but of late years plums, peaches and pears are the best commercial products of the soil as the land seems to be splendidly adapted to their culture.

Mr. Sherman was married on January 1, 1878, at Fall River, Mass., to Miss Lucy Hathaway Brown, born in Fall River, the daughter of Captain Louis L. and Josephine (Hathaway) Brown, and the third of their five children. Captain Brown was a sea-faring fisherman and made a trip to California in 1850, but returned to Massachusetts in 1852 and settled on a farm near there and for twenty-five years was actively engaged in farming. In 1880 he moved to California and settled in Placer County where he raised fruit. His good wife died here, honored by all who knew her, then he returned East and lived until he passed on. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman: Louis L., M. D., born in Fall River, Mass.,



Geo. Wm. Barclay

January 10, 1879, graduated from the Oakland Medical College in 1912 and is now practicing medicine in that city; Alberta M., Mrs. McDonald, born in Providence, R. I., on October 19, 1880, and graduated from Horton's school in Oakland; and Robert Stanton, born in Placer County, March 14, 1889, graduated from the University of California Medical College in 1916 and now practicing in San Francisco. He did valiant work as instructor in medicine during the World War. There are seven grandchildren to brighten the Sherman homes. Mr. Sherman is a Republican and supports the Prohibition movements. He is a trustee and member of the Methodist Church at Newcastle. Mrs. Sherman was active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in earlier years.

**GEORGE MCAULAY.**—The versatility of a man is often the truest index to his character, and to that force in his "make-up" which makes him advance with the years and reach a position of both affluence and influence in life. George McAulay was born in Compton County, Quebec, January 5, 1867, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the local schools. When he was only nineteen years of age, in 1886, he came to Placer County, Cal., with his older brother, H. W. McAulay. He found employment at mining at Forest Hill, and this county has been the scene of his operations ever since. He is an example of what can be accomplished by earnest endeavor and energy well applied, coupled with stick-to-it-iveness. Mr. McAulay went to work in the Mayflower Mine, beginning at the bottom and running cars by hand—the hardest, meanest, and wettest kind of work—but he stuck to the job and gradually worked his way up. He remained with the company for a period of eleven years, and the last three years he was superintendent of the mine, which generally employed about 200 men. Afterwards he was superintendent of Horseshoe Bar Mine and then of the Russell Mine; and later he was part-owner and superintendent of the Acacia Mine. Now he is half-owner and manager of the Baltimore Consolidated Mine, as well as president of the Glenn Consolidated Mine—all in the Forest Hill district. For thirty-eight years he has been interested in mining, the first twenty years giving it all of his attention and the last eighteen years interested in the operation and production of mines.

In 1906 Mr. McAulay was nominated in the county Republican convention as candidate for sheriff of Placer County, and was elected at the November election, taking the oath of office in January, 1907, for a four-year term. In 1910 he was re-elected at the primary without opposition, and in 1914 he was again re-elected at the primary by a two to one vote. Thus he continued to serve as sheriff for twelve years, or until January, 1919, having refused to be a candidate for a fourth term in order to give all his time to his varied business affairs. However, he supported his deputy, Elmer H. Gum, who was elected and is still sheriff. During his tenure in office Sheriff McAulay took more men to State Prison than had ever been taken before in the entire history of the county. This was due in a large measure to the great amount of construction work done by the railroads and the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and to the building of the cut-off from Colfax to Rocklin. This work brought in all kinds of rough and tough characters and necessitated more work on his part. By kindness and good treatment he succeeded in obtaining confessions from most of the offenders, and he holds the enviable record of having induced ninety-seven per cent of the principals in cases to plead guilty, the highest record found in any county in the State. He introduced many new methods into the sheriff's office; for example, the keeping of records systematically, and the taking of finger prints. He was a member of the Sheriffs' Association of California, and during his last two terms served as a member of the executive committee.

Mr. McAulay has been a director in the Placer County Bank for fifteen years, and since 1919 has been serving as vice-president of the institution.





Harvey Bradley

taking an active part in its management. The bank was founded in 1887, being the oldest in the county. They also maintain a branch bank at Newcastle. Thus the bank has been and is a very important factor in the upbuilding and development of Placer County.

Well posted in the mineralogy of this region, Mr. McAulay owns various other valuable mining properties than the aforementioned, and his knowledge in this direction makes him firm in the belief that the mineral deposits of the Golden State have only begun to be developed.

As an agriculturist, he is the owner of one of the best producing fruit orchards in Placer County, consisting of eighty acres, four miles south of Auburn, on the old Sacramento road, which he planted nine years ago to peaches, pears, plums and cherries, and which now has a twenty-five-car production annually. This ranch he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He has made a study of fruit-growing and has become well posted as a horticulturist. He is a member of the Placer County Mountain Fruit Company of Newcastle.

The marriage of Mr. McAulay occurred in San Francisco, June 15, 1892, and united him with Miss Jennie Howatt, a native of Placer County, born at Forest Hill, and a daughter of James and Sarah (Bell) Howatt, natives of Edinburgh, Scotland, who immigrated to Pennsylvania and resided there until 1852, when they came overland, bringing their six children, traveling in an ox-team train across the plains to California. Mr. Howatt engaged in mining in the Forest Hill district and later was also engaged in the hotel business in Forest Hill. Removing to San Francisco, he and his wife spent their last years in that city.

Fraternally, Mr. McAulay is very prominent. As a Mason he holds membership in Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., at Auburn; Siloam Chapter, R. A. M., at Colfax; and Gateway Council, R. & S. M., at Auburn. He was for many years a member of Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., Nevada City, but became one of the organizers of Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T. He is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Sacramento, and with his wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Red Men, Tahoe Club, and Placer County Country Club; while Mrs. McAulay is a member of the Auburn Women's Improvement Club. During the trying times of the World War, Mr. McAulay took an active part in the war work. He was chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, and a member of the County Council of Defense, being active in all Liberty Loan and other allied war drives; and Placer County went "over the top" by thirty per cent in all drives.

**HAINES GRIDLEY.**—An enterprising and highly esteemed man who left a deep impression on commercial affairs in Placer County was the late Haines Gridley, a native of New York State, born in Elmira, December 3, 1880, a son of Charles and Theodote (Haines) Gridley, both of whom are still living. The father represented the third generation in his family to engage in the wholesale hardware business at Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y.; while the mother was a daughter of John Haines, of an old Boston family, descended from New England stock, who were cotton-manufacturers.

Haines Gridley prepared for college at Mercersburg Academy, and then entered Cornell University, where he made an excellent record, graduating in 1904 with the degree of Mining and Civil Engineer. At college he was prominent in social affairs, being a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, at Cornell, the Nalanda Society, the Savage Club, and the Quill and Dagger, and was leader of the Glee Club for four years. After his graduation he came West to work for W. A. Clark, at the Ophir Mine, in Montana, as a mining engineer, remaining from 1904 until 1911, having become assistant superintendent of the Ophir Mine.

Haines Gridley was married in Salt Lake City, June 23, 1909, to Mrs. Hazel (Pollock) Butler, a native of that city, whose father, Samuel J. Pollock, was born in Philadelphia. After he was graduated, when twenty-one years of age, Mr. Pollock came out to Salt Lake City, Utah, in the early days, as agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company, being stationed at Fish Spring, a pony-express station. Here he had some very interesting as well as harrowing experiences, at various times. At one time he unstrapped the dead pony rider from the saddle of his mount, to which he had been tied, the pony being trained to run for the next station when attacked by Indians, so the faithful animal would bring the rider in, even though he was shot and killed by the Redskins. Through those stirring times he lived; and as he worked, he saved his money, and then later he and his brother bought an outfit of ox-teams and wagons and engaged in freighting and hauling supplies from Salt Lake to Butte, Mont., in which business they met with signal success. Then Mr. Pollock engaged in mining in Utah, locating various mines. One of these is the big mine W. A. Clark still owns. Mr. Pollock met with success, spending his last days in Salt Lake City. His wife, who was Eleanor Knox, a native of Salt Lake City, of Scotch parents, died all too soon, when only twenty-eight years of age. She was the mother of four children. Hazel, the oldest, was graduated from St. Mary's Academy, a finishing school in Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Gridley's union proved happy and congenial, and resulted in the birth of a son, Haines, Jr. By her former marriage Mrs. Gridley had a daughter, Helen Butler Gridley, who is attending Leland Stanford University, in the class of 1925.

Resigning his position as assistant engineer at Ophir, Mr. Gridley went to San Pedro, N. M., where he entered the employ of the Lewisohns at their large copper mines. Here he held the responsible position of general manager of their coal and copper mines, as well as their smelter, having 1200 men under him. When the war came on, he took a leave of absence for six months and came to Auburn, Placer County, as expert for the company at the Oro Fino Mine, of which William A. Curtis was president, and later he built the plant. He intended to remain only until the plant was completed; but at the end of that time he was induced to remain and become interested in the mine, and he accepted the position as manager of the mine, in the operation of which he made a decided success, producing a half-million dollars from the mine up to the time of his untimely death, January 12, 1922.

Mr. Gridley was distinctly constructive in his activities. He not only made a success of producing from the Oro Fino Mine, but also saw the agricultural possibilities of the surface of the land; and clearing it, he planted fifty-six acres of the 120 acres to orchards of pears, peaches and plums. He also organized the Excelsior Mining Company, that took over a mine at Forest Hill, which he worked for two years, until his death.

After Mr. Gridley's demise, the Oro Fino Mine soon ceased producing, as well as operating; and later on Mrs. Gridley purchased the interests of the other stockholders in the mine and ranch. While the mine is not being operated, the orchards which Mr. Gridley, in his optimism, had the foresight to plant are now in full bearing, producing an excellent quality of fruit. Mrs. Gridley selected a beautiful site on the banks of the American River, at Auburn, where she planned and built a magnificent home, commanding a wonderful view, overlooking the cañons up and down the American River, with its grand mountain scenery, and its snow-capped mountains in winter only a few short miles distant; while in the front yard the orange trees are covered with delicious tropical fruit. Active in civil and social affairs, Mrs. Gridley is a member of the Town and County Club and the Women's Im-



provement Club, as well as the Del Paso Country Club. She belongs to the Episcopal Church.

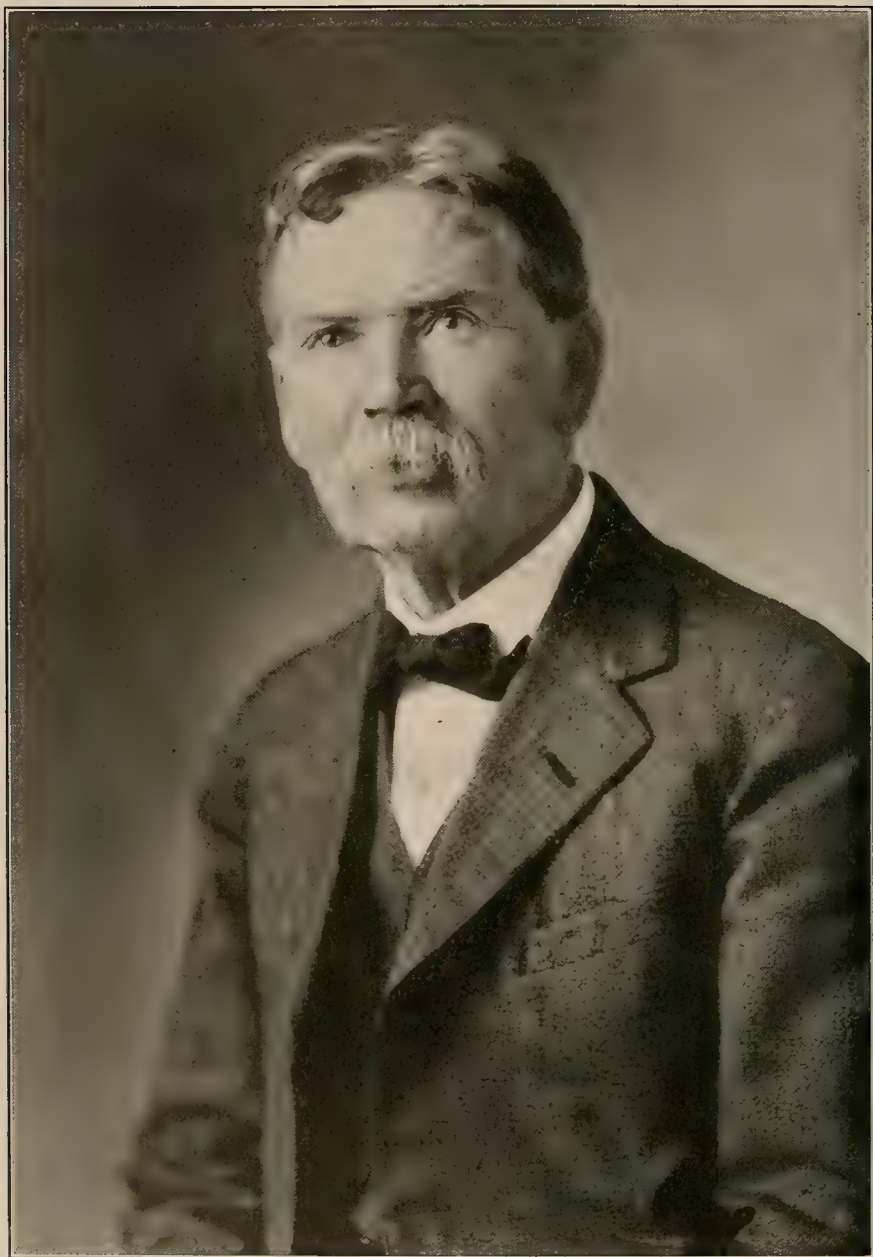
Mr. Gridley was very progressive, and his work in building up the county by his enterprise was greatly appreciated by the citizens of Auburn, who selected him as a town trustee, a position he filled acceptably and very creditably until his death, which proved a distinct loss to the city of his adoption. He was an ardent Republican, and worked for the success of the party. He was a member and accredited engineer of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In his church affiliation, he was a member and a vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Auburn. Fraternally, Mr. Gridley was a Mason. He held membership in the Tahoe Club; and being a golf enthusiast, he became a charter member of the Del Paso Country Club at Sacramento. He was also a popular and talented musician, possessing a beautiful lyric tenor voice, which in his liberal way was ever at the disposal of the community, his selections being much enjoyed and appreciated by the music-loving public. Well-read and well-posted, and a good talker, Mr. Gridley was an interesting conversationalist.

**HON. THOMAS INGRAM.**—One of California's distinguished public men, and since 1916 State Senator from the third Senatorial district, Hon. Thomas Ingram was born in England, September 26, 1869, the son of Thomas and Christiana (Tonkin) Ingram, both natives of that country, the former now deceased but the latter still living. The father came to Virginia City, Nev., in 1875, and from there to Grass Valley, Nevada County, in September, 1882; and for many years he was head pump man at the Empire Mine. A Mason and an Odd Fellow, he was a popular and well-known figure in the community. To him and his good wife five children were born, two of whom are now living: Thomas, of this review; and Richard J.

Thomas Ingram was educated in the schools of Virginia City, Nev., and the Grass Valley schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the publishing business as an apprentice to the printer's trade. Later, in company with Rufus Shoenecker, he became publisher of the Daily Telegraph of Grass Valley; and since 1899 he has been identified with the Morning Union, as managing editor.

For eleven continuous years Senator Ingram was a member of the Grass Valley Board of Education, the greater part of that time serving as president of the board; and he has filled the office of city trustee and mayor of Grass Valley. Since his election as Senator from the third district, his activities in the Senate have been engaged with forestry work and road-building. He has filled the position to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, who have repeatedly returned him to office. Active also in business affairs in Grass Valley, the Senator is president of the First National Bank of that city, which institution he organized in the summer of 1923.

The marriage of Mr. Ingram, in September, 1898, at Grass Valley, united him with Mary E. Thomas, a native of the State of Nevada. Five children have come to them: Robert T. and Charles R., students at the University of California, and Marcelene F., Thomas Gordon, and Merris T. Prominent fraternally, Senator Ingram is a Mason of long standing and a past officer of both the Lodge and the Knights Templar; and he is inspector of the Twelfth Masonic district. He is a charter member and Past Exalted Ruler of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. Elks, and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. It would be hard to find a man more thoroughly in accord with the preservation and upbuilding of California's best interests and resources, or one who sees more clearly the path to a great and glorious future for Superior California.



W. B. Larcher.

**WILLIAM BRANSON LARDNER.**—William Branson Lardner was born near Niles, Cass County, Mich., on December 12, 1850. His father was Lynford Lardner, born in Philadelphia in 1808. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Keegan Moore. She was born near Philadelphia in 1818.

Mr. Lardner's ancestors were English. Dr. John Lardner, of London, England, a graduate of Cambridge, had a daughter, Hannah Lardner, who married Richard, the second son of William Penn, her family coat of arms being quartered on that of the Penns.

Lynford Lardner, one of the sons of Dr. Lardner, came to Philadelphia in 1740, as agent of the Penn family, to care for and manage the large estates of that family in Pennsylvania. In the proprietary government of that colony he was entrusted with the great seal, was a member of the Council, and held other important offices.

William Lardner, a son of Lynford, settled near the Delaware River, at Holmesburg, now a part of Philadelphia. He married Miss Ann Shepard, of North Carolina. Miss Ann's sister married one of the noted Biddle family, of Philadelphia; and their son, Nicholas Biddle, became the financier and president of the old United States Bank, located in Philadelphia.

One of William Lardner's sons was Lynford Lardner, the father of the subject of this sketch. Young Lynford grew up in Philadelphia, acquiring his education in his home city. As a young man he entered the Bank of the United States under the management of his cousin, Nicholas Biddle. He was a trusted employee, carrying bonds and specie West and South as far as Cincinnati and New Orleans.

In 1829 Lynford Lardner settled in Cincinnati and was employed in a bank. Later he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In 1836 he moved to Niles, Mich., and soon located on a farm. He also was a partner with his brother, William, and cousin, Henry Lardner, in the sawmill and carding-mill business. In the meantime he had married Miss Sarah Keegan Moore, then of Niles. The subject of this sketch was the eldest son of a large family of nine children, of whom only two are alive, himself and a younger brother, Nicholas Biddle Lardner, a fruit-grower of Penryn, Placer County.

Farm work in summer and attending the district school in winter constituted the usual occupation of the young Michigan boy; but ill health greatly interfered with his winter schooling, and he was able to attend only a few weeks of the season, from his twelfth to his fifteenth year. In the meantime, however, he was an omnivorous reader of history, obtaining books from the county library.

The family moved to Linn County, Iowa, and there young Lardner's health improved. He prepared himself for a school teacher. At eighteen he entered Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa; but it was a hard struggle, alternating a term or two in college with a term of teaching.

In 1872 he came to Placer County, Cal. After his arrival here, he taught at Penryn, and then at Gold Run, in the same county, and afterwards at Penryn again. He went back to college again, and in June, 1875, graduated with the degree of B. S. He taught the winter of 1875 in California, and in May, 1876, went East again, and with an old friend, George S. Paine, of Maine, tramped through the Southern States, with knapsack and blanket, from Louisville, Ky., to Greenville, S. C., about 400 miles on foot, and through uninteresting parts by train. Mr. Lardner continued his visit with cousins at Charlotte, N. C., and journeyed thence on to Philadelphia, where he spent six weeks at the Centennial Exposition.

In the fall of 1876 he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, having read law to some extent before that date; and on June 19, 1877, he was graduated as valedictorian of his class, with the degree





*Jennie Lardner*

L.L. B. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa by the Supreme Court, on June 20, 1877, and to the United States District Court, Iowa, on June 29, 1877.

He then returned to Auburn and began the practice of his profession, being admitted to the Supreme Court of California on November 12, 1877. Later, he was admitted to the United States District Court, Northern District of California, on June 21, 1899. Mr. Lardner has continued steadily in his profession from 1877 to date, 1924. Being somewhat conservative, he never craved idle changes. He has used Box 4 in the local United States post office continuously for forty-seven years.

In politics Mr. Lardner is a Republican, having ridden as a "Wide-awake" in Lincoln's first campaign; but nationally or locally he has no use for a corrupt man. He has held several public offices, either by election or by appointment. In the fall of 1879 he was elected district attorney of Placer County, and served until 1883. In 1889, while in the East, he was nominated by his party as a candidate for the Assembly. He made an active campaign, was elected by 893 votes, and served one term.

In 1901 he received the nomination as joint candidate for the Senate in the old Fifth District (Placer and Eldorado Counties), being Democratic on joint vote, and was elected by the narrow margin of one vote. On a contest by his opponent and recount in the Senate, he gained five votes, making his majority six. He served four years.

In 1912-1913 he served as city attorney of Auburn; and he was court commissioner for a number of years. As for simple duties, where the labors may be light even though exacting—such as those of director of the County Agricultural Society and citrus fairs, and of trustee of common and high schools, and trustee of the public library—he has served when requested.

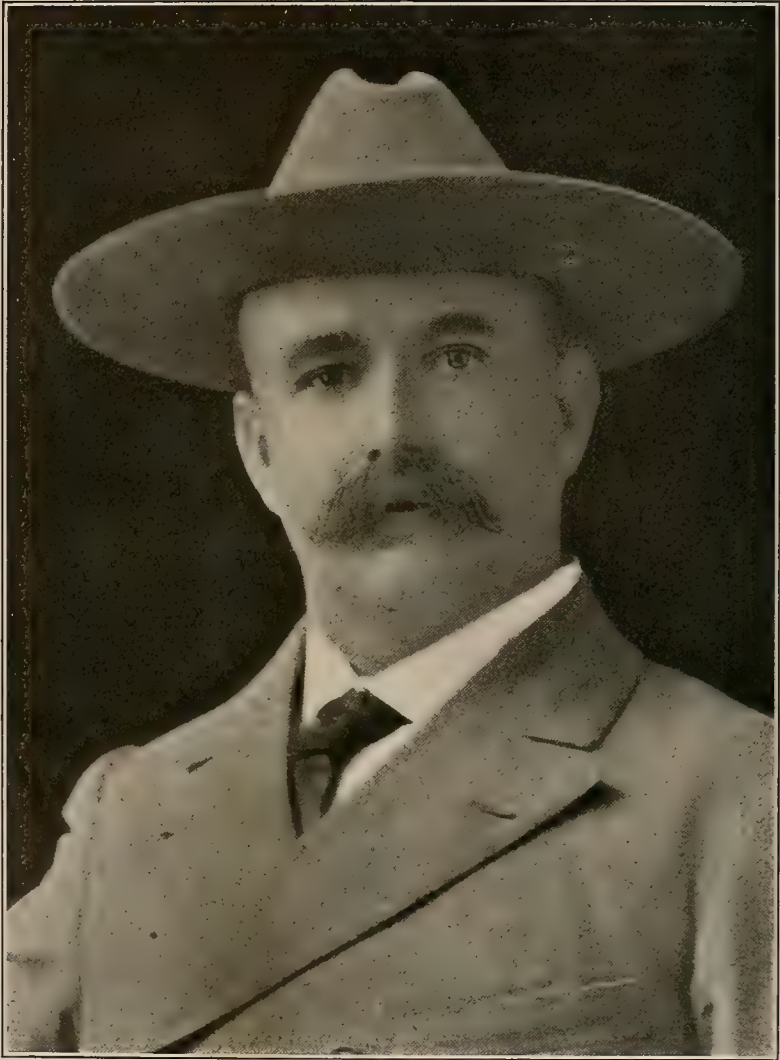
Mr. Lardner is a life-member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is a member of the Masonic Order in all its branches, holding membership in Eureka Lodge No. 16, Delta Chapter No. 27, Gateway Council No. 13, Nevada Commandery, Knights Templar No. 6, and Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. M. S., of Sacramento. He is also one of the three surviving charter members of the Independent Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of Auburn, and has been warden for thirty-seven years.

He has no special preference in the matter of sports or recreations. Two hours' hard work on his home place, before breakfast, among his flowers, fruit trees and vegetables, constitutes his chief pleasure and safeguard against ill health and advancing years.

On January 11, 1881, Mr. Lardner was married to Miss Jennie Mitchell, a native of Essex County, N. Y., and a daughter of William H. Mitchell, of the same place, who enlisted in Company K, 38th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, in 1861, for service in the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Mitchell later was a prominent citizen of Beloit, Kans. He carried on extensive farming operations there, and for a time owned and carried on extensive lumbering interests in Arkansas. Miss Eliza Lewis was the maiden name of Mrs. Lardner's mother, who was born and reared in Essex County, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Lardner have five children: Mabel Frances, now the wife of W. J. Prewett, of Auburn; Mary Biddle, the wife of James Nott, of Honolulu, H. T.; William Branson Penn, architect and contractor of Auburn; Georgia Florence, the wife of Esmond Parker, former officer in the Navy during the World's War, and now of Honolulu, H. T.; and Effa Elvira, the wife of David L. Gordon, merchant at Auburn.

Mr. Lardner has pursued an active life while a citizen of Auburn, endeavoring to aid a rather conservative old mining town to grow into a beautiful, progressive little city. He has cut up into lots and streets several blocks of land, laying down many rods of cement sidewalks, and has planted



*B. A. Penhall*



many shade trees along new streets. He aided materially in building a fine opera house in the central part of the city, and was active in the building of a large Masonic Temple.

During his term of office as district attorney, he prosecuted and convicted part of a gang of men who were implicated in what is known as the "train-wrecking case." The offense consisted in removing a rail on the overland railroad near Cape Horn and derailing part of the overland train for the purpose of robbing the express car. This was the first case of the kind in the State, the deed being perpetrated on August 31, 1881. The legislature later made the offense punishable with death or life imprisonment. He also collected, by suit against the railroad, back taxes due his county, aggregating \$59,550.69, with costs.

**BENNET ACKERLY PENHALL.**—Since taking up his residence in Nevada County in 1874, Bennet Ackerly Penhall has been prominently identified with the mining interests of this section of California. For many years past he has been general manager of the Le Duc gold-mining property at Grass Valley; and he still holds this position, although practically retired from the more strenuous details of active business life. His birth occurred in Hayle, Cornwall, England, August 17, 1853; and his parents were Digory Ackerly and Nancy (Stevens) Penhall, both natives of that same place. Grandfather William Stevens was a soldier in the British Army, serving under the Duke of Wellington, and was killed at the Battle of Waterloo. On the paternal side, Mr. Penhall is descended from Sir John and Lady Ackerly, of Penryn, England. The father was a mechanical engineer, a man of much ability, and held various important positions in manufacturing establishments in Cornwall. He passed away at the age of sixty-one years; the mother lived to be eighty-two years of age. Ten children were born to this worthy couple; and of these children six boys and two girls grew up. The six boys, in after years were, at one and the same time in six different countries of the world, the youngest being a detective in the city of Sydney, Australia.

Bennet Ackerly Penhall received his education in England and is a graduate of the British National School, at Hayle. After completing his education in 1873 he started for America; but the ship on which he had taken passage was shipwrecked off the coast of Bristol. His determination to reach the United States was not lessened by this incident, however. At Bristol, England, he boarded the City of Washington and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to New York; from there he went to Canada, where he remained but a short time; and then he came to California and in August, 1874, arrived in Grass Valley. Shortly after his arrival here he became identified with the Idaho Gold Mining Company, in whose employ he remained for eight years. Then he was appointed superintendent of the Imperial Gold Mine; and later he served in the same capacity with the North Banner Mine at Banner Mountain. In 1895 Mr. Penhall went to Africa, where for seven years he was general manager of the gold fields of Lydenburg under the late Barney Barnato. While in the gold fields, the Boers, under the command of a nephew of General Joubert held him up and took from his safe over \$10,000, and also kept him a prisoner for two and a half months; and he would have been detained there indefinitely had he not succeeded in making his escape, which he did on April 7, 1901. He immediately joined the British forces and served in the "Steinacker Horse" under Lord Kitchener, being stationed at the foot of the Lebombo Mountains, on the border of Portuguese East Africa, where he was assigned to the intelligence department of the army. This was in the low country on the property of his company, a region with which he was thoroughly familiar, and he was consequently able to render efficient service. He declined a commission and also refused pay for his services, because he was a citizen of the United States. He only

accepted two rifles, presented to him by Lord Kitchener, which he brought home with him. After the war he returned to California. After his return to Grass Valley he remained almost a year and then went back to South Africa, this time as an employee of British companies, inspecting and reporting on mining properties throughout the southern part of Africa. On his way home he visited different countries in Europe, and in 1905 he again returned to Grass Valley, continuing his interest in mining.

The marriage of Mr. Penhall, which occurred on September 8, 1910, in Grass Valley, united him with Mrs. Gertrude Leah (Taylor) Barker, whose sketch will also be found in this history. Mr. Penhall is a member of the Pilgrim Lodge No. 738, A. F. & A. M., Lydenburg, South Africa. Locally he is a member of the executive board of the Red Cross of Grass Valley, a member of the City Planning Commission of Grass Valley, a park commissioner of Memorial Park, and a vestryman in the Emmanuel Episcopal Church. Mr. Penhall has traveled extensively all over the world, and has been a close observer and investigator of conditions and environment; and he says he has never seen a country he likes so well as California, particularly Nevada County; for its climate and favorable conditions as a health resort and the high civilization of its splendid people are unsurpassed. He has gathered curios and minerals from all over the world; and his cabinet, with specimens representing twenty-six different countries, is indeed interesting.

**MRS. GERTRUDE LEAH BARKER PENHALL.**—Prominent among the worthy and honored pioneer women of Nevada County is Mrs. Gertrude Leah Barker Penhall, a true representative of the energetic and courageous women who actively assisted in the development of this rich and fertile region. While her birth occurred in Mississippi, she can almost claim California for a birthplace for she was a very small child when her parents came to the Golden State. Her father, William Taylor, was born in Tennessee. When he was a young lad, his parents removed to Carroll County, Miss., where he received his education. There he was married to Miss Katherine Cameron, a native of Alabama, of Scotch descent. Both families owned large plantations in the South. Ten children were born of this union. Of these, William, Robert P., Cornelius, Azalene Deolese (Mrs. A. Johns), Hugh, Kate, Allen P., and John E. are all deceased; Mrs. Penhall, the subject of this sketch, and Edgar Mayo, a resident of Burlingame, Cal., being the only surviving members of their immediate family. In 1852 the father, accompanied by his two eldest sons, crossed the plains to California during the gold excitement; and the first permanent camping place was made on the present site of the Empire Mine southeast of the city limits of Grass Valley. The father was so favorably impressed with the resources of Nevada County that he returned to Mississippi and in 1853 brought his wife and the rest of his family to California, crossing the plains with an ox-team train, and located in Penn Valley, seven miles below Grass Valley, adjacent to the Rough and Ready mining district. On this ranch the Taylor family of children were reared. The land was highly productive; fruit trees were planted, and grain, hay and garden products were raised in great profusion. The father passed away at the age of eighty-six; the mother was but fifty-six years old when she died.

Gertrude Taylor lived in Mississippi until she was six years of age, when she accompanied her parents to California across the plains in a train of covered wagons drawn by oxen. Well does she remember the harrowing and exciting incidents of the trip, with its many privations and hardships. Her father, having made the trip across the plains and desert the year before, was naturally selected as captain of the train; and with his accustomed ability to manage men and do things he piloted the large train safely across to the Pacific Coast—no easy task, in view of the months of weary travel and the natural bent of some men to find fault and to interfere. She still



*Gertrude L. Penhall*



remembers the danger from the Indians and her childish fear of an attack by the savages; but they came safely through. In Penn Valley she attended grammar school, while she lived on her father's ranch. Then she attended a private school at Indian Springs; and afterward she pursued her studies at the Poston private school for young ladies at Marysville, Cal.

Miss Taylor was first married at the home of her parents, on November 21, 1867, to Charles Barker, who was born in New Hampshire, June 28, 1826, a son of William H. and Sarah Barker. Charles Barker came to California across the plains in 1849 and settled at Buena Vista, Nevada County, where he engaged in farming and dairying in early days. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Barker resided in Nevada City and held the position of county tax collector for Nevada County. In 1869 he purchased a home place of fifteen acres in Grass Valley, set out a pear and apple orchard, and also raised fine vegetables. The old house on the place was remodeled into a comfortable residence, and here the Barker sons were born. William H. resides in Johannesburg, South Africa. Charles Herbert, a realtor in Grass Valley, is married and has four children, Gertrude, Genevieve C., Charles Herbert, and Katheryne, and the family reside in Grass Valley. Edgar Earl, a graduate of the University of California and now consulting engineer for the Utah Copper Company of Salt Lake City, is married and has four children, Edgar Morgan, Robert Channing, Charles David, and Helen, and the family live in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Barker passed away on the home ranch, October 28, 1908, mourned by the entire community. He was a staunch Republican in politics; and fraternally he was affiliated with the Masons and the Grange of Grass Valley.

By her second marriage, which took place at Grass Valley, September 8, 1910, Mrs. Barker was united with Bennet Ackerly Penhall, a prominent mining operator of Nevada County, of whose life a separate sketch is given in this volume. Mrs. Penhall is a charter member of the Aurora Chapter of the Eastern Star and was its second matron. She is an ex-president of The Woman's Improvement Club and a member of the Woman's Federated Club, and was auditor for the northern district of California for a number of years. She is also a member of the Agricultural Club of Nevada County and a member of the executive board of the local chapter of the American Red Cross; and she is now serving as vice-president of the Relief Society, and is chairman of St. Catherine's Guild of the Episcopal Church of Grass Valley.

Mrs. Penhall is now one of the oldest residents of Nevada County, where she has spent practically all of her life, and of which she has many fond and pleasant memories; and everything associated with the scene of her girlhood days and maturer years, particularly her old home on Colfax Avenue, is very dear to her. She is very enterprising, liberal and thoughtful; and during all these years she has taken an active part in civic and social affairs, having always been ready and willing to give of her time and means, as far as she is able, to movements that have for their aim the improvement of the county and that tend to enhance the comfort and happiness of its people. A cultured and refined woman, of pleasing personality, she has a host of friends, who admire her for her sterling qualities and her gracious attributes of mind and heart.

**JOHN ANDREW JACKSON RAY.**—The life story of this sturdy pioneer takes one back to the days of the gold rush, when everyone tried his hand at mining for the precious metal. Most of the pioneers, however, finally turned to a more steady source of income, such as catering to the wants of the later newcomers, who poured into the hill country in a steady stream all through the fifties. Mr. Ray, now deceased, was born at Darlington, Wis., and in the early fifties crossed the plains to California, landing here with only five dollars in his pocket; his first work was chopping wood

in Nevada County; he then developed a gold mine and sold the mine to buy a grocery and bakery near Nevada City, where he did a lucrative business, pies selling for one dollar and other things in proportion.

He later bought a ranch on Shady Creek, which became known as the Ray Ranch, and was a half-way house to the mines, and here the genial pioneer ran a hotel and general store, manufacturing his own ice and catering to a large clientele, for the ranch was a stopping place to and from the mines, and used for a stage station and relay point; there were fifty regular boarders at the hotel, mostly miners, and a dairy of twenty cows supplied fresh milk; while bear, deer, and wild game of all kinds abounded and graced the table at meals, which cost the guests one dollar per meal, a very reasonable price for pioneer days. Mr. Ray never got over his mining "fever," however, and always maintained mining interests at various points; he was well-known and liked throughout the district and his hospitality was in keeping with his Southern name, standing for the best in California at that time, when entertaining guests was a problem not realized in these days.

The marriage of Mr. Ray united him with Rosina Ferry, a school teacher born in Connecticut; and four children were born to them, of whom two are now living: Mrs. C. F. Wagner, of Oakland, and Mrs. Virginia Jane Bell, of Auburn.

**N. B. LARDNER.**—The commercial enterprise of which N. B. Lardner is president ranks among the most important in Placer County. The establishment, in 1894, of the Penryn Fruit Company, at Penryn, has proved a fortunate undertaking, and since its inception it has steadily grown in importance. Mr. Lardner was born at Niles, Mich., on December 8, 1858, next to the youngest of five children born to Lynford and Sarah (Moore) Lardner. Lynford Lardner was born in Philadelphia, Pa., removing to Michigan and thence to Iowa. The first member of the family to come to California was W. B. Lardner, ex-state senator, who came hither in 1872. Lynford Lardner and family came to Penryn in 1874; and he followed the pursuit of horticulture until his death. N. B. Lardner lived in Iowa from 1863 until 1874, when he came with his parents to Penryn, where he completed his education. At an early age he became interested in fruit culture, assisting his father to set out and care for the orchards on the home ranch; so it is now fifty years that he has been connected with horticultural development in Placer County. After his father's death, N. B. Lardner took over the ranch; and he has since given it and the marketing of fruit all of his attention. He has engaged in shipping ripe fruit from Penryn to Truckee and points in Nevada. Meantime, for forty years Mr. Lardner has untiringly devoted his attention to the fruit industry of Placer County, and he is today among the well-posted authorities on fruit production in this section of the state. Mr. Lardner's home ranch consists of sixty acres, of which forty acres are developed to fruit, and twenty acres is timber land. The Lardner residence is one mile west of Penryn. He is also interested in the Penryn Fruit Company that own 200 acres, two miles west of Penryn, which is being developed to peaches, plums, pears, cherries and apples.

The marriage of Mr. Lardner occurred in 1886, and united him with Miss Eliza Naramore, born near Newcastle, Placer County, a daughter of Andrew Naramore, pioneer settler of 1850. Andrew Naramore was a miner at Ophir and later engaged in the fruit business at Penryn. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lardner: Edith is now the wife of Harry Owens, an orchardist, and the manager of the Pioneer Fruit Company, and they have four children; Ed. H. married Miss Mabel Kayo and they have two daughters. He is an ex-service man and is now engaged in the fruit business at Penryn. Mrs. Lardner passed away at Penryn in 1908. Mr. Lardner was one of the originators of the Penryn Fruit Company, and since its organiza-



Mr and Mrs A E French



tion, in 1894, has served as a director, and he has been president of the company since 1913. Mr. Lardner was instrumental in organizing the Bank of Loomis, and for eight years served as a member of the board of directors and as a member of the appraisal and loan committee of the institution; he resigned this position in 1922. He has served as school trustee for the past twenty-three years. Fraternally, he is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Newcastle; and a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he has served as treasurer for twenty-three years.

**ALBERT EUGENE FRENCH.**—Nestling in the foothills of the Sierras, between Coon Creek and Bear River, lies Hillsdale Ranch, the splendid property of Albert Eugene French, the youngest of thirteen children born to Thomas and Harriet French, who came from England with their seven children and settled, as farmers, in Michigan. He was born five miles north of Jonesville, Hillsdale County, Mich., March 1, 1843, and attended the public schools in Hillsdale County. At the age of twenty he enlisted, on September 8, 1863, in Company A, 11th Michigan Cavalry, under Colonel Neason, for service in the Civil War, and saw active service in the Cumberland Mountains after the Morgan Raiders; and later through Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and Alabama. At the close of the war Mr. French was honorably discharged as a sergeant, on October 10, 1865. He returned to the home place, which he had bought while in the army, and on which his mother was living, and he carried on the farm and was the main support of the family.

James French, the brother of our subject, was a Fortyniner in California, and was living in Placer County; so in 1870, Albert Eugene French came West and took up a homestead of 160 acres between Coon Creek and Bear River, in Placer County. Adding to this nucleus from time to time, he has prospered exceedingly, and now has 1680 acres of choice range and ranch lands on Bear River, in the Mt. Pleasant Precinct. He is a pioneer sheep and wool grower, and for some ten years has been engaged in developing some of his acres into choice fruit orchards of oranges, plums and pears.

Mr. French's first wife, Amelia Ingram, a native of Michigan, died in Placer County in 1872. He was married again on May 22, 1876, to Mary Barker, a native of Illinois who came to California via Panama with Mrs. Martha Lewis, of Sheridan. She died April 12, 1918, mourned by her family and many friends. Her brother, Thomas Barker, was a pioneer who came to Placer County in 1853. Mr. French and his wife adopted two children, viz.: Willis E. Hart, who died at the age of eight years; and Loren E. Jordan, who was born November 17, 1884, at Sheridan, and was adopted when three years old. He was reared and educated by Mr. and Mrs. French, and was married, in Sacramento, on June 2, 1909, to Miss Mina Dalbey, who was born April 9, 1885, the eldest of three children. Her parents were George and Carrie (Andrews) Dalbey, pioneers of Placer County, who had come across the plains in an ox-team train. The father still resides in Wheatland, where he is engaged as a contractor and builder. Mina Dalbey received her education in the Wheatland schools, after which she engaged in teaching, and it was while teaching in the New Hope district that she met Mr. Jordan; an acquaintance which resulted in their marriage. Mr. Jordan was reared on Hillsdale Ranch, and assisted his adopted father, Mr. French, in operating the place and setting out the orchards, so he is well qualified to care for them, as well as to operate and carry on the work so well begun. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Jordan has been blessed with two children: Loren Albert, and Mary Evelyn.

Hillsdale Ranch, so named from Mr. French's birthplace in Michigan, is a suitable name because of its sloping hills and mountains, with beautiful

forests, fields, and orchards, presenting a magnificent view. The ranch-house is pleasantly located, and is surrounded by orange and peach orchards, and here Mr. French and the Jordans love to entertain their many friends and dispense the good, old-time California hospitality. Mr. French, although eighty-one years of age, is still hale and hearty and quite fit physically, and each day he is found busy when there are things to be done, driving a team, plowing, or irrigating; and he still rides horseback over the large ranch, looking after the fences and the stock. For his age he is a man of remarkable vitality. He has been school trustee for thirty years. Politically he is a Republican; and fraternally, he is a member of Col. E. D. Baker Post, G. A. R., of Newcastle, and a Mason, demitted from the Hillsdale, Mich., lodge. He is a stockholder in the Lincoln Fruit Growers' Association.

**JOHN A. SHIELDS.**—One of the prominent mining engineers of California, John A. Shields has been active in mine development in the West since the days of the Comstock Mines of Nevada, and has also been called upon by large interests to journey to far countries in search of the precious metals. Of Irish ancestry, he was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., the son of Patrick Henry and Ann (Lavelle) Shields, both natives of the Emerald Isle and now deceased. The father came to Virginia City in 1876, and to Placer County in 1882, and was one of the owners and developers of the Grey Eagle Mine, now the Glenn Mine, in Placer County. He was an old soldier, and fought in the Civil War in the light artillery, 1st Connecticut Battery, under Colonel Hawley and Capt. A. P. Rockwell. After a full life, his duty well done, he passed to his reward, in 1895.

John A. Shields attended the public schools, including the high school, of Virginia City. From 1885 to 1900 he followed mining in Montana and Idaho, and in the silver-lead mines of West Kootenai, British Columbia; and he also followed mining in the States of Nevada and California. After this period of practical experience, he enrolled in the Van der Nailen School of Engineering, at Oakland; and following his graduation, in the latter part of 1910, he was connected with the United States Mineral Survey, and later was one of the mining engineers selected to go to Siberia and North China in the interest of a syndicate of mining men, to survey and explore the mines of those countries.

From 1904 to 1906 Mr. Shields was connected with the engineering department of the Western Pacific Railway, in Feather River Canyon, western Utah and eastern Nevada, in survey work on the building of that line. Since 1908 he has been general manager of the Imperial Consolidated Mine at Michigan Bluff, and he is also engineer for the Excelsior Gold Mine and the Oro Fina Mine, in the Ophir district of Placer County. He is now, and since 1906 has been, consulting engineer of the California-Hawaiian Development Company, and together with several others is a partner in drift placer mines in Eldorado, Sierra, Nevada, and Placer Counties.

Elected to the office of county surveyor of Placer County, Mr. Shields took office on January 1, 1923, and is now ably fulfilling his official duties, for which his technical knowledge and years of practical experience make him preeminently well fitted.

The marriage of John A. Shields and Frances M. Dooley occurred in 1909 at San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Shields was born at Michigan Bluff, Placer County, and is a daughter of a pioneer miner who came to California in 1856. One son, J. Lavelle, has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Shields. Active in fraternal circles, Mr. Shields is a Mason, being a member of Eureka Blue Lodge No. 16, of Auburn, and of the Scottish Rite bodies of Sacramento; and he belongs also to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.

**MAURICE A. KELLY.**—One of the old pioneers whose activities and achievements, together with those of his father, Michael Kelly, are worthy of a prominent place in the annals of the early history of California, is Maurice A. Kelly, who was born on Manhattan Bar, six miles south of Auburn on the American River, February 19, 1855. He was the second of five children born to Michael and Mary (Doyle) Kelly, natives of Ireland. Michael Kelly, as a boy eight years old, made his way to America; and during the forties he worked on the Mississippi River flatboats. Having saved some money, he invested in live stock in Kentucky and Tennessee, and finally located at Mobile, Ala., where he engaged in draying and freight-hauling. Some time after his marriage to Miss Mary Doyle, who had come with three brothers from Ireland, he set out with her and their son Bartholomew, about 1846, and made the journey to California via Panama. The father walked across the Isthmus. The summer of 1851 was spent on Mississippi Bar in Sacramento County. The following winter they moved to Manhattan Bar, whither his cousin, Joseph Kelley, had gone. Their prime objects in this change of location were the quest for gold and the better health of Mrs. Kelly.

Michael Kelly became heavily interested in mines and claims at Manhattan Bar and Lacy's Bar in the start of mining activities here. A list of names copied from a record book of his is given below, showing a score or more of prominent citizens of Auburn who were identified with these ventures, which sometimes proved not so profitable as was anticipated, much chance being taken by miners in the early days. The list, dated February 24, 1863, contains the following names: Robert Gordon, James Gordon, Thomas Gordon, John Brown, Mr. Stewart, James Price, Doc. J. R. Crandal, James Nolan, John Fogarty, Dr. S. P. Thomas, R. Chase, Wm. Bibson, Jacob Bibson, D. G. Perry, M. Kelly, John McBride, and F. A. Dow (prominent miners), Nick Anderson, J. J. Howard, S. Bettan, George Kichner, Lew Gibs, Sam Whitmarsh, Wm. Sexton, Lew McKeloy, Henry McKeloy, Doc Bronson, George Johnston, R. C. Roland, H. Hazel, Joe Kelley, Daniel Cooper, S. S. Greenworth (Toll Road), George Russel, Wm. Greely, Jas. Greely, J. M. White, Thomas Jamison, James Ratcliff, Robert Hanigan, Thomas Hanigan, Isaac Broderick, Joseph Smith, Isaac Barber, Pat Kelley, Alex Lipsett, R. Lipsett, John Reed, S. T. French, A. M. Hall, J. Brown, Mack Webber, M. Furiuss, J. Harwood, Thomas Cross, H. J. Newton, J. J. Madso, J. McBurney, Chas. Higgings, R. Greenway, Gordon Mine Co. Other activities near by the Gordon Company were carried on at the Copper Ledge, two and one-half miles south, in 1864. Another company sunk a shaft by the Holme Company, which fire destroyed in 1865. The Down East Company, also operated extensively nearby.

Schools were held in the pioneer homes, the tuition being fifty cents a week. Maurice A. Kelly attended his first school at Lacy's Bar, with Mrs. Turner as the teacher. The next term the school moved to Towner Ranch, and the next season to Sexton's Barn, on Rattlesnake Bar, now known as "Monte Rio District." As a miner's and rancher's son, Maurice Kelly staid with his parents on Rattlesnake Bar, where the family located on September 12, 1862. His parents had a hotel and store on Manhattan Bar, and made enough money to invest in land at Rattlesnake Bar, on a portion of which stands the Kelly home today, Mr. Kelly having succeeded all the heirs. The father bought one of the first houses built here. This house was erected by Moses Andrews, and still remains on the property at Rattlesnake Bar.

Mr. Kelly and his father were always closely associated in ranch and mines alike. The son drove the ox teams for his father, who owned eight yoke of the largest oxen in this part of California. During the construction of the culverts of the Central Pacific Railroad, the father took sub-contracts,





*M. A. Kelly*



Mary A. Kelly.

with good pay, to haul granite blocks from the quarry at Rocklin to places along the line to Auburn, from 1864 to 1865. In 1867 he resigned this position to give his entire attention to ranching and stock-raising. By that time the hauling was extended as far as Emigrant Gap. Although a mere boy, the son had done very hard work in caring for stock and driving the bull team with lumber and supplies, in a manner to do credit to a full-grown man. In 1868 he and his father took twenty-five head of live stock to Six Mile Valley. The father did the teaming at Fulda Lumber Camp, while the boy took care of the stock. It cost seven dollars per yoke to get oxen shod; wagon tires were four dollars each; ox-shoes were fifty cents each; and prices were correspondingly high for feed, hay, and grain. In 1869 the ox and bull teams were sold to the Pease Lumber Company on the Georgetown divide for \$250 a yoke. Mr. Kelly recalls the time, as one of the happiest in his life, when he was freed from driving and caring for the ox teams.

In 1876, Mr. Kelly preempted 160 acres in Six Mile Valley; and by subsequent purchase he added to it up to 1060 acres, thus acquiring an ideal range for cattle in the summer. The father and son drove stock and handled an extensive business until 1900. The Kellys also owned a winter range near Rattlesnake, cut through by the American River for two miles, embracing 1300 acres in Placer and Eldorado Counties. The father was active up to his death, which occurred on April 3, 1900. The mother died on September 9, 1888. The father was survived by two children, Maurice A. of this review, and Mrs. J. A. Grant, who now resides at Loomis. Two other children, John and Bartholomew, died in 1864; and Michael died in infancy.

Mr. Kelly suffered the loss of both eyes in 1909, but the loss is largely compensated by his excellent memory. He recalls the hospitality of the miners in the early days, the political meetings, and other stirring events of the time. During the days of their activity together, he and his father supplied the railroad with many hundred cords of wood for the wood-burning engines of those days. Mr. Kelly is probably the only man living who personally knew every sheriff elected in the county, from Astin, the first, to Elmer Gum, the last. Though suffering intensely, with remarkable fortitude he has continued with cheerful spirit to share in the blessings of good health, and every convenience that money can buy; but best of all, he says, is the Edison phonograph, which he considers the most wonderful invention of modern times, and which helps happily to while away many a sightless hour. The reward of long years of industry and frugality, to which he attributes his success, is found in valuable property-holdings in Nevada, Placer, Eldorado and Sacramento Counties. Though slightly handicapped by his affliction, he still manages much of his extensive business himself. While active as a stockman, he has built up an extensive business in fruit-growing at Rattlenake Bar, his son taking an active part with him of late years.

Mr. Kelly was married on January 15, 1877, in Auburn, to Miss Mary Hawkins, daughter of John Hawkins. She was born on May 29, 1858, at Mine Bar, otherwise known as "Whiskey Bar," in Eldorado County. The children of this union were: Frances M., deceased; Virginia, Mrs. George L. Dixon, of Roseville; John, who died in infancy; Winifred, Mrs. W. Hall; Katherine, Mrs. Thomas Cooper; Mervyn, deceased; Leo, a rancher; and Claire, Mrs. R. C. Rasmussen. There are seven grandchildren in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are known throughout their community for their genuine hospitality, and their home is often the scene of happy gatherings of relatives and friends. They belong to the Catholic Church, and Mr. Kelly is a charter member of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he votes for principle and the best man.



**JOHN HAWKINS.**—It was on October 15, 1915, that this venerable pioneer was carried to his long home after a sojourn of more than four-score years. He was widely known as "an honest and upright man, liberal to a fault and kind hearted." Words fail to express anything finer.

Ireland is the country that gave him birth in County Galway, on June 29, 1829. He attended school in his native county and also in New Bedford, Mass., when he came to America. His father was a stone-cutter and he learned the trade under him. While in Massachusetts he became acquainted with a number of famous writers, among whom was Phoebe Cary.

The quest for gold drew John Hawkins on to the Great West, and he came to Whiskey Bar, California, via Panama, in 1854. He soon made a fortune, but spent it almost as quickly in the effort to increase it. He founded the Hawkins Mine, which proved to be one of the most famous on the Bar. In the same year, 1854, in which Mr. Hawkins came West, there came also Mary Noone with her sister, Mrs. J. White, via Panama. To the former Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage in St. Patrick's Church, in San Francisco in 1856. She was a native of Ireland, and died in March, 1910. The children of this union were Mary, wife of M. A. Kelly; Martin; Cecelia, living on the old home place; Thomas, deceased; and Catherine, on the old home place. The summer seasons of 1860, 1862, and 1865 Mr. Hawkins spent in the mines of Nevada, Idaho and Montana, during which time he experienced some very close calls in mine disasters.

The property of Mr. Hawkins consisted of 200 acres of range land, on which he farmed and raised stock. He was naturalized in Massachusetts, and was a Democrat in politics. As a trustee of the district school for many years, he was influential in early educational work in the county.

**JOHN G. LOUTZENHEISER.**—The business interests of Grass Valley are represented ably by the man whose name introduces this article. The building in which he has his stock of drugs is built of brick, and the front and inside finish was hand-carved by a brother of our subject in 1855; the building and woodwork are still in a fine state of preservation. In Grass Valley, Cal., John G. Loutzenheiser was born on May 15, 1861; and he is now the only surviving member of a family of five children. His father, William Loutzenheiser, was born at Canton, Ohio, in 1824, and in 1851 migrated to California, settling at Grass Valley, where he entered the employ of Mr. McCall, the druggist of the village. Later he bought a small frame building on Main Street which he leased to Mr. McCall, and here the drug business was started. In 1855 the present brick building was erected and William Loutzenheiser became the owner of the business; he was obliged to borrow money with which to stock his store, for which he paid two per cent per month interest. William Loutzenheiser was a familiar figure on the village streets in pioneer days, and was genial and popular with everyone. He was a member of the first board of city trustees when Grass Valley was incorporated, was one of the original owners of the old Idaho Mine, and also owned a half-interest in another mine in the vicinity. In 1889 he retired from business and bought a ranch south of town, where he lived for eight years. This property he sold to the North Star Mining Company. He was married in Ohio to Miss Lydia A. Grimes, a native of Clarksville, Tenn. Strong in his allegiance to the Democratic party, Mr. Loutzenheiser took an active part in all political affairs of his time. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic order. He passed away at the age of seventy-nine, in 1903.

John G. Loutzenheiser received his education in the Grass Valley public schools and grew up in his father's store, thus thoroughly learning the drug business; and in 1896 he assumed management and control of the business.



Joe Marzen. J

The marriage of Mr. Loutzenheiser united him with Miss Catherine Joyce, born in Grass Valley. They are the parents of two children: John J., a practicing physician in San Francisco; and Dolores, a social-service worker in the University Hospital in San Francisco. Fraternally, Mr. Loutzenheiser is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; and in 1885 he became a member of Quartz Parlor, N. S. G. W. He is also a member of the Half Century Club of Grass Valley.

**JOSEPH MARZEN, JR.**—Among the most enterprising and public spirited men who took an active part in the development and upbuilding of Truckee, was the late Joseph Marzen, Jr. He was born in New York City, on August 24, 1850, the oldest of four children born to Joseph and Christene (Bechtel) Marzen, California pioneers, represented on another page in this history. Joseph was a child of two years when his parents brought him from New York to San Francisco, in 1852, the journey being made via the Isthmus of Panama. He grew up in Sacramento and attended the public schools, which he supplemented with a course in St. Mary's College, Oakland. After his school days were over he joined his father in Truckee, becoming associated with him in the butcher business. About 1880 his father having become interested in ranching and cattle-raising at Lovelock, Nev., our subject took over the Truckee holdings, continuing as proprietor and building up a large and successful business. He built a brick business building jointly with the Odd Fellows, of which he occupied the first floor for his meat market.

Joseph Marzen, Jr., was married in Truckee on May 5, 1876, being united with Miss Emma Masten, a native of Texas. Her father, William K. Masten, was born in Virginia, removed to Texas and became a cotton planter near Dallas, and there married Jean Robinson, a native of Scotland. He was a college graduate, and a minister in the Methodist Church, South, and during the Civil War served as Chaplain in the Confederate Army. Having lost his plantation during the war he again entered the ministry, coming to California, where he was pastor, first at Susanville, and then at Truckee. So it came about that his daughter Emma was educated at Mills College; but while in her senior year, her mother passed away and she then came to Truckee to preside over her father's home, and it was there she met and married Mr. Marzen. Reverend Masten continued in the ministry until he retired. He passed away in Los Angeles about 1880.

Mr. Marzen was bereaved of his young wife February 19, 1889, when she was only thirty-three years of age. She was a cultured and refined woman, greatly endeared to all who knew her, and was mourned by her family and friends. This union had been blessed with six children, three of whom grew up: Margaret is the wife of Doctor J. G. McKay, of Auburn; Joseph died on the ranch at Lovelock, in 1910; Ethel is the wife of E. M. McBride, of Truckee. Mr. Marzen was married a second time in 1891, to Mrs. Helen (Waldron) Taylor, a teacher in the Sacramento schools, and she passed away in 1895, leaving a daughter Laurena, a graduate of the University of Nevada, and also of the University of California, and now teacher of Spanish at the Ventura High School.

Mr. Marzen was actively engaged in business up till the time of his death, April 6, 1924, his passing being a great loss to the community to which he had always been such a steadfast friend. He was associated with the life of the town of Truckee from its inception, in fact from the time it was first called Coburn Station and before it was named Truckee. There was not a movement for civic or public improvement but what he took a part and gave his hearty support and cooperation. He was interested in the cause of education and served efficiently many years as member of the board



of school trustees. He was prominent in fraternal orders, being a member and past officer of the Odd Fellow Lodge and Encampment; and was Past Master of the Masonic Lodge; Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and was a member of the Sacramento Commandery and Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in San Francisco. He was also a member of the Rebekahs and Eastern Star. At one time he was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. A staunch Republican in politics, he was a member of the Nevada County Republican Central Committee, and frequently served as delegate to county conventions. In his religious views he was an Episcopalian.

**JOHN A. CURNOW.**—The commercial enterprise of which John A. Curnow as manager ranks among the most important in Nevada County. The establishment of a branch of the Alpha Hardware & Supply Company's chain of stores in Grass Valley has proved a fortunate undertaking; and as manager of this branch store, Mr. Curnow has demonstrated his keen judgment and foresight and built up a steadily increasing business from year to year. He was born in England, September 27, 1880, a son of John and Mary (Martin) Curnow, both natives of England. John Curnow came to Nevada County in 1880, and five years later his family joined him. For thirty years he conducted a hotel at Cherokee, now called Tyler, and at the present time is engaged in farming and mining at Tyler, of which town he was formerly postmaster. There are four children in the family, of whom our subject is the eldest, the others being Thomas, Hubert, and Mary, now Mrs. Sparnow.

John A. Curnow received a public-school education, and at the age of seventeen began work in the blacksmith shop in the mines at Nevada City. Later he entered the employ of Legg & Shaw Company, which was purchased by the Alpha Hardware & Supply Company in 1906. Mr. Curnow was retained as clerk in the new store and assisted in the buying of supplies for the company; and seven years ago he became manager of the Grass Valley branch. For the past five years Mr. Curnow has capably served as the president of the Chamber of Commerce; he has tried to resign the position, but each time was unanimously reelected for the place.

The marriage of Mr. Curnow united him with Miss May Gribble, born in Nevada City, Cal.; and they are the parents of one son, Jack. Mr. Curnow is prominent fraternally, being a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; the Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., of Nevada City; the Chapter at Grass Valley; Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., of Nevada City; and the Eastern Star.

**WILLIAM BROWN VAN ORDEN.**—One among the earliest settlers of Grass Valley, William Brown Van Orden was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1832, and reared in that locality. He came to California in 1854, via the Nacaragua route, making the journey in company with his brother, Leander, a California forty-niner, who had returned East to bring his brother to the Golden State. The Van Orden family is traced back to Holland, the ancestors being among the early settlers of New Amsterdam. The old Van Orden homestead was located at what is now Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. After his arrival, William Van Orden prospected for a time near Oroville, Butte County, and later ran a grocery store for the miners at Long Bar, on the Yuba River, in Yuba County, till 1859. Coming to Grass Valley in 1867, he engaged in the grocery business there for many years, with a store on East Main Street, on the present site of the Rochdale Store.

A man of ability and strong character, he took an active part in civic affairs, was mayor of Grass Valley, and for many years was a member of

the board of education, serving eight years as president of the board. In addition to his grocery business, he had mining interests, and at one time was superintendent of the Granite Hill Mine in the vicinity. Mr. Van Orden was a member of the Nevada County Pioneer Society, and always kept up his interest in early day life and the recording of the lives of men and events of that romantic period. His death on April 1, 1916, at the good age of eighty-four, marked the passing of one of Nevada County's most respected citizens, honored alike for his civic pride and his humane qualities in striving to help his fellow-men.

The marriage of Mr. Van Orden, in Grass Valley, united him with Eliza Jane Garvey, a native of Ireland, who passed on nine years before Mr. Van Orden. Three children were born of their union: William Andrew, now deceased, was an Elk, and in the grocery business in Grass Valley, later located in Alameda County and served that county as deputy county assessor; Leander, the second son, is assistant manager of the Pennsylvania Hotel, one of New York City's famed hostelries, having formerly been associated with the St. Francis and Palace hotels of San Francisco; the only daughter, Miss Amanda Van Orden, a graduate of the San Francisco State Normal, is a teacher in the Grass Valley schools.

**CHARLES KEENA.**—A worthy pioneer who departed this life leaving behind him a most enviable record for having made the world better through his having lived and labored in it, the late Charles Keena will not soon be forgotten. He was born on his father's farm at Rock Creek, near Auburn, in Placer County, the son of James and Mary Keena, both natives of Ireland. The father followed mining and stock-raising, and was active in the Masonic order. Four sons were born to the estimable couple; but only one, James Keena of Rock Creek, is now living.

Charles Keena was reared on his father's ranch, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age; and then he became the superintendent of the ranch of the Auburn Orange Growers' Association, in the Manteca district, about six miles from Auburn. Later, he came to Auburn and bought in the livery business, having C. H. Slade as partner; and having been elected sheriff of Placer County, he served for two terms. He next entered the firm of Walsh & Keena, undertakers and automobile makers, and then he was appointed assessor of Placer County to fill an unexpired term; and after that he was appointed supervisor to fill an unexpired term, and was then elected to that office, in which he was serving at the time of his death, on December 20, 1922. He was always a very efficient public official, and filled the various offices to the entire satisfaction of everybody. He was public-spirited, and showed his local patriotism in owning and developing valuable real estate in Auburn. His hobby, however, was fine horses, and he owned many thoroughbreds fitted for the track. He also took various prizes at the State fairs, and contributed much to develop this department of tip-top sport.

When Mr. Keena married, he took for his wife Miss Frances J. Dependener, a native of Iowa Hill, in Placer County, and the daughter of William F. Dependener and his good wife, who was Eliza Ostrobrink, a daughter of the German fatherland. Her father crossed the great plains in 1849, and mined at Iowa Hill in 1852, in the Wolverine Mine; and later he conducted a ranch of some 200 acres. Charles Albert Keena is the only child, and he was born at Auburn on October 13, 1889. As a young fellow, he worked in the grocery trade at Auburn; and when he was eighteen years old, he was made a member of the grocery firm of Keena & Williamson. He belongs to Lodge No. 538, of the Grass Valley Elks, and to Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W. He married Miss Mary V. Hammer of the State of Washington. Mrs. Keena died November 17, 1923, well loved by all.



*Chas Keena*





*Frances J Keena*

**JOHN M. COOPER.**—The second child born to George F. and Anna (Webb) Cooper, John M. Cooper, is a native of Boston, Mass., where his birth took place on June 14, 1851. In 1856 he and his mother came West to join his father in San Francisco, moving from there to Nevada County; and here he had his schooling, at a private school at Shelby Hill and at the public school in Nevada City. He has always made his home on the old Cooper ranch; and after the death of his father he added to the property until it comprised 405 acres, some of which was later sold, so that the ranch now consists of 285 acres, located three miles out of Nevada City on the Rector road to San Juan.

The marriage of Mr. Cooper, at Nevada City, May 30, 1908, united him with Miss Katherine H. Cooley, a native of Boston, Mass. Her father, a Massachusetts volunteer in the Civil War, was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg. After the war the mother and four children came to California, and here Mrs. Cooper received her education, at Forest Springs, Nevada County. Mr. Cooper is a Republican in political affiliation, and is a progressive in all matters which mean the further development of his district and county. Fraternally, he is a member of Nevada City Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E.

**MRS. MARY HELEN GRANT.**—During the long period of her residence in Placer County, which extends over sixty years, Mrs. Mary Helen Grant has not only achieved financial independence, but also has gained the esteem of all with whom she has come in contact. Of a kindly, tactful disposition, she attracted people toward herself irresistibly, and when it is said that she has a large acquaintance, this means also that she has a large circle of warm friends. She was born near the town of Moravia, N. Y., on December 27, 1831, the daughter of William Van Orden, who was the eldest son of Peter and Mary (Carbine) Van Orden. William Van Orden married Miss Julia Ann Haight, one of eight children born to Caleb and Katura (Horton) Haight. There were nine children in the family, Mary Helen being the third in order of birth.

The schooling of Mary Helen Van Orden was very limited. In the summer of 1840, she was kept at home to spin, for she could spin as much as any woman her mother could hire; every day making her forty knots, which was considered a woman's work. In 1842, Grandfather Haight, Uncle Bateman Haight and her father sold their farms and moved with their families to Nauvoo, Ill. The trip was started with horse teams to Lake Erie, where a part of the company took a steamer, the balance continuing the journey by wagon. William and Julia Ann Van Orden had joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints upon its organization. Arriving in Nauvoo, in the fall of 1843, Mr. Van Orden rented a house in town to live in, and also bought 160 acres of land about three miles from the city, which he rented to his half-brother, E. Z. Carbine. Those were troublesome days for the Saints, many being driven into town from the surrounding country, and many people were cared for at the home of William Van Orden. He met an untimely death in less than a year after locating in Nauvoo; while standing guard along the river he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in his death two weeks later. During the early part of 1845, his widow was sealed to Dr. J. M. Bernhisel. In the summer of 1846, the family left Nauvoo and settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where log houses were erected close together in the form of a square. The journey from Nauvoo to Council Bluffs was made with ox-teams, and, as the men were needed to drive the loose cattle, Mary Helen drove a team of oxen, fording streams where it was necessary for her to walk in water nearly waist deep. During the winter of 1846-1847, there was a great deal of sickness; people died by hundreds, principally with the scurvy. Early in 1847, George R. Grant, a member of the party, went with Brigham

Young and party to the present site of Salt Lake City, Utah, he being one of the scouts who surveyed out the road. Mr. Grant furnished his own provisions, two horses and one cow, and he arrived on the site of Salt Lake City a couple of days before Brigham Young. Mr. Grant drove the first stake and held the plow that broke the first furrow of the prairie sod to build the City of Salt Lake; his name is on Brigham Young's monument as one of the pioneers. Mr. Grant remained in Salt Lake City but a short time, when he determined he would return to Council Bluffs, arriving there in November, 1847, after enduring great privations and hardships.

On December 10, 1847, Miss Van Orden was married to George R. Grant, who built a good-sized log cabin of one large room, to go to house-keeping in, here he also opened a private school, the people paying for their children's schooling with provisions and produce. In the spring of 1848, many people of the settlement went on to Salt Lake, the mother of our subject and family with the rest. Mr. Grant went to work for the government hauling freight from Fort Kearney to Fort Laramie. In the fall he taught the Council Bluffs school, continuing for two years. At Council Bluffs their first children, Mary A. and Sarah O., were born. In the latter part of April, 1850, the family left Council Bluffs for Salt Lake and arrived at the latter place about the first of August, being about three months on the way. Mr. Grant taught school the first winter in Salt Lake; also took a contract to make several hundred pairs of men's pants from buckskins, and from the smaller pieces Mrs. Grant made many pairs of gloves and he made whiplashes, braiding them in eight and sixteen strands. Later Mr. Grant took up 160 acres of land twenty-five miles north of Salt Lake, near Kaysville, and built a comfortable log house on it, and here, on March 24, 1852, George Robert, Jr., was born; then on January 3, 1854, Julia A. was born at the same place; she is now Mrs. Julia A. Crocker, whose sketch may also be found in this work. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Grant, with others, was sent on a mission among the Indians on Salmon River. In the fall they had to come back to Salt Lake for supplies to last during the winter and he then rented his farm and moved his family to Farmington, where he built an adobe house, which he sold in the fall of 1857. On April 2, 1858, Henrietta, who later became Mrs. C. W. Earle, was born, and the latter part of the same month Mr. and Mrs. Grant and their family left Farmington going to a place called Pond Town, but later they returned to their farm and found that everything had been stolen. On April 3, 1860, their daughter Gertrude was born. When she was three weeks old the family traded their farm for oxen and wagons and the journey to California was begun. On April 27, 1862, Henry Loring was born, and that fall the family arrived in California, stopping at Stockton. On July 4, 1863, the family removed to Sacramento and sometime during the following January, the son Henry died. In the spring of 1864, the daughter Gertrude became ill with intermittent fever and she, too, passed away. Mrs. Grant was taken ill with typhoid fever in May, 1864, and it was the first of August of the same year before she was able to be about. On September 6, 1864, Charles Louis was born but he only lived one month. On October 12, 1864, the family moved on a farm twelve miles north of Sacramento. Mr. Grant had learned to make brooms and Mrs. Grant made and sold butter from their two cows, and from that time they began to prosper. On September 9, 1865, William Everette was born, and the following November the family located on their own ranch, which Mr. Grant had purchased, but this he very soon sold as he thought he would not be able to pay for it; he had some money left from the sale with which he purchased a claim five miles east of Roseville in Placer County, twenty-three miles northeast of Sacramento. On November 15, 1871, Ada M. was born. Several years later Mr. and Mrs. Grant removed to Sacramento,





*Gene A. Burns.*

renting the farm, on account of the failing health of Mr. Grant; his life was prolonged by a capital operation which he underwent in Sacramento. After recovering from the operation they removed to Rocklin; then he sold the ranch. He passed away on June 22, 1889, at Rocklin. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Grant only two are now surviving, Mrs. Julia A. Crocker and Mrs. Ada Grant Earle, who watch over and care for their aged mother, whose every want is supplied by loving hands.

**MISS IRENE A. BURNS.**—It is eminently fitting that a daughter of Placer County, and one who has made such an honorable record along educational lines, should hold the position of superintendent of schools for Placer County; and that Miss Burns is holding it well, is evidenced by the fact that in her last two elections she has had no opponents. Born in Auburn, Miss Burns is the daughter of Robert N. and Eliza (Conklin) Burns, the former a native of Philadelphia and the latter of Boston. Both parents are now deceased. The father came to California in 1852, and the mother a few months later, both making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama; they were married in the East, and the mother brought the oldest son with her. After arriving in California, Robert N. Burns proceeded to the mines at Virginia City, Nev. Later, for a number of years, he was in charge of the Indian Reservation in Mendocino County, Cal., and still later he followed mining in Nevada and Eldorado Counties, his last place of residence being at Michigan Bluff, Placer County, where his death occurred.

Irene A. Burns, on completing her elementary courses in the public schools, continued her studies, and on examination obtained a certificate to teach. She then immediately began her school work, in which she has since been so successful. In the meantime she supplemented her studies by courses at Curtiss and Patchett's private normal school in San Francisco, as well as by summer courses at the University of California. She has all her life been active in educational work. Her first experience as a teacher was obtained in the school of Deadwood, in the mountains of Placer County, with an attendance of seven pupils. This school was located seven miles over a mountain trail from the family home at Michigan Bluff, and the young "schoolma'm" rode horseback to and from her school across the mountain trails at each week's end. She also taught in the schools at Forest Hill, Lone Star, and Blue Canyon, and then taught for sixteen years in various grades in the Auburn schools.

Miss Burns is now serving her third term as county superintendent of schools. She was the first woman elected to the position in Placer County, in fact the first woman to be elected to county office in Placer County. Her first election took place in 1914; and she was reelected in 1918, and again in 1922. She has been very successful in her career as superintendent of schools, and has brought the school system of the county to a high state of efficiency. The years spent in acquiring the practical foundation of experience in the details of her life-work are of inestimable value to her now, and also to the growing generation, who are reaping the benefit of the knowledge she has gained as a teacher in the public schools.

Miss Burns holds membership in the State Teachers' Association and National Educational Association. She has served as a member of the County Board of Education, and since her election she is secretary of the board. She is a member of the Woman's Improvement Club of Auburn, and belongs to the Rebekahs, Women of Woodcraft, and Pythian Sisters. During the World War she was the head of the Junior Red Cross drives in the county. Throughout her long residence here she has proven herself of the right metal, a loyal citizen of the Golden State, and one worthy of emulation.

**ANDREW A. ROBSON**—A native son who, by concentrated and well-directed energy, has risen to a prominent and influential place among the agriculturists of Northern California, where he is specializing as a wool-grower, is Andrew A. Robson, who was born in Nevada County, November 2, 1875, a son of William and Deborah (Stuart) Robson, natives respectively of Durham, England, and Nevada County, Cal., whose interesting life history is presented on another page, in this history. The oldest in a family of four children, he was reared on the home ranch in the Linda district, Yuba County and attended the local public school. After he reached the age of eleven years, he assisted his father on the ranch, and in caring for the flocks of sheep, in which they were specializing. Andrew Robson was only sixteen years old when his father died and it was up to him to take charge of and carry on the stock business established by his father. So he manfully assisted his mother; and the result of their combined efforts has been very satisfactory. Mr. Robson has of necessity made a study of the wool industry; and his close observation, coupled with these years of experience, has resulted in the accumulation of much valuable knowledge, which is of material aid to him in directing the large and increasing affairs connected with the management of the Robson sheep ranch. The Robson ranch embraces about 2500 acres in Yuba County, with about the same acreage in the Nevada County ranch, and is devoted to raising sheep and cattle. Mr. Robson usually has from 5000 to 8000 sheep and from 200 to 300 head of cattle. William G. looks after the cattle, while Andrew A. has charge of the sheep department.

Mr. Robson is an excellent judge of mutton and wool, both as to quality and as to weight. His years of experience and acquired accuracy in this direction brought him to the notice of large packing houses; and in 1914 he was offered and accepted the position of buyer for the Western Meat Company, owned largely by Swift & Company, and traveled over the State as their buyer for two years; and then for the Nevada Packing Company, a branch of the Western Meat Company, traveling for two years more through Nevada and buying mutton, lambs and wool. Then wishing to be nearer home so that he could look more thoroughly after the growing stock interests of the Robson ranch, he quit the Nevada Packing Company; and since then he has been buyer for the Sacramento Wool Company throughout Superior California. He thoroughly enjoys buying, and it is the consensus of opinion that he is one of the best judges and most reliable men in his line in the State. Having traveled extensively in the various Western States, Mr. Robson has a wide acquaintance among the stockmen of the West.

Noting the havoc wrought in the flocks of the county by coyotes, as early as 1914, Mr. Robson interested stockmen, particularly sheep men, in hiring a man who would devote all of his time to catching and killing coyotes, making it an object by paying the man \$20 besides the county bounty of \$5 for each coyote killed. There being about 33,000 head of sheep in the district, an estimate of three cents for each head would be sufficient to pay the expense the first year. The next year the government Biological Survey, recognizing their good work, came in with them and paid half the expenses. The following year the State, being desirous of seeing the good work go on, came to their aid and paid one-third of the expenses. This made the amount for each sheep man to pay very small for the third year, probably only about one-half cent for each sheep owned. Then the next step was to interest the board of supervisors of Yuba County in the matter. This the stockmen succeeded in doing, convincing the board of the justice of the expenditure and inducing them to take the burden off their hands; for the board agreed to take care of the balance and thus relieve the local stockmen. Thus the object in view, the ridding the county of coyotes, has been practically attained, greatly benefitting the stockmen. The original name applied to these activities was the Coyote Bounty System; and the meetings of the sheep men were found so interesting, as well as beneficial, that as a result the



Marysville Wool Growers' Association was organized, and from this grew the California Wool Growers' Association. Mr. Robson was a charter member of the Marysville District Wool Growers' Association, and its first president. In the fall of 1923 he was again selected as its president. He is also a member and director of the California Wool Growers' Association, and a member of the National Wool Growers' Association.

Mr. Robson was married in Marysville, on April 1, 1901, to Miss Minnie Davey, who was born at Mooney Flat, Nevada County, the daughter of William Henry and Marie (Monk) Davey. When she was a year old, her parents removed to Anthony House, in Pleasant Valley, Nevada County, and here the daughter Minnie was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Robson are very proud of their little daughter, Alice Lorraine. When he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Robson was made a Mason in Nicolaus Lodge No. 129, F. & A. M., at Wheatland; he is a member of Washington Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., Marysville, and of Marysville Commandery No. 7, K. T.; is a life member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco; and with his wife is a member of Wheatland Chapter No. 48, O. E. S.; and Marysville Lodge No. 783 B. P. O. E., also claims him as one of their popular members. A believer in protection as the fundamental principle for Americans and American industry, Mr. Robson is an active supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Elizabeth-Lone Tree Center of the Yuba County Farm Bureau; and being greatly interested in local civic and social matters, he was one of the prime movers in the building of the Community Hall at Erle, that affords so much pleasure to the citizens of the district. Liberal, enterprising and hospitable, Andrew Robson's life demonstrates that he believes and lives by the Golden Rule; and the Robson ranch continues to dispense the good old-time California hospitality.

**WILLIAM BANCROFT.**—Among the pioneer founders of the Golden State there is none more worthy of honor than the late William Bancroft. While there is no doubt that the love of adventure and quickly-gained riches brought many to California in the early days, yet there came also many professional men and men prominent in early Colonial history, among whom the Bancroft family were numbered.

William Bancroft was born in South Windsor, Conn., on March 29, 1817. On account of the early provision for schooling being limited, he was self taught; and he was reared on the farm, becoming used to the conditions of pioneer times. In time he learned the carpenter's trade and became an expert cabinet maker, and followed his trade until coming to California. In company with five men, he crossed the plains in a covered wagon and ox-teams in 1849, being several months en route. He spent several years mining in Feather Canyon and environs, packing his supplies on the back of his pony from Sacramento and Marysville. However, his labor was not without profit. In 1854 he returned to Connecticut, via Panama, and went into a shop and worked three years. The lure of the West was too strong and it drew Mr. Bancroft back, in 1857. With his bride he came via Panama and homesteaded 160 acres and added another 160 acres by purchase, six miles above Auburn on the Colfax road, and he improved the land and carried on farming up to the time of his death, in 1890.

Mr. Bancroft was married to Susan Amelia Hopkins, born in Courtland, N. Y., June 18, 1837, a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She passed away in April, 1916. Of this union there were ten children, of whom eight survive, viz.: Mrs. Nellie S. Young, of Clipper Gap; Mrs. Alona J. Patterson, of San Francisco; Mrs. Emma Buxton, who died in Seattle in 1918; Mrs. Marcia C. Wilson, who resides on Bancroft Height, on the old Bancroft ranch; William, a merchant at Clipper Gap; James L., of Sacramento; Thomas H., killed in



*Louis Ames*

the explosion in the powder mills at Clipper Gap, 1892; Mrs. Olive E. Hunt, of Concord; Walter G., principal of Monterey schools; and Mrs. Jessie Adams, of Car'otta, Humboldt County. Mr. Bancroft was the founder and a trustee of the Christian Valley school district. He was a Republican in politics. His ranch of 320 acres was known as the Columbia Ranch, a very profitable and productive property.

**LOUIS AMES.**—An enterprising and public-spirited man who, by close application and well-directed energy, has become one of the best-posted horticulturists in Placer County, is Louis Ames, whose remarkable success has been attained through indefatigable industry and a thorough study of orcharding and soil conditions. He is a son of the late Louis and Elzina (Schneider) Ames, the former a native of Belgium, while the latter was born in Germany. As a boy, the father grew up in his native country by the sea, and as was natural went to sea when a lad. He followed the sea for some years, finally coming around Cape Horn before the mast in a sailer, to San Francisco, in 1849. The gold discovery caused him, like thousands of others, to leave the vessel and make his way to the mines. Coming to the American River he followed mining for many years, and then turned his attention to ranching, becoming one of the pioneer fruit-growers of the Newcastle district, in Placer County. He made a success, improving a large ranch, which occupied his attention until his death at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife had preceded him years before. They had four children, all of whom are living: Edward, a horticulturist of Newcastle; Louis, the subject of our review; Mrs. Tillie Jones, of Lodi; and Mrs. Lottie Hatch, of Oroville.

Born at Newcastle on June 9, 1869, Louis Ames lived on his father's fruit ranch, as a boy, and early in life made himself generally useful, learning the care of the trees and cultivation of the orchards, and at the same time attending the public schools. His education has been supplemented with reading, of which he is very fond, making him today a well-informed man. After his school days were over, aside from the activities on the home ranch, he also worked in packing houses for Fred J. Mason at various places, among them Newcastle, Placerville, and Loomis. Later he was in charge of the Newcastle shipping-house for the Producers' Fruit Company. During this time, also, he was improving his ninety-acre fruit ranch, a part of which he inherited from his father. Since 1916 he has given all his time to the study and improvement of fruit culture on that ranch. For years he has experimented with soils, irrigation, fertilizers and different varieties of fruit trees; and as a result of his painstaking methods he has achieved excellent results. He was the first man in this district to use nitrate of soda in his orchards, which he did with excellent results. He now produces in his orchards the highest grade of peaches, pears, plums and grapes.

Mr. Ames was married in Petaluma, Cal., in 1907, being united with Miss Ada Stone, who was born at Napa, and whose father, William Searls Stone, was a pioneer of California. She was educated in Petaluma. Their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of two children: William L., who is attending the high school in Auburn; and a lovely little daughter, Shirley Barbara. As president of the Newcastle Building and Loan Association, Mr. Ames is a prominent factor in the upbuilding of the town. He is also a director of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, and of the Placer County Water-Users' Association; and for many years he was president of the Newcastle Sanitary Board. He is a member of the Newcastle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and also of Miami Tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., of Auburn. He is an influential Republican, serving as a member and treasurer of the Republican County Central Committee.



**MISS ALICE E. COOPER.**—Born in Selby Flat, Nevada County, on the old Cooper home ranch, Alice E. Cooper is the daughter of George F. and Anna (Webb) Cooper, the former a native of Prince Edward Island and the latter of Massachusetts, reared in Boston. George F. Cooper came to California in 1853, via the Panama route, and located in San Francisco. In 1856 his wife and small son joined him, and the family then moved to Nevada County and settled in the Selby Flat district, where the father at first mined and later acquired a ranch of eighty acres. He took up a mining claim on Brush Creek, and also mined in other mines for different owners; but in 1860 he settled on the same ranch which is in possession of the family today, and there passed the rest of his life, his death occurring at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife had passed to the Beyond at forty-seven years of age.

Alice E. Cooper is the youngest in a family of eight children born to her pioneer parents. She received her education in the grammar and high schools of Nevada City, and subsequently taught school in Nevada County for twelve years. Since 1903 she has been identified with the Nevada City Hardware Company as a part-owner. Known as one of the public-spirited and progressive business women of the community, in politics she supports the Republican platform. Fraternally, she is a member and a Past Worthy Matron of the Eastern Star and has been secretary for the Nevada City Chapter for the last ten years.

**GEORGE A. PHILBRICK.**—One of the real old pioneers and one who has been a continuous resident of the County since he first came here by way of the Isthmus, in 1854, is George Augustus Philbrick, the only survivor of the Philbrick family. He is hale and hearty in his seventy-sixth year and works every day in E. A. Ridley's cigar store. He is a very interesting character, with a fine memory, and a good conversationalist, able to recount many incidents in the early history of the Golden State. He was born at Lowell, Mass., on August 24, 1848, and came with his mother to California when he was only six years old to join his father here. His father was Samuel W. Philbrick, born in Edson, N. H., and married to Julia Livingston, a native of Hancock, N. H. They both died in Rocklin, Cal., the father at eighty-three, and the mother at eighty-two years of age. Mr. Philbrick had a brother Charles, who died at Rocklin, when twenty-five years old; and a sister Bertha, who died at the same place, when fourteen years old.

Mr. Philbrick well remembers how they crossed the Isthmus with mule-teams, and came up to Sacramento on a river boat, from which place they took stage to Mormon Island and crossed the American River to Beasley's Bar. He went to school at Folsom, Sacramento County. In 1859 his father planted his vineyard at Beasley's Bar, one of the first vineyards in Placer County. He saw dirt taken out of Beasley's Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, yield \$20 to the pan. He has witnessed the development of the County and State, for there were no railroads, or telegraphs, or telephones in the county when he was growing into young manhood. He remembers the Sacramento Valley railroad, twenty-two miles long, the first railroad built in California, it extended from Folsom to Sacramento in 1855-1856 and he saw the first locomotive called the Elephant. It was rebuilt and called the Pioneer, a wood burner, which ran on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, and was the first locomotive to come to California on a boat round the Horn; he also remembers the locomotives Placer, L. L. Robinson, and the Nevada.

**JOSEPH H. GASSAWAY.**—A representative of a pioneer family who settled in Nevada County over seventy years ago is found in Joseph H. Gassaway, whose birth occurred at Mooney's Flat, Nevada County, Cal., September 22, 1863, the third in a family of seven children born to James E. and Olivia (Gassaway) Gassaway. This pioneer couple crossed the plains to California in the fifties and settled in Penn Valley; then they removed to Mooney's Flat and the father engaged in mining, operating what is now known as the Union Blue Mine. James E. Gassaway took up a quarter section of government land and received a homestead title to it. There were seven children born to this pioneer couple: Arthur D., deceased; Joseph H., our subject; a babe that died in infancy; Kate, deceased; Edward O.; William, deceased; and Stella D., now Mrs. Streeter, residing in Lincoln, Cal. The father was only forty-nine years old when he passed away; the mother lived to be seventy years of age.

Joseph H. Gassaway received his education in the North Star district school. Eighteen years old when his father passed away and he was thrown upon his own resources, he thereafter engaged in dairying for a time, and then became interested in mining; but he found that farming was far more certain. Eleven years ago he purchased fifty acres at Town Talk, Nevada County, which he devotes to fruit-raising and general farming.

The first marriage of Mr. Gassaway united him with Miss Madeline Nichols, born in Nevada County, Cal., a daughter of Henry B. and Mary (Wright) Nichols; and of this union four children were born; Lucy, now Mrs. Strickling; William H., Otto N. and May, now Mrs. Tippet. Mr. Gassaway was married the second time to Miss Anna S. Harry, daughter of Alexander and Susan (Richards) Harry, both natives of England. Seven children have been born of this union: Rita, now Mrs. Donoho; Minnie, deceased; Kate, now Mrs. Meserve; Jessie, deceased; and Olivia, Eleanor, and Joseph. Fraternally, Mr. Gassaway is affiliated with the Odd Fellows' Lodge of Grass Valley, and has been through all the chairs.

**MRS. MARY PETERS.**—Another very progressive and highly-esteemed orchardist of the Ophir district is Mrs. Mary Peters, who was born in Flores, in the Azores, the daughter of Manuel P. and Frances L. (Noia) Armes, worthy farmer folks who came to California, by way of New York, in 1879, traveling across the American continent. He brought his wife and three daughters, namely, Minnie, who was the wife of Manuel Marshall, but has passed on; Mary, the subject of our review; and Pauline, who is Mrs. Enos and lives at Benicia. Mr. Armes settled at Newcastle, and took up farming; and with his four sons, who had preceded him to California, he bought a ranch of eighty acres two and one-half miles northeast of Newcastle. It was raw land, but they set to work vigorously together and cleared it, and later sold it at a handsome profit that attested to the high quality of their improvement. Not long after this sale, Mr. Peters, to the widespread regret of the many who knew and esteemed him, died at the age of sixty-three.

Mary Armes was sent to school in Flores, but she profited much by her later experience in America; and when she was married, on September 17, 1884, she was a young woman of real capability. Her husband, Frank Peters, was born in Fayal, of the Azores; and his parents were Frank and Catherine Peters. Frank Peters, Jr., came out to California alone in 1877, at the age of eighteen; and for a while he worked as a section foreman at Newcastle, but in 1891, some time after he was married, he bought twenty acres of peach, plum and cherry orchard, and took up horticulture. He was very conscientious and industrious, and when he died, twelve years ago, at the age of fifty-five, he had something to show for his life and work. Twelve children had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peters: Frank is in Newcastle;



Emily M Joslin



Joseph is deceased; the third in order of birth, also called Joseph, lives at Newcastle; Mary has become Mrs. Frank C. Perry; Carrie is Mrs. Betten-court, of Newcastle; Julia is Mrs. Nunes, of Gold Hill; Virginia married Mr. Machado, and lives at Ophir; Olive is Mrs. Silva, of Auburn; Adeline became Mrs. Enos, and resides at Newcastle; then comes Elwyn; Ernest is deceased; and Elmer is at home. Mr. Peters was a member of the Workmen, the I. D. E. S., and the U. P. E. C. lodges. Mrs. Peters belongs to the S. P. R. S. I. Some years ago she built her commodious and attractive home on the ranch and it has been the scene of a generous hospitality ever since.

**MRS. EMILY MAY JOSLIN.**—As owner and proprietor of the Joslin Sanatorium, Mrs. Emily May Joslin, whose years of practical experience, as graduate nurse, in the care of nervous and mental diseases have been unusually successful, and together with her persevering studies along psychiatric lines, have made her eminently the woman for the place she now occupies, so that her sanatorium is a distinct adjunct for the help and relief of unhappy humanity. Situated in the midst of a beautiful park of natural oaks, covering an area of more than forty acres, the entire grounds comprising 320 acres, thus assuring absolute privacy to its patients, the institution is unique in that it has a distinctly homelike atmosphere, and is presided over by a woman with sympathy and understanding for the afflictions, the relieving of which she has made her life study.

The site, two miles northeast of Lincoln, Placer County, and twenty-eight miles northeast of Sacramento, on the Southern Pacific railway and the State Highway, was chosen because of its peculiar climatic advantages and its accessibility to Northern and Central California, for the delightful climate of this section of the State is of special advantage to patients, affording them more or less outdoor life during the entire year, at an altitude which, combined with the dry, bracing air, is of special importance to patients suffering from various ailments, the lack of humidity being especially efficacious in cases of nervous diathesis. The sanatorium has never been endowed from any source, and is under the entire care of Mrs. Joslin, a talented woman, able psychiatrist, and painstaking nurse.

Born and reared at Alton, Waseca County, Minn., Emily May Joslin is the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Heagerty) Farley, farmer folk of that State. Upon finishing her preliminary education she entered the School of Nursing at St. Peter's Hospital, pursuing a three-year course. While there Miss Farley had frequent occasion to work under the celebrated Mayo brothers, surgeons, of Rochester, Minn., whose eminent services were frequently required to perform operations on patients to relieve physical disorders which accomplished great mental cures. After her graduation, Miss Farley engaged as a private nurse. Following this, she went to Yankton, S. D., where she was placed in charge of the male sickroom at the Yankton State Hospital for the insane, being the first woman nurse ever placed in charge of that ward. She studied and worked hard under the direction of Drs. Chilgren and Mead, of that institution, and met with more than ordinary success in caring for patients suffering with mental and nervous disorders. It was at Yankton, S. D., that her marriage occurred, to Sherman M. Joslin, now deceased.

Continuing her work, and the study of psychiatry as related to the care and treatment of mental and nervous diseases, Mrs. Joslin next went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and filled a position under Dr. Hoyt, being assigned to the infirmary, where aged and infirm men from fifty to eighty years of age were cared for, at the Mt. Pleasant State Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases. After about two years in Iowa, she went to Colorado and took charge of the convalescent ward of the Pueblo State Hospital, under Dr. Busey, for mental and nervous disorders for one year, after

which she went to Anaconda, Mont., and there accepted a position at St. Ann's Hospital, and for two years worked and studied under the direction of Dr. J. T. Spelman, head surgeon for the Great Northern Railway at that place, Dr. J. F. McKenzie, Dr. Sligh, and Dr. Stephens, doing special obstetrical work. After two years so engaged, she worked as a private nurse in obstetrical cases at Anaconda.

Mrs. Joslin's next move was to Warm Springs, Mont., where she was placed in charge of the nursing at the male hospital, working under Dr. O. W. Warren, and Dr. J. W. Scandlan, now superintendent of the Napa State Hospital. From there, in 1904, she came to California, and for a short time worked exclusively on surgical cases at the Morton Hospital in San Francisco, after which she came to the Agnew State Hospital, and there worked and studied under Dr. Stocking, until 1914.

By this time she had decided to establish a sanatorium of her own, and the present location appealed to her as being admirably suited to her work. She purchased the property, laid her plans, and designed and built her hospital especially for the work in mind. It has fifteen rooms, and there is an obstetrical cottage, and other commodious buildings, all with modern conveniences, situated in beautiful grounds, containing tennis courts and croquet grounds. Then there are indoor amusements, including music, victrolas and radios, enjoyed in the capacious parlors. The institution was opened in March, 1916.

Mrs. Joslin maintains a private dairy, makes her own butter for the sanatorium, and has an up-to-date poultry plant, as well as vegetable and flower gardens, lawns, and, in fact, everything which goes to make up a pleasant home, and quiet resting place. Two day nurses, one night nurse, a bookkeeper and clerk, an orderly, and a farmhand are employed to keep the institution running smoothly. And Mrs. Joslin has had truly wonderful success in effecting cures and in relieving suffering.

With a deep understanding of nursing, her theoretical and technical knowledge of her profession is supplemented by a perfect knowledge of cookery. Her own mother was a Vermont girl, descended from pioneers of the Green Mountain State who fought under Ethan Allen during the Revolutionary struggles, their blood being basically Scotch-Irish and English, and she learned housekeeping and New England cooking from her mother; while at St. Peter, Minn., she pursued a six months special course in cooking, under the distinguished Mrs. Rohrer. The best of fruits and vegetables are used for the sanatorium tables, and large quantities are put up for the winter seasons, 3700 quarts being now in the cellar of the sanatorium. Her years of experience have taught her that the best curative effects are obtained by getting as far away as possible from the hospital idea and as near to the home idea as can be accomplished. Dr. F. E. McCullough, of Lincoln, Cal., is the physician for the sanatorium, while reputable physicians among her wide range of professional acquaintances practice at, and send cases to, her institution, and the manner in which patients respond to treatment amid the peaceful and homelike surroundings is truly remarkable. Mrs. Joslin is very proud of her "Forest of Oaks" in which her sanatorium is located and has them well cared for, not one tree being permitted to be cut down. She employs skilled tree surgeons to cut away diseased portions of trees affected and then fill the wounds with cement to preserve her beautiful forest in its primeval state. Mrs. Joslin is interested in civics and is a member of the Woman's Club of Lincoln. She is very enterprising and liberal, and believes in building up the community and its public institutions, as well as being mutually helpful. Her benevolences and charities are done in an unostentatious way, and too, without regard to prejudice of race or creed.

Mrs. Joslin is the mother of a son, Adrian Morton Joslin, who is attending the Christian Brothers' College at Sacramento.

**FREDERICK W. TURNER**—One-half mile east of Loomis, Placer County, is located the ranch upon which Frederick W. Turner, an enterprising orchardist of this section, is engaged in the cultivation of fruit; thirty-three acres of his ranch of ninety acres is devoted to various kinds of fruit. He was born at Rocklin, Placer County, on August 3, 1870, the only child of Frederick William and Martha E. (Whitehead) Turner. The father was born in Needham, Mass., May 17, 1847, the eldest son of Joseph and Ann (Dexter) Turner, who migrated from England to America in 1816. Joseph Turner came to California in 1850, mined on the American River and in Secret Ravine. He was joined by his family three years later and they all settled on a 200-acre ranch at Pine Grove. Joseph Turner passed away at the home of his son, on December 8, 1899. He was a man held in high esteem by all who knew him. Frederick William Turner, the father of our subject, was six years old when he came to California and he received a good education in the schools of Placer County; he assisted his father with the farm work on the home place until he was twenty years old. At the time of the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, he carried newspapers to the mining and construction camps; then he drove a dump cart during the construction of the railroad, and still later became a brakeman. Gradually he worked his way until he was promoted to be a passenger conductor, continuing with the same road until his retirement. He collected the first cash fare ever collected on the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Turner built the first store at Loomis and engaged in the merchandise business; he also conducted the only hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1909. In 1889, Mr. Turner was appointed postmaster of Loomis by President Harrison, and he also served as agent for Wells Fargo Company for twenty-five years. On February 8, 1869, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Martha E. Whitehead, a native of Cass County, Mo., the oldest of four children of Timothy and Mary (Courtney) Whitehead, pioneers of California, who crossed the plains in 1853 via overland trail and settled at Grizzly Flat. Timothy Whitehead died in 1873, survived by his widow until 1918, when she passed away at Los Gatos, Cal., aged eighty-three. Martha Whitehead was two years old when she crossed the plains with her parents. On February 8, 1919, Mr. and Mrs. Turner celebrated their golden wedding anniversary surrounded by their family and host of friends in Placer County. Mr. Turner passed away November 9, 1919, and the mother makes her home with her son, our subject.

Frederick W. Turner received his education in the Loomis school. He served as an apprentice and learned telegraphy in the Loomis office of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; later he was put on the road as relief operator and served four years in that capacity, and for two years he was at Tehachapi and Mojave, on the Los Angeles division. For many years he served as assistant postmaster at Loomis and clerked in the store owned by his parents. During the World War he volunteered his services and served as a private of the M. T. C. Detachment No. 1 and company clerk under Lieut. James N. Eaton; for six months he was stationed at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla. He also did commendable work in the United States Intelligence Bureau.

In January, 1897, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Carrie Wilkinson, a native of Nevada County, Cal., youngest daughter of three children born to Henry F. and Mary (Holly) Wilkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are the parents of two sons: Frederick W., Jr., and Joseph, both associated with their parents in the fruit business. In 1907 the family removed to Sacramento, where they remained for ten years, at which time they returned to Loomis and have since devoted their attention to orchard development. Mr. Turner is a staunch Republican and fraternally, belongs to the Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M. Mrs. Turner is a member of the Eastern Star at Penryn.





*Joseph Sanders*

**JOSEPH SANDERS.**—Fifty-six years in total darkness, and yet through it all exhibiting a disposition of sunshine and kindness to all with whom he came in contact! What a life was that! What a wonderful story for a book! Such was the life of the late Joseph Sanders, son of George C. and Mary Sanders. The father was a native of Maryland. Grandfather Sanders owned a plantation on the Patapsco River, in Maryland; but he set his slaves free and moved to Pennsylvania many years before the Civil War. George C. Sanders was the proprietor of an oyster house in the lower portion of New York City, where he met with success in his business venture. It was in that city, on January 8, 1850, that Joseph Sanders was born and grew up; but he had the sad misfortune to lose his sight through a severe illness of fever when he was about thirteen years of age. He then attended the New York Institute for the Blind, where he was graduated with honors. He had learned the mechanical trades there, and was also a musician, playing the piano, violin and flute; and for a time he taught music. He was associated with Mr. Hall, the founder and superintendent of the Pennsylvania Working Home for the Blind, in Philadelphia. In 1885 he came West and took charge of the newly founded Industrial Home for the Blind, in Oakland. He was elected general superintendent of the home in 1888, and for thirty-two years, until his death on October 2, 1917, held the office continuously thereafter, with the exception of three and a half years, from 1895-1898, during Governor Budd's administration, which he spent on a ranch at Applegate in Placer County. In 1889 he bought forty acres of land near Applegate; and to this property he added by subsequent purchases until he owned 200 acres. Among others who bought property nearby were Rev. Hamilton Lee, Rev. Alford Perkins and T. O. Crawford, ex-superintendent of the Oakland Schools. In his absence from the ranch he managed to lease it; and after his death his widow returned to the place, where she has since made her home.

Joseph Sanders was married in Oakland, September 13, 1888, to Amanda A. Hinrichsen, the daughter of Peter Frederick Hinrichsen, who was born near Lübeck, Germany. She was the youngest of five children, and was also born near Lübeck. Her brother Henry came to Colusa, Cal., in 1870. Her mother, in maidenhood Katherine Scheel, died in Germany; and with her father and sister, she came to Colusa in 1881. Later she was matron of the Home for the Blind, in Oakland, where she met Mr. Sanders. There are two children of this union: George F., of whom a sketch is given in another place in this book; and Alden I., who died in infancy.

Mrs. Sanders was identified with her husband in his work, serving as matron at the Home for the Blind, in Oakland. What the institution is today is due largely to the liberal service which she gave to build it up. Her work, as well as that of her husband, is a living monument to their memory. The Industrial Home for the Blind, in Oakland, was at the time of its inception the only institution of the kind in the world whose manufacturing industries were self-supporting. The institution therefore became well-known for its efficiency and high standing, and inquiries were often received from similar institutions in various parts of the United States, as well as abroad, asking for detailed information to assist them in their starting a like department or perfecting it. Mr. Sanders was so well and favorably known that he was offered positions as superintendent of homes for the blind in other cities, one of these offers even coming from China, and promising a big salary. However, he preferred to remain here and devote his life to the institution he had been identified with for so many years, and for which he had such a great love and ambition. Mr. Sanders often visited the Applegate home, but his devotion to his life-work, and to the people under his care, is what engrossed his chief interest and attention. In spite

of his handicap—perhaps in part because of it—he was a man of great intellect, and absorbingly entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders were members of Trinity Episcopal Church in Oakland. Mr. Sanders served as vestryman from the time of the building of the church edifice on Twenty-ninth Street and Telegraph Avenue until he was made senior warden, about 1902, after which time he held that important place until the time of his death.

**GOFF W. LOHSE.**—A very successful real estate operator and broker in insurance is G. W. Lohse, a native son, born at Gold Hill, on February 13, 1862, a son of Herman Lohse, who came to California in the early fifties, from Fluesburg, at that time belonging to Denmark. He mined gold on Rock Creek, near Auburn, and was married in that town to Louisa Schenk, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, who came across the Isthmus with her parents when a little girl. She is still living at Sacramento, eighty-eight years old, active and interesting as in her fortieth year. The father mined near Gold Hill, and later worked in a general merchandise store when he moved down to Lincoln, in 1866; and then he worked for F. Wastier, a butcher and another old pioneer, for a short time. He next went to Wheatland, in Yuba County, and became the manager of a general merchandise store; and in 1872 he made a journey back to Germany, to see his folks, but, like so many who had felt the pleasure of living in California, he could not resist the lure, and he came back to the Golden State, and he built the first mill in Wheatland. In 1876, however, he sold out, to the Wheatland Milling Co., and then moved to Lincoln, and there he managed a general merchandise store for John Ziegenstein, continuing with him until January 1, 1880, when he bought out the business, and ran it until April 23, 1880, when he died. Mrs. Lohse never remarried. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living: Goff W. is the subject of our interesting review; Nicholas C. died at the age of twenty-three; Mary C. is now Mrs. Henicker, and with her husband is living retired at Berkeley; Dora is the widow of A. Becker and lives in Sacramento; Lulu died at the age of eighteen; Herman J. is with the Union Oil Company at Sacramento; Lena is the wife of Colin B. Hislop, the County Coroner and resides at Auburn; Straud, the widow of the late Hugh Hickey, resides at Sacramento and now has charge of the linen department at Hotel Land; Lillie, the wife of W. J. O'Brien, residing in Sacramento.

Goff Lohse attended the common schools of Placer County, and then began to work for his father; and after the latter's death, he went to work for the Wheatland Milling Company, continuing there during 1881-1882. For the next two years he clerked in a general merchandise store in Lincoln; but in 1886, he went to San Francisco and worked for the New City Gas Company, laying service pipe. In 1887 he was in Newcastle, and ran the concentrators at the mill and hoist in the quartz mine on the property now known as the Julian orchard; and while working there, on December 21, 1887, he was married to Miss Lulu B. Maring, a daughter of Nicholas Maring, a pioneer miner of the Ophir district.

In 1888-1889, Mr. Lohse clerked in the general merchandise store of T. E. Stephen, at Auburn, and in 1891-1892, he clerked at the general merchandise store of Butterfield & Howard, at Lincoln. From 1893 to 1907, he was connected with Messrs. Schnabel Brothers, growers and wholesale fruit-shippers at Newcastle; and from 1907 to 1911, he was in the general merchandise business at Roseville, under the firm name of G. W. Lohse. In 1911, however, he sold out to Messrs. Fiddymont & Son; during 1912 and 1913, he conducted the Corner Grocery at the corner of 24th and I Streets, Sacramento. During part of 1913-1914-1915, he was manager of a general



merchandise store in Roseville, through 1916-1921, and during part of 1922, he was city clerk, electric light bookkeeper, and collector, for the City of Roseville; and on resigning that position in January, 1922, he embarked in real estate and insurance brokerage. He is a Democrat in national politics, but in local matters he always votes for the man whom he thinks best fitted for the office.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lohse: Herman M. is head of the commissary department at the Folsom State prison; he married Miss Irma Lamphrey, of Roseville; and Fern is the wife of M. J. Royer, the manager of the Roseville Ice Company, and they have two children, Michael J., Jr., and Robert H.

**FRED MARVIN.**—One who has been prominent in the upbuilding of the town of Colfax, and was widely known, was the late Fred Marvin, proprietor of the popular Marvin hotel. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., August 22, 1857, and after completing his schooling worked as a clerk in a clothing store. He came to Colfax in 1881 to join his uncle, James Mahon, a pioneer who was associated with Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford, and others in the building of the Central Pacific Railroad. Mahon built and owned the railroad stations at Colfax and Auburn, and conducted the eating house in the Colfax station. Fred Marvin worked for his uncle in the Colfax restaurant, and later opened the dining-room in the station on his own account. When he was burned out he built a hotel and restaurant on lots he owned opposite the station. This hotel and restaurant, known as the Marvin Hotel and Restaurant, he carried on up to the time of his death. He also leased the Gillen Hotel, across the street, and called it the Marvin Hotel. This he gave up in April, 1923. He was known by the traveling public all over the State as a popular and successful hotel man, and had many friends. Public-spirited and generous, he gave freely to charity and to the churches, and was highly esteemed throughout the community as a worthy citizen, loyal friend, and devoted husband and father. After a protracted illness, he passed away on August 25, 1923.

After coming to Colfax, Mr. Marvin was married here on May 24, 1892, to Mary Belle Harris, a native of Columbus, Ohio. She is a daughter of Edward and Susan B. (Atwell) Harris, born in Belmont County, Ohio, who became farmers near Columbus, Ohio, where they resided until they came to Colfax in 1882. The father was a great horse-fancier, a good judge of horse-flesh, and owned some very fine specimens in his time. He died here in November, 1920. His wife had preceded him, passing away in 1913. Mary Belle is the youngest of their three children, only two of whom are now living. Coming to Colfax with her parents, she was educated in the local grammar school and made her home here until her marriage to Mr. Marvin. Their union proved very happy, and was blessed with three children, namely: Marita, who died on July 13, 1898, at the age of three years; Neil F., with the California State Automobile Association, at Santa Rosa; and Melba, of Colfax. Mr. Marvin was ably assisted in his career by his wife, who now owns and carries on the Marvin Hotel and Restaurant. She always manifested the greatest interest in her husband's affairs, having practically conducted the hotel the last five years of his life, while he was in such poor health. As they prospered, they built two fine residences in Colfax. They also purchased an orchard tract of five acres on Auburn Street, which was subdivided into lots and sold, and on which are now situated the beautiful homes of the finest residence section of Colfax. Mr. Marvin also deeded to the city a strip of this land for a street, which was named Marvin Avenue. A Democrat in political affiliation, he served as Mayor of Colfax. Fraternally, he was a member of the Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.



*Fred Marwin*



Mary Belle Marvin



**F. R. BRILL & SON.**—Of all the worthy people who have settled at Roseville in recent years, none have been more heartily welcomed, and none have entered more enthusiastically into its civic life, than F. R. Brill, who moved out from Kane County, Ill., in 1920, and is now domiciled at 233 Sierra Boulevard. The firm of F. R. Brill & Son is a partnership composed of Fred R. Brill and Ronald F. Brill, owners and publishers of the Roseville Tribune and Register, a six and eight page semi-weekly newspaper, issued every Wednesday and Friday. Mr. Brill bought out the Roseville Tribune on March 1, 1920; the Tribune office was then on Lincoln Street. This building proved too small for their needs, and in order to get more commodious quarters the office was moved to its present location on Church Street, June 1, 1920. The Tribune became a semi-weekly on March 1, 1922, and the Register was consolidated with it on March 1, 1923, and has since been known as Roseville Tribune and Register. In politics it is Republican, and consistently supports every good cause which has for its object the general welfare of Roseville and environs. The Roseville Register installed two new Chandler and Price presses, one with automatic feeder attachment, in its job department. They were the latest models and greatly increased the capacity of the job printing department. In November, 1922, it added a new model 8 Mergenthaler Linotype to perfect its equipment, having in the two and one-half years under the proprietorship of F. R. Brill & Son, completely re-equipped the mechanical department of the plant.

Fred R. Brill was born on a farm in Hoosier Grove, Cook County, Ill., on January 5, 1870, a son of John and Martha Brill, born and married in Germany. The father, who was a cobbler by trade, through his ability, frugality and industry, prospered and became well-to-do. He moved with his family to Hampshire, Kane County, Ill., when the subject of this sketch was only five years of age. Of the ten children born to the parents, eight grew up to manhood and womanhood. Fred R. Brill attended the public schools at Hampshire and was progressing well with his studies as a sophomore in the high school when the father, who had generously signed as surety for a flour and feed mill project, which he wished to help out, was called on to square up a deficit, and young Brill was called upon to help out the family's wants. He left school and went to work in the mill, but nothing daunted, pursued night study by himself, and a little later obtained a position in the office of the Hampshire Register, which he overtook on the first day of March, 1889. Hard work agreed with him. In addition to his journalistic work, young Brill studied law, and also completed the course in the Scientific and Literary Society of the National Chautauqua.

Mr. Brill became acquainted with Congressman A. J. Hopkins, and other public men, and politics became very enticing to him. He was elected clerk of Hampshire Township, in Kane County, when twenty-one years old. In 1896 he acted as a sergeant at arms at the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, Mo. He was appointed postmaster at Hampshire, Ill., under President McKinley, and served with credit for eighteen and a half years. His is the honor of having been the first postmaster appointed by McKinley in the State of Illinois, and the last one of his appointees to be let out. During this time his brother, William C. Brill, who is now publishing the Elk Grove Citizen, at Elk Grove, Cal., became associated with him in publishing the Hampshire Register, and for eighteen of the thirty years of Fred Brill's proprietorship of said paper, the two brothers were jointly interested in its publication. In the meantime, Fred R. Brill became a stockholder and director in the State Bank of Hampshire. He held public office continuously from the time he was twenty-one. After his postmastership, he was elected supervisor from his township in Kane County, and resigned that office when he came to Roseville, Cal., arriving March 1, 1920.

Fred R. Brill was united in marriage at Hampshire, Ill., on December 29, 1897, to Miss Nellie M. Backus, who was born in Connecticut, a daughter of J. L. Backus, a Connecticut farmer, and being a descendant of Revolutionary stock, is entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She grew up and was educated in Connecticut, and at Oswego, N. Y. She taught in the public schools of Windham County, Conn., and first met Mr. Brill while in Illinois on a visit to her brother. Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Brill are the parents of two sons: Ronald F. and Kenneth L. Ronald F. is associated with his father in the publication of the Roseville Tribune and Register. He was born at Hampshire, Ill., October 29, 1898, and graduated from Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1916. He enlisted in the World War in 1918, and was transferred to the Naval Reserve and made a cruise to Hawaii, and is the present commander of Allyn W. Butler Post, American Legion, at Roseville. Kenneth L. is a student at the College of the Pacific, at San Jose, where he is making rapid strides in the mastery of the pipe organ. The high esteem in which F. R. Brill and family was held in their former home is attested by the fact of the many farewell receptions and presents tendered them upon their leaving for California. Every one of the numerous societies and fraternities to which they belonged showed them affectionate regard.

Mr. Brill joined Camp No. 19, M. W. A. at Hampshire, Ill., when nineteen years of age, and served as its clerk for thirty years consecutively, and is now connected with that order at Roseville. He is also a member of the Royal Neighbors. He is a member of Hampshire Lodge, No. 730, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand, and still maintains his membership there where he served the lodge for seventeen years as treasurer. He is now a member of Minerva Rebekah Lodge, No. 72, in Roseville. He is a member of Roseville Encampment No. 23. He demitted from Hampshire Lodge, No. 743, A. F. & A. M., and is now a member of Roseville Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M., and is a member of Scottish Rite Consistory at Sacramento. He is a member of, and has served for two years as vice-president, of the Roseville Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Brill, who was brought up in the Congregational Church, attends the Methodist Episcopal Church at Roseville. She was an active member in the Wednesday Club at Hampshire, Ill., and is a member of the Woman's Improvement Club at Roseville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brill are members of Rose Chapter No. 292, O. E. S. All in all, the Brill family is a valuable acquisition to the social and business life of Roseville and is most highly regarded.

**DANIEL MASON.**—One of the early pioneers of Placer County, now living in comfortable circumstances in Sacramento, is Daniel Mason. He is the second of three sons of John Andrew Mason, born in Boston, Mass., March 28, 1846. The father came to California via Panama in 1853, when Sacramento was a mere trading post, and went to the mines in Placer County, but returned to Sacramento and established a wagon shop on Third, between I and J Streets; and being an expert in his line he had plenty of work to do. His brothers followed him in 1862, also coming via Panama. Daniel's mother dying in 1849, he lived with grandfather Lovett and went to school in Boston, Mass. Later, when the grandparents moved to Summerville, a suburb of Boston, he set out to seek his father in the distant West, embarking on The Old Tub to Aspinwall. He was then only sixteen years old and that was a memorable voyage for the boy, with plenty of thrills to impress it upon his memory: fire on board ship enroute; crossing Panama on the railroad; then up to San Francisco on a Pacific steamer; and on to Sacramento on a river boat. The capitol building was then on Seventh and I Streets, and the landing was on Front and K Streets. The boy at once went to work in his father's shop and continued there until the retirement of his father, when



*W. B. Freeman*



he took up the responsibility and in time employed twenty men. He built the Mason home on Third Street, in Sacramento. In 1881 he bought land in Placer County, the property consisting of 240 acres. It was the railroad terminus and was owned by Mr. Prosser, an Englishman. Mr. Mason named the property Oakwood Ranch. It was formerly used for a dairy, but Mr. Mason brought out several hundred trees and planted them, and in 1881 he moved his family out to the ranch and lived there five years, but returned to Sacramento on account of better educational facilities for his children.

Daniel Mason was married in Sacramento, in the Congregational Church by the Reverend Dwinnell, to Kate Van Gelder, a daughter of Mr. Van Gelder, agent for the Adams Express Company at Coloma during the stirring mining days. She was a native of New York and died in Sacramento in 1914, survived by two children: Cyrus L. and Mrs. Lula Pipher, of Sacramento, who has since died leaving two children, Helen Pipher, and Mrs. Kathryn P. Cattell, of Oakland. Mr. Mason was one of the six men who founded the Newcastle Fruit Growers Association and is an ex-president of that growing concern. He is a Republican in politics and co-operates in all affairs of public moment.

**WILLIAM H. FREEMAN.**—During the long period of his connection with the commercial interests of Grass Valley, William H. Freeman has proved himself a man of exceptional ability and keen judgment, and these qualities have brought to him financial success and a standing among the most prosperous residents of his community. His birth occurred in Dubuque, Iowa, December 16, 1858, and his parents were Abel and Mary (Newland) Freeman, natives of England and Canada, respectively. The father came to Dubuque, Iowa, as a young man, and there he engaged in the transfer business, meeting with success and continuing there until 1880, when he came to Grass Valley. Here he spent the remainder of his days, passing away at the age of seventy-five years, his wife having preceded him.

William H. Freeman was the eldest of his parents' five children and grew up at Dubuque, on the Mississippi River, where he received a good education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he left Iowa, and in October, 1875, arrived in Grass Valley, where his uncle Eli Freeman had settled a few years previously and owned a bakery. With his uncle he spent three years learning the trade of the baker. Then he went to Bakersfield and became a fireman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, running from Sumner, now Bakersfield, to Mojave, over the Tehachapi Mountains; he spent two years in this work. Returning to Grass Valley he found employment in the Grass Valley Soda Works, now known as the Nevada County Soda Works. Here he worked continuously for ten years. Then he bought out the bakery owned by his uncle and carried on the business for twenty-nine years, retiring in March, 1922, when he sold the business to devote his time to looking after his business and residence property, as well as his mining interests.

The marriage of Mr. Freeman united him with Miss Lizzie Warner, a native of Grass Valley, Cal., daughter of George W. Warner, a pioneer orchardist and miner of Nevada County. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Loyle, who served in the World War, being stationed at Camp Lewis, Presidio and Ft. Russell. This son is an automobile mechanic and the owner of valuable mining claims in the vicinity of Grass Valley. In 1888 Mr. Freeman served as chief of the fire department of Grass Valley. He is a director in the Chamber of Commerce and director and stockholder in the Grass Valley Morning Union; and he also owns desirable real estate in Grass Valley. Fraternally he is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; Olympic Lodge No. 74, K. P.; and Grass Valley Sportsman Club.

**JEROME E. BARIEAU.**—It is of paramount importance to have men at the head of bridge and highway construction who are experts in their vocations, experienced engineers, with farseeing vision and the energy and forcefulness to carry their plans to completion. Auburn has been most fortunate during the past five years in having as city engineer a man of these characteristics, in the person of Jerome E. Barieau, who was born at Selma, Fresno County, May 3, 1887, the son of Ampheloque and Mary (Mooney) Barieau, the former a native of Canada, and the latter of Boston, Mass.

Jerome E. Barieau received his early education in the San Francisco schools and the California School of Mechanical Art, now the Lick School. A born engineer, he early decided on engineering as his life-work, and determined to perfect himself in his studies, working his way through college and graduating from the University of California with the B. S. degree in the class of 1912, equipped with the knowledge gained in the college engineering course. He started in as an employe of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in 1906, later acting as assistant manager of the Drum division for that company; and he laid out the ditch, the new system below the Wise power-house near Auburn. He was elected and served one term as county surveyor of Placer County, from 1918 to 1922; and he designed and built the three concrete bridges on the State Highway on the new Grass Valley Boulevard. Mr. Barieau has been city engineer for Auburn since 1918, the most constructive period in the history of California cities. His conduct of the office has proved most efficient in all branches of street- and road-building, made more difficult in this section of the State because of the mountainous country. He is in charge of new street-paving in Auburn which will soon be completed at a cost of \$150,000. This must prove an important factor in the growth and advancement of the city, for good roads now mean everything to a district, attracting new capital and enterprise and opening up all branches of commerce.

At Stockton, on April 4, 1915, Mr. Barieau and Regina Beattea Clark were united in marriage; and two children have been born to them, Doreta Regina and Jerome Eric, Jr. Mrs. Barieau is a native of Virginia City, Nev., and was reared in Oakland, Cal. Mr. Barieau is an Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Columbus; while in civic affairs he is active as a member of the Tahoe Club. Politically, he is a Republican. Always interested in outdoor athletics, while in college Mr. Barieau was a member of the varsity baseball team and also played on the Freshman football team. Of keen foresight and broad vision, characteristics nearly always found in a man of his vocation, he is influential in the affairs of his home town and district, and does all within his power to advance their best interests.

**MRS. J. M. BUFFINGTON.**—The daughter of early pioneers of Nevada County, and herself identified with life here since her birth, Mrs. Buffington is a native of Nevada City. Her parents, Ianthis Jerome and Emily (Lindsay) Rolfe, settled here soon after their marriage. Both were natives of the State of Maine. In 1852, her father came to California, from Missouri, whither his family had migrated from Maine, and at the time of the Mormon trouble in Missouri, young Ianthis Jerome Rolfe crossed the plains and settled at Nevada City, where he engaged in newspaper work, and also was interested in mines and mining. In 1854 he returned to Boston, Mass., and that same year brought his wife back to California with him, via the Panama route.

The young pioneers made their home in Nevada City, and during the sixties and seventies Mr. Rolfe was a revenue agent there. He passed



away in that city, having reached eighty-three years of age, while his wife died at the age of seventy-five. Six children had been born to them: Hattie Pier, of this review; Nellie Belden; Emily Lindsay, deceased; Dwight Tallman; Bell Baker; and Horace Cowen, deceased. Mrs. Rolfe was a Past Matron and Past Grand Matron of the Eastern Star.

Hattie Pier Rolfe was educated in Nevada City and in San Francisco, graduating from a girls high school in that city, in 1874. On October 6, 1875, at Nevada City, she was united in marriage with John Mason Buffington, a native of Bristol, R. I., born on April 20, 1846, the son of John M. and Mary (West) Buffington. When but three years old, in 1849, John M. Buffington crossed the Isthmus of Panama with his parents, and on their arrival in California they settled at Stockton. John M., Sr., was one of the first mayors of Stockton. After ten years of residence there, the family moved to San Francisco, and young John M. had his schooling in that city, his father at first engaging in the manufacturing business, and later he was secretary of several mining companies. The father's death occurred at Oakland, at the age of seventy-five, and the same span of life was allotted to his good wife, Mary West Buffington. Five children comprised their family: Mary Mason, Margaret Bowers, John Mason, and Laura, all deceased, and William Horr, a resident of San Francisco.

John M. Buffington, Jr., left San Francisco when a young man and in 1865 he settled in Nevada County, at Burrington Hill, and mined, in gravel mines owned by his father, for a time. During 1875-1876-1877 he made his home in San Francisco, and in 1878 he moved back to Nevada County, and purchased a mining claim of eighteen acres, a part of the Wyoming holdings. He had charge of the Wyoming mine until it was sold to the Champion Mining Company. In 1884 the family home was built on his claim, which is located one and one-half miles from Nevada City, on the Downieville road, and this has since been kept as the family home. Mr. Buffington was elected supervisor of the First District, Nevada County, in 1888; reelected in 1892; and again in 1896; and he was chairman of the board in 1890-1891-1892. He was highly esteemed as a citizen of sterling worth, public-spirited and a real worker for the best interests of his home community. He was a member of the Masonic lodge of Nevada City. Nine children blessed the marriage of Hattie Pier and John Mason Buffington: Laura May, Mrs. B. E. Janes, of Nevada City; Albert G., of San Francisco; Rolfe, at home; Edna; John M., of Oakland; William, of Nevada City; Ned, of San Francisco; Foster, of Nevada City; and Frank, who died while an infant. Mrs. Buffington is a member and Past President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West of Nevada City and she has always taken an active interest in the advancement and upbuilding of her native county, believing as she does, that the future holds much growth and prosperity in store for this section of California.

Rolfe Buffington, the second son of Mrs. Buffington, was born November 15, 1881, and attended the Nevada City Grammar School; when he was eighteen years old he went to sea on the steamer Zelandia, plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, and this he followed for one year. He then went to work as a car repairer and car inspector for the Southern Pacific railway, at their Dunsmuir shops in Siskiyou County, remaining there two years. Since that time he has mined in Nevada County, except for the interval of time he served in the World War; he enlisted in the Army April, 1917, and went into Company D of the 5th California Infantry. This regiment was later inducted into the regular army and was known as the 159th Infantry of the 40th Division. Young Buffington trained at Camp Kearney and while training became seriously ill from the anti-toxin hypodermics and underwent three operations that were caused by this serum; he was seventeen months in the hospital at Camp Kearney and was discharged from the





J. L. Davis  
Ella B Davis

82nd Infantry at the Presidio, San Francisco. He is a member of the W. C. Hagarty Post of American Legion, and is a member and a Past President of Hydraulic Parlor No. 56, N. S. G. W., Nevada City.

**JOHN LEE DAVIS.**—A man of exceptional executive ability and experience, whose natural talents and valuable information enable him to fill with signal success an important position of responsibility, is John L. Davis, the genial and popular general foreman of the Pacific Fruit Express at Roseville, in charge of that company's shops and yards, and other parts of their extensive plant. He was born at Uniontown, Ky., on August 9, 1876, and his parents were John H. and Eliza Davis. His father, of Welsh blood, was also born in Kentucky, while his grandfather Davis was a native of the Old Dominion, Virginia. His mother came of English blood, and was born in what is now known as West Virginia. She died when our subject was sixteen years old, but Mr. Davis is still living, a farmer of note in Kentucky. There were six children in the family, three boys and three girls.

Not long after finishing his high school course in the excellent local Kentucky school, John Lee Davis answered the call of his country. Filled with the spirit of "Remember the Maine," he twice enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, entering the army first on April 9, 1898, immediately upon the declaration of war, and joining the 3rd Kentucky Regiment, with which he served in Cuba and in the Santiago campaign. After his honorable discharge, he enlisted a second time as a soldier in the 1st United States Infantry Regiment made up for service in the Philippines. He was there on duty for thirteen months and a day, and was finally discharged with honor at Fort Porter, at Buffalo, N. Y.

After his final discharge from military service, Mr. Davis went to Colorado and worked for three years on the Gunnison Tunnel, as an employee of the Government; and later he was engaged at Telluride, Colo., and at Salt Lake City, Utah. At Denver, he entered the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway; and later he moved on to Salt Lake City, where he was employed on the Arrowhead System.

May 1, 1914, marks the beginning of Mr. Davis' connection with the gigantic Pacific Fruit Express, for which he soon became steel foreman, faithfully discharging his duties as such until the 12th day of October, when he was caught between the bumpers of an engine with thirty-six cars on the one side and an empty car on the other, and miraculously escaped instant death, his presence of mind and Herculean strength standing him well in hand; while pinned in, with his hands and arms he shoved the empty car away, it being on a slightly down grade. For thirteen weary months, he was confined to the hospital in San Francisco, undergoing three surgical operations in the meantime; but after his recovery, he came back to Roseville and was given back his position as steel foreman. The wound continued to trouble him, though, and he was taken back to the hospital a second time, when it was found necessary to perform three additional surgical operations. These were performed with such success that it is doubtful if surgery can furnish another case like it, such injuries usually being fatal. Again returning to Roseville, he once more resumed work as steel foreman, and he continued in that capacity until August, 1918, when he was made general foreman, the position he is still ably and faithfully filling.

How important such an appointment is may be judged from the tremendous magnitude and importance of the Pacific Fruit Express, not generally known even by the people in closest touch, the citizens of Roseville. This concern is subsidiary to the Southern Pacific Railway Com-

pany, and has some 30,000 refrigerator cars in operation and in the course of construction, while fruit refrigerator cars from every railway system on the North American continent occasionally swell the number of those finding their way to Roseville and the Southern Pacific's ice plant here. Nearly all of the cars in which fruit is shipped out of California, and loaded north of Tehachapi, are iced here, for the ice-making plant now has a capacity for the manufacture of 1250 tons of ice per day. The congested condition of the railway tracks, switches and railway yards peremptorily require more space; the company is about to expand on a large scale, and it is rumored that the town of Roseville is soon to have the largest ice-manufacturing and ice-storing plant in the country, and that the Southern Pacific and the Pacific Fruit Express yards at this point will be enlarged to such an extent that they will be second in size to none west of Chicago. The Pacific Fruit Express and the Southern Pacific Railway Companies have a weekly pay-roll in Roseville of some \$250,000, while the incomes from the pay-rolls of other lesser corporations and from the products of Roseville and the vicinity outside will swell the aggregate to a grand total of \$400,000. In view of these facts, and of what these companies are steadily doing for the town, Roseville can hardly fail to become a very important city in the near future.

Mr. Davis has been twice married. At Evansville, Ind., on October 14, 1903, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Wells, of Hopkinsville, Ky., by whom he had one child, Viola. Mrs. Davis died in 1905. Sixteen years later, at Roseville, Mr. Davis was married to Mrs. Ella Bass, who already had two children, Edgar and Arthur, now being reared as Mr. Davis' own. Although working usually from 6:30 a. m. until about 10 p. m., Mr. Davis still finds time to enjoy the comforts of his cosy home at Roseville, and to participate in lodge and community-welfare work. He has unfaltering faith in the future of Roseville. After his first residence had been built, and had been destroyed by fire, he bought additional lots, and will soon build another home for himself, and very likely some dwellings for other people as well.

Mr. Davis was brought up in the Christian Church, and he seeks to practice the Golden Rule, meeting his fellowmen on a democratic level, and dealing with them "upon the square," as befits a Master Mason. He retains his membership in the Blue Lodge, to which he was raised in old Kentucky, while as a Shriner he is a member of Ben Ali Temple at Sacramento. In belief, he is in a sense a fatalist, maintaining that whatever happens, a person will not pass into the Great Beyond before his time comes; and that when a person's time does come, he will go despite what he may do to ward off fate, or what others may do to try to save him. He has reached this belief from the fact that at three different times he has miraculously escaped death. In the first instance, when he was at work on the Gunnison Tunnel, he was thrown forty feet by a premature blast; and on the second occasion, at Thistle's Junction, Utah, he was dragged for fifteen-car-lengths under a Denver & Rio Grande train. The third instance, already narrated, was his miraculous escape when he was caught, in 1914, between the drawheads of an engine with thirty-six cars behind it, and one car ahead. These experiences have contributed a touch of tenderness to Jeff Davis' manly nature; and one pleasing anecdote will evidence the large and sympathetic heart of this manly man. While engaged in attending to the company's work at Sparks, Nev., Mr. Davis received a copy of a home paper, giving a portrait of his daughter Viola on the front page, accompanied by the announcement that she had graduated with the highest honors at Ritzville, Adams County, Wash. It is characteristic of him that this gave him infinitely more satisfaction even than the announcement, received upon his return to Roseville on August 10, 1918, that he had been appointed general foreman of the Pacific Fruit Express.



**IRA AVERY.**—A very interesting pioneer who, by well-directed energy, intelligently applied, has done much to develop and build up the natural resources of Placer County, is Ira Avery, a native of the State of Maine, born at Richmond, on November 18, 1837. He was a son of John W. and Tabbie E. (Hathorn) Avery, and it was in Richmond he grew up, receiving a good education in the public schools until the age of fifteen. The father had been in San Francisco as early as 1850, having made the voyage around Cape Horn as super-cargo in a schooner, returning East via the Isthmus of Panama in 1852. That same year, on his return to California, he brought his son, Ira, with him, and they located in Sacramento, where John W. Avery engaged in the lumber business on Second Street. In 1856 he was joined by the remainder of the family, and he and his estimable wife remained in Sacramento until their deaths.

Ira Avery assisted his father in business until he was twenty-one years old, and then, with a partner, he engaged in the sheep business in Yolo County, continuing from 1858 to 1867, when he sold out to his partner. His father at that time operated a sawmill in Amador County, and Ira joined him in the enterprise and became familiar with the manufacture of lumber. Next he moved to Blue Cañon, and with his father and another partner moved the sawmill and set it up at that place and manufactured lumber, supplying material for the building of the snowsheds on the Central Pacific Railroad. In 1873, having used up all the available timber in that section, they moved the mill to Monumental Canon, and there continued lumber manufacturing. In those days they used ox-teams to haul the logs to the mill, usually having two yoke of oxen to haul the loads, while the lumber was hauled on big wagons drawn by horse-teams to Emigrant Gap, and thence shipped by rail to Sacramento and elsewhere. Again he had used up the accessible timber, and he then took a contract to furnish the railroad with wood for the locomotives on that division, which still used wood for fuel, and this occupied his time until they began using coal.

In the meantime Mr. Avery had purchased his present ranch on Mormon Bar. He located on the place and began the improvements that have brought it to a high state of cultivation.

At Mormon Bar, on September 27, 1874, Mr. Avery was married to Miss Seney Van Davere Boles, a daughter of Ralph and Jerusha (West) Boles. The father first came to California across the plains in 1849, and followed mining for a few years, after which he returned East to bring his family to California, having decided to make it his future home. He brought his wife and four children via Panama to his ranch at Mormon Bar. When he first arrived on the place in 1849, he made his camp the first night by spreading his blankets by the side of a large boulder, near which he later built his residence. This boulder is now covered with rose bushes, making a beautiful sight. Later Mr. Boles homesteaded 160 acres of land which includes the bar. He built the present home residence, which Mr. Avery purchased in 1886, and has since improved, remodeled and kept in excellent repair. Mr. Boles was a real pioneer on the American River and was among the first to set out Bartlett pears; these trees are still bearing. Thus he came to be among the first in this section to raise fruit in commercial quantities. In the early days he followed mining, fluming the river, he diverted it from its channel which he worked, taking out as much as \$3000 a day, but unfortunately a big storm destroyed the flume, as well as his glorious prospects. He was a very prominent and influential man and did much to better the condition of the people in the community. Aside from his orchards he owned a nursery at Salmon Falls, Eldorado County, which he conducted for several years. He was a Republican from organization of the party in 1854. Seney Boles was born in New Richmond, Ohio, and came to California via Panama in 1857. She died on the home



*Dr. J. W. H. H. H.*



*Anny V. Perry*



ranch and Mr. Boles passed away in Auburn. By examination Mrs. Avery obtained a teacher's certificate in Placer County and taught twelve terms of school. Mr. and Mrs. Avery had three children: Albert, who died at the age of thirty-three years; Edith, now Mrs. Woodbury, of Roseville, and the mother of one son, Rodney Woodbury; John, entered the United States army in 1918, serving in the 2nd Army Artillery Park at Ft. McArthur, Los Angeles, until he was honorably discharged from the service as sergeant. He is now engaged in orcharding on his ranch in the vicinity of the Avery home. He is a member of the American Legion and is trustee of Mont Rio school district.

Mr. Avery is the owner of 117 acres, seven miles south of Auburn on the American River, forty acres being highly developed into fruit orchards devoted to pears, cherries and persimmons. It is a splendid ranch and shows the care he has given in his effort to accomplish this result. Mr. Avery proved the soil and climate admirable for the growing of persimmons and cherries in this locality. He is now making a specialty of raising the Hyakume and Hachiya varieties; the former means "pound" and they grow very large, many weighing a pound. He now has over 1500 trees in bearing and finds they are a tree very free from pests. Mr. Avery has made a study of soil conditions, fertilization, irrigation, and cultivation, with the result that he is obtaining better and more profitable returns.

Mr. Avery is an exempt fireman of the Sacramento Volunteer Fire Department, having joined Engine Company No. 3, in 1858. He was for many years a trustee of the Mont Rio school district; while they lived at Blue Cañon and Emigrant Gap, Mrs. Avery was trustee and clerk of the board of trustees of those districts. A cultured and refined woman of pleasing personality, Mrs. Avery is much beloved by all who know her and is esteemed very highly for her many virtues, as well as her kindness and charities, and she has been an able assistant to her husband. In 1868 Mr. Avery was made a Mason in Washington Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., Sacramento, and he is now a life member. Mrs. Avery and daughter are members of Crystal Chapter, O. E. S., Auburn, of which the daughter is a Past Matron.

**LEWIS A. DURYEA.**—Mr. Duryea, the agent of the Willard Battery in Auburn, Placer County, is a son of one of the old pioneers who crossed the plains in an ox-wagon in 1852. The father, Cornelius G. Duryea, settled first in Hangtown (now Placerville) and did some mining there and also at Coloma. Later, in 1861, he settled on a ranch in Placer County and thereafter farmed till his death at the age of seventy-five years. The mother, Margaret Jane (Norris) Duryea, also crossed the plains, but in a separate outfit from that in which her future husband came, and they were married in Uniontown. She is also deceased. They had six children, as follows: William T., of Oakland; Isaac N., of Bowman; Mrs. Emma M. Galloway, of Washington State; Frank A., an attorney at Marysville, who served three terms in the State Assembly; Lewis A., of this review; and Walter, of San Francisco.

Lewis A. Duryea attended the public school till the age of fourteen, and thereafter worked at various occupations until twenty-one years old, when he began to work in a blacksmith shop, putting in sixteen hours a day and receiving as his pay four bits (50 cents) per week, with board and lodging. He worked for Allen and Sandhofer, blacksmiths, in Auburn. Later he went into business for himself, in company with A. Walker, and carried it on for five and a half years, till they burned out. He then went to work for James Smylie, at Iowa Hill; but after two and a half years he returned to Auburn and bought the old shop in which he learned his trade. This he later sold to W. M. Haines. For the past three years he has had the agency of the Willard Battery. Mr. Duryea is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 7,

I. O. O. F., which he joined at the age of twenty-one; and he belongs also to the Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W.

Mr. Duryea was united in marriage with Esther Viola Simons, a native of Iowa Hill and a daughter of Harry Simons, the pioneer in hydraulic mining machinery and later managing superintendent of the Morning Star Mine. They have one son, Henry Alpheus, aged nineteen, who is assistant manager for the Union Oil Company at Auburn.

**WILLIAM JEFFERSON WOODS.**—This California pioneer was a child of five years when his parents crossed the plains to California, coming via the Carson route and landing in Grass Valley in September, 1850, where the family located on a ranch of 120 acres, west of the town. On this ranch the father farmed for the remainder of his life. William J. Woods was born near Caledonia, then Washington County, now Iron County, in the Iron Mountains of Missouri, June 28, 1845, a son of William D. and Margaret Elizabeth (Jamison) Woods, natives of Missouri and Virginia, respectively. Six children were born to this pioneer couple: Matilda B. and Missouri Elizabeth, both now deceased; George N. and Harvey H., twins, both deceased; William J., of this review; and Mrs. Julia Ann Holman, also deceased. The mother was sixty years old when she passed away, and the father lived to the ripe old age of eighty-nine years.

William J. Woods attended private school for some years, and also attended the Bell Hill school, which was the first public school in the district. At the age of eighteen years he started out for himself, at first working at odd jobs about the neighborhood. Then he followed teaming, and afterwards farming; and later he engaged in mining. He located and owned the Central Mine, five miles east of Grass Valley, which he later consolidated with the Extension as the Central Mining Company, operating it until it was sold, when the new company changed the name to the Central Consolidated Mining Company.

On September 20, 1882, at Nevada C'ty, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Cora E. Levee, a native of Binghamton, N. Y., and a daughter of Jeremiah and Emily Amelia (Graves) Levee, both natives of the same State. Jeremiah Levee came to California about 1859 and engaged in mining at the Little York Mine. In 1862 he was joined by his family, and they made their home in the Lowell Hill district, where the father worked in a saw-mill; he also homesteaded a piece of government land, on which he set out an orchard. The Levee family consisted of seven children: Cora E., the wife of our subject; George H., who lives at Lowell Hill; Daniel J., residing at Towle, Cal.; Jeremiah, deceased; William A., who lives on the old home place; Hattie, now Mrs. Hepner; and John, who resides in Oakland, Cal. The father passed away at the age of seventy-three, and the mother was eighty-two years old when she died. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Woods made their home on the old Woods home place, which Mr. Woods farmed, also teaming in connection with his ranch work. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woods. Margaret A. resides in San Francisco. William D. lives at home. Clara A. is deceased. Jeremiah J. married Miss Mabel Coulter; they have three children, George, Thelda, and Virginia, and the family reside in Sacramento. Hattie is now Mrs. Hawkins, and they have three children: Marion, Doris, and Arthur Leroy. Cora E. is now Mrs. Harr's, and they have three children: Charles, and Lorraine and Loren, twins. John C. married Miss Beck, and they have one child, Lawrence. The others are Henry J., Daniel, and Virginia May. Mr. Woods is a member of the Nevada County Half Century Club and Nevada County Pioneer Society. It is said he is now the only one left of those who came to California in 1850.



*Bell Fagg Fowler*



**MRS. BELL FAGG FOWLER.**—Whatever of prosperity Placer County has enjoyed, and whatever of prestige the passing years may bring to its growing fame, such prosperity and such prestige have culminated from the meritorious efforts of progressive citizens, among whom Mrs. Bell Fagg Fowler holds an honorable position. Few citizens in Placer County have done more for educational institutions than has Mrs. Fowler. She is a Californian by birth, having been born on July 11, 1854, at Marysville, the eldest of three children born to George and Amanda M. (Wood) Fagg, natives of England and Tennessee respectively. George Fagg was born in Kent, England, in 1824, and was brought to America in 1830, by his parents, who settled near Cleveland, Ohio. He came to California via Panama, in 1850, and plied his trade of painter in the Sierras. In 1852, at Downieville, Cal., he was married to Miss Amanda M. Wood, born in Tennessee, on June 9, 1834, daughter of David I. and Jane (Thompson) Wood. David I. Wood crossed the plains to California in 1849. He built the toll bridge and the toll house at Bridgeport on the South Yuba River; he lost the bridge in the flood of 1861-1862, but immediately rebuilt a new bridge, which is still standing. He also built a sawmill in Plum Valley, where he manufactured lumber from sugar pine and it was this timber that was used to build the bridge at Bridgeport, also called Wood's Crossing by early timers. Lumber was also sold to others, some being hauled to Marysville. He also owned Rice's Bridge on the Yuba River; the bridge at Point Defiance at the junction of the North and South Yuba; and the bridge at Emery's Crossing on the Middle Yuba. Mr. Wood also had stores at French Corral and Bridgeport. In the sixties he also had a store in Virginia City, Nev., and one in Sierra Valley; and he followed teaming from the Sacramento Valley to Virginia City, Nev. Afterwards he lived on his ranch on Bear River near Wheatland, and there he died in 1875. Mr. Fagg was also a merchant in French Corral, and also in Sierra Valley. From 1871 to 1877 he was in business in St. Louis, Mo., when he returned to California. He took up his residence in Placer County in 1880, locating on a ranch near old Virginatown, and there he passed away two years later. His widow survived him until 1908, when she too passed away on the same ranch. There were three children in the family: Bell, the subject of this interesting review; Robert, who died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1875; and Amanda, Mrs. F. W. Barkhaus, of Newcastle.

The education of Bell Fagg was begun in the school at Forest City, followed by an attendance at French Corral and then at Notre Dame Academy, in Marysville, in 1866 and 1867, after which she attended the Sierra Valley schools. Taking an examination in 1871, she received a certificate to teach school when she was only seventeen years of age, and that year taught her first school at Mohawk, Plumas County; after which she taught at Wheatland, until she entered the San Jose State Normal, being graduated in the class of 1875, the class numbering but forty-four pupils, it being the largest class graduated up to that date. After graduating from the normal she continued teaching, her field being in Napa, Yuba, Sierra and Placer Counties.

The marriage of Miss Fagg occurred at her home on January 13, 1884, uniting her with Frank Herbert, or Hub Fowler, as he was familiarly called by everyone. He was born in Rockville, Mass., on June 30, 1852, a son of Jeremiah P. and Elizabeth (Chase) Fowler. Jeremiah Fowler came to California in 1849, via Cape Horn, with his wife and two children and conducted the first dairy in San Francisco. In 1851 he returned to Massachusetts with his family and while living there Hub. Fowler was born. In 1853, Jeremiah Fowler brought his family West by way of Panama, and again started a dairy in San Francisco, being then located on Larkin and Green Streets. In 1856 he located in Placer County, and engaged in

farming and stock-raising. Hub. Fowler was educated in the public schools of this county. After their marriage Mrs. Fowler continued teaching until 1888. From the year 1880, Mrs. Fowler made her home on the old Fagg Ranch, now called the Pioneer Ranch, comprising 400 acres of land four and one-half miles east of Lincoln, which she later inherited from her mother, and here too all of her children were born and reared. The improvements have been kept up and naturally she loves it and the place is very dear to her. This ranch is devoted to orchards of quinces, pears, persimmons, plums and walnuts then too, a considerable portion of the ranch is devoted to raising nursery stock. The Pioneer Ranch is well improved and is one of the show places in the district. Mr. Fowler passed on in 1913, mourned by his family and friends. He was a Past Master of the Grange, and was a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge in Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler were the parents of six children, five of whom grew up: Ralph M. is superintendent of the Placer County Fruit Association's packing-house at Lincoln, and has two children, Herbert B. and Mary Bell; Eugene is a nurseryman at Newcastle and has two children, Catherine and Anabel; Lawrence W. is a graduate of the University of California and is now manager of the Crocker-Sperry Lemon Ranch, at Santa Barbara. He left his position for service in the World War, entering a regiment of U. S. artillery, attending the officers training school at Camp Kearney. He afterwards became an instructor at Fort Sill, Okla., and Camp Zach Taylor, until the armistice was signed. He then returned home and resumed the position as manager of the lemon grove at Santa Barbara. He has two children, Barbara Jean and James L. Frank D. volunteered his services to the government at the time of the World War, but was rejected. He is a nurseryman at Newcastle, where he resides with his wife, and daughter Jane Fowler. James Edwin, the youngest of the family, when only eighteen years of age, on May 8, 1917, enlisted for service in the World War and was one of the heroes that went over seas as a member of Company D., 4th United States Engineers. He was stationed first at Angel Island, then at Vancouver Barracks, next at Camp Green, and then at Camp Merritt, from which place he was sent with his regiment to New York, and then across the sea to France. While at the front at Mauriel-on Dale, their detachment ran out of food. It was necessary, in order to obtain it, to go through a section continually shelled by the enemy. He was among those who volunteered to go for food and drove the truck through, but on the return trip they were being heavily shelled and a shell burst under the horse he was riding and the concussion was so great that he was instantly killed, from its effect, on August 5, 1918,—a hero if ever there was one. This was a very sad blow to his family and friends, particularly to his mother and brothers. After the war his body was brought home and interred in the Lincoln Cemetery, on July 24, 1921.

Mrs. Fowler is a member of the Gold Hill Center of the Placer County Farm Bureau; of Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., of Lincoln; and of the Lincoln Woman's Club. She has also been an active worker in the W. C. T. U., having served as president and secretary. For many years Mrs. Fowler was a trustee of the Fruitvale school district, and has served as president of the Parent Teachers' Association. She is now among the oldest settlers of this section of the Sierra region and has seen the wonderful improvements and changes wrought, and from her parents and grandparents, as well as the other early settlers, she has learned the story of the earliest days. Endowed with a retentive memory and being a good conversationalist, it is interesting to hear Mrs. Fowler tell the stories of the pioneers connected with the affairs of the early days. For many years she has been the local correspondent for the Auburn Journal and also, the Lincoln News.

**JAMES ANDREW CUNNINGHAM.**—At the foot of St. Helena Mountain, in Napa Valley, James Andrew Cunningham was born, one of twelve children in the family of George Washington and Margaret Jane (Coker) Cunningham. His father was a native of Mississippi, his mother of Arkansas. When the Coker family crossed the plains in a prairie schooner and settled in Rough and Ready, George Washington Cunningham went along with them, and later married the daughter, Margaret Jane, in Rough and Ready. He engaged in mining and teaming, and in 1855 he went to Napa Valley to join his old friends who had located on the Knight Grant. In the fall of 1861, the friends of the elder Cunningham having moved away from Napa Valley to Tulare County, he returned to Nevada County. The twelve children in the Cunningham family were as follows: The late W. H. Cunningham, who was born in Santa Rosa; James Andrew of this review; Reuben C., at Oakland; Jennie E., deceased; John M., at Oakland; Rosie Ann, deceased; Robert Lee and Thomas Jackson, twins, the one at Grass Valley and the other at Sacramento; George W. Jr., of Oakland; Benjamin D.; Eva M., of Los Angeles County; and Walter C., at Weimar, Placer County. In Nevada County, the father acquired a ranch of 280 acres, eight miles south of Grass Valley, where he passed away at the age of seventy years. The mother is still living in Oakland at the age of eighty-nine years.

James Andrew Cunningham attended the Forest Springs district school. He helped at home and remained with his father till he was about thirty years old. At the age of twenty-one he purchased a squatter's claim of 160 acres of Mr. Womack, which he farmed while he remained at home. He got a government title under the homestead act, and bought 160 acres from his brother, W. H. Cunningham, who had proved up on government land. He also bought other parcels of land till he had at one time about 600 acres. This property he sold when he bought his brother's quarter-section. At the present time he has 480 acres, including the quarter-section which he bought of his brother.

On December 31, 1883, Mr. Cunningham was married at Lime Kiln to Miss Elizabeth Florence Smith, but familiarly known as Dolly Smith by all her friends. She was born at Lime Kiln, a daughter of J. M. and Sarah (Thompson) Smith. Her parents were both natives of Ohio. J. M. Smith came to Hangtown, Cal., in 1852, and teamed and freighted to and from the mines. In 1854 he purchased and conducted the widely known lime kiln, where he burned lime. Later he turned his attention more to farming, installed an irrigation plant and had 160 acres in clover, and became the owner of 1100 acres of land. He lived the rest of his life there, and died at the age of seventy-two. His wife was seventy-nine when she passed away. Their children were: Henry Wallace, deceased; Charles Milton, at Live Oak; Elizabeth Florence, now Mrs. Cunningham; Sarah Selvina, Mrs. Gilham, of Lime Kiln; George B.; James Willis; and Herbert Warren, who died at the age of fifteen. Mrs. Cunningham was educated at the Lime Kiln school. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham the following children were born: George E., at home; Mabel C. (Mrs. Durham), of Irvington; and Roy C., Alfred V., and Lillian A. (Mrs. Benbow). Roy C. served in the World War in Company A, 319th U. S. Engineers; he was sent over seas in July, 1918, and returned in September, 1919, when he was discharged. Alfred V. was also in the World War, serving in Company B, 42nd U. S. Engineers; he entered the army in February, 1918, was sent over seas the same year, and returned in July, 1919, when he received his discharge. Mrs. Durham has two children, Mildred Elvira and Judge Milton. Mrs. Benbow has a son named Jack Raymond Benbow, but whose name has been changed to Craig Allison Benbow. Mr. Cunningham is a member of the Woodmen of the World at Grass Valley, and of the Nevada County Half Century Club.





H. L. George.

**GEORGE BROTHERS.**—The well-known firm of George Brothers, proprietors of the Foundry, Machine & Supply Works of Grass Valley, was established twenty years ago with a small amount of capital; today the business is the most important of its kind in this section of the State. Three brothers constitute the firm of George Brothers. Their father, John George was a native of St. Just, Cornwall, England, and was a machinist as well as a blacksmith by trade. In the seventies he went to Greytown, Nicaragua, Central America, where he was master mechanic for the Hollenbeck Steamship Company. In 1879 he came to Grass Valley and worked as machinist for the Nevada County narrow gauge railroad and also operated a blacksmith shop in Grass Valley. His father, also named John George, had come to California in the early fifties via Cape Horn to San Francisco and engaged in mining; he passed away at Forest Hill, Sierra County. John George, Jr., married Miss Elfreda Levers, also born in Cornwall, and they were the parents of five children: Francis L., Ernest, John Henry, Alfred Charles, and Rita, (wife of Lt. Verne Snell, of the U. S. Army). John George, after resigning his position with the narrow gauge, made a trip to Ecuador, S. A., for a large mining company of New York, who chartered the sailing vessel, Nora Harkins, to take machinery along. The vessel was becalmed for weeks and it took three months to make the trip. Mr. George, as master mechanic, erected and installed the machinery in their mine, which occupied him for about one year. He then returned to Grass Valley and later opened a carriage and blacksmith shop on Main Street, Grass Valley. He continued the business until George Brothers took the location over and he retired. He served as chief of the Grass Valley fire department. His demise occurred in 1913; his widow is still living, aged seventy-two years.

Francis L., the eldest son and senior member, business manager and founder of George Brothers, was born in Grass Valley, December 5, 1879. After finishing at the public school he learned the blacksmith trade under his father, working with him until twenty-one years of age, when he entered the old Allen Foundry and Machine Shop in Nevada City. There he learned the machinist trade, remaining with that firm for three years. He also worked at his trade in various mines in the mother-lode district. When twenty-five years of age, in February, 1904, he started the Foundry Machine and Supply Works, taking two of his brothers, Ernest and John Henry, into partnership. It was discouraging at first, for competition was keen and work scarce at the time, but they persevered and by insisting on giving the best of service to their patrons, as no work was allowed to be turned out that was not perfect and satisfactory, success soon crowned their efforts. A modern foundry and machine shop was built, and in connection, a wholesale and retail store was opened and conducted along modern business lines. They also built a garage. The firm employs fifteen men in the various departments. They manufacture heavy mining machinery and do automobile repairing in all its phases, as well as deal in automobiles and automobile accessories, this business extending all over Superior California and even to San Francisco. In the retail department of the business they carry a full line of sporting goods and automobile supplies, and are agents for the Cadillac and Dodge automobiles. Their building is built of concrete and is equipped with modern electrically-driven machinery. Their slogan has been honest dealing, the best of material and workmanship, throughout their business experience.

The marriage of Francis L. George united him with Miss Mabel Bant, born in England; and they are the parents of two children: John Francis, and Ellen Lucile. F. L. George has been greatly interested in the Grass Valley fire department and has served as assistant chief. He is still an

active member and takes a keen interest in its affairs. He has also been active in civic affairs, being interested in the growth of the city. Seeing the need of a new city hall, with commendable foresight he secured an option on a parcel of realty in a desirable location on West Main Street, formerly owned by the Midland Railroad and then interested the old board of city trustees, showing them it was an admirable location for the new city hall; with the result they purchased the property. Mr. George gladly turned over his option without any profit to himself and the plan now is for a new city hall on the site in the near future. He has always taken a great interest in mining and with his brothers has aided in opening up several new mining properties, investing considerable capital in the various projects. He is an ardent lover of hunting and fishing, and seeing the need, he was the first to plant trout in Bowman's Lake. This he did on his own account, of course obtaining the fry from the State Hatchery, conveying and planting them at his own expense. Since then the Sportsmen's Club of Grass Valley, of which he is a member, have taken up the matter and now attend to planting the fry in the various streams and lakes, with the result that this region affords the best fishing in the State. Oftentimes trout from six to fifteen pounds have been caught in the streams and lakes of Nevada County. Thus the County is becoming very popular for fishing, and is not only visited by sportsmen from all over the State, but from the various parts of the United States as well as foreign countries. George Brothers built in the window of their auto sales room a glass aquarium in which they planted some small fry about two and a half years ago, which have now attained a length of twelve to fourteen inches. This aquarium affords an attraction to the citizens of the county, as well as to the numerous visitors and tourists. Mr. George has also manifested great interest in protecting the game of the county with the result that it now affords an excellent hunting ground for deer, quail, doves, grouse, etc. For his personal use he keeps some fine hunting dogs, among them an imported Labrador retriever. Fraternally, he is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; Hydraulic Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W.; and Grass Valley Lodge Loyal Order of Moose. He is an active member of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce, for whose success he is very zealous.

Ernest George was born in Grass Valley, December 4, 1880, and received his education in the public schools there. He also joined his fortune with George Brothers soon after the business was started and now has charge of the auto sales and auto repair department. The firm pioneered the Dodge Brothers automobile in Nevada County. They were appointed among the first dealers in California, in 1914, when their first Dodge car was produced. They have succeeded in building up a wonderful business in a period of ten years, having placed over 300 cars in their district. Ernest George married Miss Clara Reynolds in 1907, and they have two children: Lloyd E. and Ralph. Fraternally, he is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; Quartz Parlor N. S. G. W., in Nevada City, and is a director of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce.

John H. George, familiarly known as Harry George, was born in Grass Valley, the youngest of the three members of George Brothers. He was a fine blacksmith and acetylene welder by trade and soon after this business was established he was taken into the partnership and has since been in charge of the blacksmith and acetylene welding department, as well as being superintendent of the foundry and machine shop. John H. George married Miss Florence Ford, of Grass Valley. He served as chief of the Grass Valley Fire Department, of which he has been an active member for many years. He is a member of the Eagles and the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club.

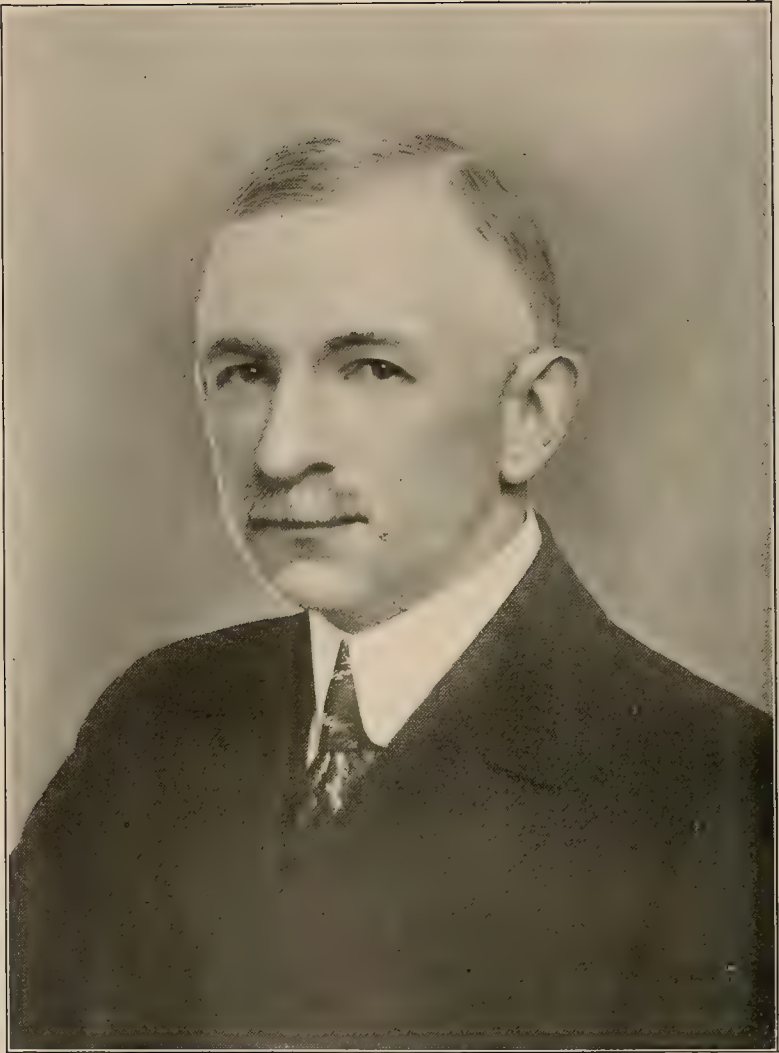


**PATRICK H. MAGINN.**—It is interesting to note how the coming to any particular location of one member of a family or a friend brings another. In 1855 Mrs. Margaret Hawkins, nee Maginn, left the Emerald Isle to come to this country, and she was keeping a boarding house in Iowa Hill, Cal., three years later, when her brother Patrick decided that he, too, would leave his native land and seek the Golden West. He came with his family, in which there was a seven-year-old boy who was destined to become a prominent figure in the country of his adoption. They called him Patrick H., after his father, with an H added to avoid confusion. The father took the oath of fealty to our country in Nevada City and voted the Democratic ticket when the polls were open for voting. It was not long till he got a job at \$3 a day in the mines and he was soon advanced to be a foreman in the building of the Blumer Cut for the Central Pacific Railroad into Colfax, in 1863. A year later he moved his family into Grass Valley. In all his undertakings the elder Maginn had the hearty co-operation of his wife, Bridget (Bradley) Maginn, who had a remarkable personality and who bravely worked in their little dairy when they had to pay \$100 a ton for hay.

Patrick H. Maginn was born November 14, 1851, in County Down, Ireland, the second of four children. His first schooling was in the subscription school at the rate of 50 cents a week; when the public school was started he attended three short seasons. He was brought up on the home ranch and being the eldest at home, responsibility fell on his shoulders. In 1868 he went to Colfax and got into the Culver wagon shop to learn the blacksmith trade. He next got a job with C. Franks as a blacksmith, and for fourteen years he followed the trade and got to be an expert and foreman in the shop, in the meantime he was deputy county assessor. At that time there were from three to six horse stages daily arriving and leaving Colfax and plenty of blacksmithing work. When the shop work gave out he got employment in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad as a machinist and worked off and on for twenty years there.

On March 28, 1875, Mr. Maginn was united in marriage to Esther Murray, born on March 29, 1857, in Illinoistown, the fourth of five children in the family of Luke and Anne (Rice) Murray, of County Belfast, Ireland. Her uncle was Charles Rice, toll-road and bridge keeper at Newman Bar. Luke Murray died at Knights Landing, and Mrs. Anne Murray passed away in San Francisco aged eighty-four years. The children of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Maginn were, viz.: Mrs. May Jordan, Mrs. Grace Morrison (deceased); Mrs. Edna Miller (deceased); H. C. Maginn, of Sacramento; Esther Carroll, of Roseville; Alice Maginn, assistant postmaster of Colfax; J. Clifford, of Colfax; Llewellyn, of Phoenix, Ariz.; and a baby that died in infancy. Two sons of J. Clifford and Llewellyn Maginn were in the U. S. Army during the World War. There are four grandchildren.

Mr. Maginn is called "the Father of Colfax," having resided there continuously since 1868, in all probability the only man now living there who has such a distinct record. He has made enough to keep himself and wife comfortably, besides rearing their family. He owns his residence and other desirable property in Colfax, including a ranch and acreage in town. He is a member of the County Democratic Central Committee. He is a member of Illinoistown Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M., Colfax, and has been school trustee many years. He recalls the hard times his parents, who are now at rest in the Colfax Cemetery, had in Virginia City after the flood in 1862; when hay to feed their cows was \$100 a ton and milk a dollar a gallon; he remembers the celebration, on April 24, 1869, when the golden spike cementing the line between the East and West was driven by Governor Stanford at Promontory, and the news was ticked over the telegraph at Colfax and passed on down to Sacramento.



H. B. Miller

**HARRY E. BUTLER.**—There are few more inspiring examples of outstanding success in the history of Placer County than that furnished by the career of Harry E. Butler. In his steadfast perseverance, in his ability to surmount obstacles however great, in the large-heartedness which has characterized his attitude toward all his associates, he stands a representative around whom cling the best and noblest traditions of the Western country.

The youngest of eight children in the family of P. W. and Caroline E. (Martin) Butler, Harry E. Butler was born on January 22, 1871, at Lynn, Mass. He was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Placer County, where, with the exception of his student days, he has since resided.

After finishing grammar school he attended and in 1889 was graduated from the Oakland High School, one of the five high schools in the State of California at that time. He was reared to farm work, and at the early age of fifteen, during his vacations, assumed the responsibility of conducting his father's orchard enterprises in Placer County. In 1892 he became one of the proprietors of the Browning-Butler Nursery Company, at Paso Robles, Cal., continuing with them until April 20, 1894, when he sold out his interest in the company. Returning to Placer County on April 24, of the same year, he entered the employ of the Penryn Fruit Company, of which he is now manager and treasurer. This company owns extensive orchard properties, from which fruit is packed and shipped to all principal markets in the United States and Canada.

The marriage of Mr. Butler occurred in April, 1893, and united him with Miss Belle A. Short, born at Danville, Ill., daughter of Alexander C. Short, now deceased, an influential citizen in Placer County. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Butler. Alexander Short was graduated from the Placer County High School in 1913, and then entered the University of California, where he was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. On completing his course he went to Boston, Mass., and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. However, when Congress declared war on Germany he returned to California, and in 1919 entered the United States Forestry Service, being located at Fillmore, Utah. On May 2, 1921, he was married to Miss Hazel Henrie, of Richfield, Utah; and the same year he returned to Penryn, Cal., where he is the owner of the Palms Orchard, and is employed by the Penryn Fruit Company. He is a member of the R. M. Townsend Post of the American Legion, at Auburn. The other son, Harmon S., is a graduate of the Placer County High School, in the class of 1919, and is now in the employ of the Union Lithograph Company, in San Francisco. He was married on May 1, 1923, in San Francisco, to Miss Alleen Jackson.

Since 1914, Harry E. Butler has been engaged in rice-growing at Biggs, Cal., with marked success. Since 1910 he has served as president of the Standard Fruit Company, and he is president and chairman of the board of managers of the California Deciduous Fruit Companies, organized January 1, 1922, an association of shippers of California fresh fruit, with headquarters in Sacramento. In 1902 he was one of the organizers of the California Fruit Distributors, serving as a director from its organization, and was its president during 1920-1921. Aside from his activity as a fruit-shipper, Mr. Butler is still better known as a fruit-grower, farming a large acreage of land. He has devoted much time to securing standardization of fruit packs and the adoption of existing standardization laws. Active in financial circles, he is a director in the Placer County Bank, of Auburn. During the war Mr. Butler served as a member of the exemption board of Placer County. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is a member of Penrhyn Lodge of Masons No. 258, and Penryn Camp, Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Sutter Club, of Sacramento, and also a charter member of the Del Paso Country Club, of Sacramento, and the Placer County Country Club, of Auburn.



**WALLACE J. SANFORD.**—Northern California may well be proud of the association of such representative men as Wallace J. Sanford, a native son born at Smartsville, on July 24, 1864, the son of Benjamin and Euphemia (Wallace) Sanford. His father came out to California in 1856, by way of Panama, making first for San Francisco. He followed his brother, Monroe Sanford, who came out to the Coast in 1849, crossing the plains and mining for a while on the Yuba River. Monroe Sanford went to Sacramento County and owned and operated a ranch four miles out of Sacramento for several years. Later he moved to Arizona, and there he passed his declining years. Nathan and Levi, two other brothers, came to California in the early fifties, and settled on a ranch one mile south of Smartsville, where they conducted a dairy, selling their products to the miners. Benjamin Sanford went to work for his brothers and peddled the milk on a pack-horse to the miners. Benjamin Sanford is a son of James and Sarah Sanford, who were married October 24, 1815; James Sanford died in March, 1881, and Sarah Sanford died September 6, 1883.

James and Sarah Sanford had a family of eleven children. The eldest, Nathan, was born August 24, 1816, and died in August, 1873; Mary was born May 12, 1818, and died July 12, 1854; Melinda was born September 14, 1819, and died July 22, 1892; James M. was born November 21, 1821, and passed away March 29, 1910; Meria was born January 8, 1823, and died May 1, 1910; Levi was born May 31, 1826, and died November 27, 1917; Catherine was born September 22, 1829, and died December 3, 1904; Benjamin came April 25, 1832, and is still living; Lois was born July 7, 1833, and passed away September 22, 1861; Amelia was born January 31, 1835, and she lived to be eleven months old; Rachel D. was born May 8, 1836, and died May 2, 1877. Euphemia (Wallace) Sanford was a daughter of Ellen Wallace, and was born December 16, 1831; and Benjamin Sanford and Euphemia Wallace were married on October 11, 1854.

Benjamin Sanford and his good wife had seven children: Evelyn M. was born November 21, 1855, and died June 19, 1890; Nathan B. was born May 10, 1858, and he is with our subject; Ida V. was born April 27, 1860, and she is living in Berkeley; Thomas M. was born July 12, 1862, and died August 22, 1888; Wallace J. was born July 24, 1864, and lives at Oakland; Sarah E. was born November 3, 1866, and died May 9, 1899; and Alfred B. was born November 24, 1869. Our subject's paternal grandfather, James Sanford, was a farmer in Nova Scotia most of his life. He was brought out to California by his son Benjamin, on his last visit to the place of his nativity. James Sanford, who had married Sarah Wooliver, also born in Nova Scotia, was then an old man. He died at Grass Valley at the age of ninety-two. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Sanford are natives of Nova Scotia, and there the family dates back to Benjamin Sanford who was born there on April 2, 1763, and who married Miss Freedom Strong. The father of our subject came first to Massachusetts, where he stayed part of a year, when he moved on to California. He preempted 160 acres, and bought 160 acres of railroad land, and for 120 acres of this he paid only \$1.50 per acre. Mr. Sanford was a stock-raiser and also a fruit rancher, and he had one of the first fruit orchards in the Smartsville section of Yuba County. He started the garden and the orchard, the second year that he was here. Alfred B. Sanford has always remained on the home place, and has improved it with other farm buildings; he and his wife take care of the father and mother.

Wallace J. Sanford left home in 1881, and went to work for D. N. Jones, eight miles south of Smartsville, remaining there until 1888. Then he went to Nevada County, to what was called the Pleasant Ridge district, now the Wolf district, and there he worked and settled, and bought several ranches. He resided there until September, 1919, when he moved to Oakland.

Mr. Sanford's first marriage occurred on the David N. Jones ranch on November 17, 1887, and united him with Miss Eva C. Jones; and seven chil-

dren sprang from this union: Jesse M., born December 22, 1889, is a farmer and stockman at Waldo Corners, Yuba County and is mentioned on another page in this history; Wallace L., born January 5, 1893, died August 19, 1895; Walter B. was born April 29, 1896, and is also mentioned elsewhere in this work; Sadie E., born September 23, 1899, died December 4, 1919; Ida Ellen, born May 14, 1902, died March 16, 1905; Earl R., born June 15, 1904, is now a student pursuing a commercial course at Oakland; Eunice Beatrice, born March 26, 1906, married January 22, 1924, Al Lee, clerk in a shoe store at Marysville. The first Mrs. Sanford was an accomplished lady, esteemed and beloved by all who knew her, and when she died, on July 1, 1915, she was mourned by many. The second Mrs. Sanford, who was Miss Lottie J. James before her marriage, has also become the center of a circle of devoted friends, who appreciate her gifts as a woman, a neighbor, and a friend. She and Mr. Sanford were married on September 6, 1919, at Berkeley. Before her marriage she was one of the popular women of Grass Valley. At present, the Sanfords are making their home at 5138 Desmond Street, Oakland, from which headquarters Mr. Sanford gives general supervision of 3300 acres in Nevada County, and 375 acres of the D. N. Jones estate in Yuba County, and an estate interest in the D. N. Jones Plumas County ranch.

**WILLIAM JAMES PREWETT.**—Prominent in legal circles in central California, William James Prewett is a member of the firm of Prewett and Chamberlain, attorneys, and has become a well-known figure in the courts of Placer County, where he has practiced law for the past seventeen years and been associate council for the county's largest corporations. A native Californian, he was born at Tehachapi, Kern County, January 27, 1878, the son of James E. and Emma Jane (Crow) Prewett, the father also a member of the legal profession and superior judge of Placer County at the time of his demise.

William James Prewett received his education in the Auburn schools and the University of the Pacific, now the College of the Pacific, San Jose. After graduating from that institution in 1898, with the B. A. degree, he studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar June 24, 1907. He started law practice in Lincoln, Placer County, July 25, 1907, and on January 1, 1908, removed to Auburn and opened his law office here as a member of the firm of Prewett, Pullen and Cross. This firm was later dissolved and Mr. Prewett practiced alone for a time, after which he formed a partnership with T. L. Chamberlain. The firm are now attorneys for the Placer County Bank, the Bank of Lincoln, the Newcastle Building and Loan Association, the Southern Pacific Railway, and the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association, besides maintaining a large private practice and specializing in land title and probate work.

The marriage of Mr. Prewett, which occurred in Auburn, April 23, 1904, united him with Miss Mabel Lardner, a native of Auburn and a daughter of Senator W. B. Lardner; and two children have come to bless their union, Wilma and Eldon.

Fraternally, Mr. Prewett is a Mason, being a member of Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master and the present secretary. He is also a member of Delta Chapter No. 27, R. A. M., and Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., of Auburn. Mr. Prewett was knighted in Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., Nevada City; but on the organization of Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T., he became one of its charter members. He is also a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Sacramento, and with his wife he is a member of Crystal Chapter No. 57, O. E. S., in which Mrs. Prewett is a Past Matron. He is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., and of the Rebekahs, and also belongs to the Tahoe Club, the Placer County Country Club, the Placer County Bar



*J. K. Correa.*



Association, and the State Bar Association, as well as the Union League Club in San Francisco.

Always to the fore in civic and community work, during the late war Mr. Prewett, with his partner, assisted the county exemption board, as attorney, in their duties previous to and after the call of the government.

**JOSEPH KING CORREA.**—A native son of the growing Golden State, representing in his parentage and ancestry some of the most desirable of Old World stock that has migrated to America and done so much to help develop the promising West, is Joseph King Correa, the well-known orchardist of Newcastle, who was born on the old Correa home ranch, on September 30, 1867, one mile west of Newcastle. Joseph King Correa, his father, was a native of St. George, in the Azores; and the mother was in maidenhood Miss Mary Amelia Nunes, from Flores, in the same island group. Joseph King Correa, Sr., was a cook on a whaling vessel, and reached California and San Francisco, by way of the Horn, in the very early gold days. He did not stop long in the bustling Bay City, but pushed inland to Newcastle. Soon he had a crew of gold miners in Dutch Ravine, hard at work according to the old flume system. He later mined in the same way at Rattlesnake Bar, and also at Yankee Jims, near Forest Hill. Having made a stake, he visited his old home, and on his return to Placer County he was married. He afterwards settled on the ranch that was later known as the J. K. Correa home, and he was one of the very first to start fruit-raising a half-century ago. He purchased eighty acres from the government, and raised goats; and then he embarked in orcharding. While the trees were growing, he planted berries between the rows, and so realized some immediate returns for his labor. He thus developed the greater part of the ranch to a fruit-bearing orchard, making a valuable contribution toward the general development of the agricultural resources of the county. In early days, while mining on his ranch in Dutch Ravine, one day he was throwing rocks from the flume and tossed out one that seemed very heavy for its size, and afterwards he remembered that it looked rather yellow. The thought bothered him, and later he climbed the bank and discovered that it was a large gold-nugget. A small piece had broken off that weighed \$85, while the nugget weighed over \$1000.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph King Correa, Sr., of whom our subject was the second in the order of birth, following Frank, who is now deceased. Mary E. is Mrs. Thomas Perry; Manuel is also deceased; Amelia is the wife of John Soto, of Newcastle; William died when he was fourteen years of age; and Minnie is Mrs. Silva, of San Francisco. The father lived to be ninety years old. The mother, now in her eighty sixth year, is still the center of a circle of devoted friends, and still holds the entire home place.

Joseph King Correa, of this review, attended the grammar school at Newcastle. He grew up to be the head of his father's business, which he conducted in this position of responsibility for ten years, before the old gentleman's death. He is now one of the oldest fruitmen in the Newcastle district, having been raised in the business from childhood. When a boy of seven years, almost fifty years ago, he sold fruit at the Southern Pacific depot in Newcastle to the passengers. They were eager to buy the nicely colored luscious fruit and readily paid ten cents a basket. He would carry the fruit in eight or ten boxes (strawberry size) from his father's ranch, almost a mile away, and meet the passenger trains bound east and west, and then run home to bring more for the next train. Sometimes he would find on his return home that some passenger by mistake had given him a \$.25 gold piece in place of a dime, the two coins being of about the same

size. He has seen the deciduous fruit industry in Newcastle grow from its infancy to its present place of leadership in the State and in the world. Thirty-one years ago he bought fourteen and three-quarters acres of land adjoining Newcastle on the northwest. He also has forty acres near Auburn, cleared but not in fruit, and he owns sixteen acres between Grass Valley and Colfax, a noted place of resort. In addition, he and his good wife have title to some sixty acres of the Moran estate, to which Mrs. Correa fell heir; and he owns some city property in San Francisco.

Among other ventures indicating Mr. Correa's ability and enterprise was that of the Subway Garage, built by him at Newcastle, in 1919. He is also engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and has the agency for the Oldsmobile car, his headquarters being in the Subway Garage.

When the Southern Pacific Railroad built the cut-off between Rocklin and Colfax, it became necessary to close a portion of the old county road from Newcastle to Lincoln, and the company were required to build or pay for the construction of a new road. Mr. Correa took a contract to build two and a half miles of the road through Dutch Ravine, just out of Newcastle. It was the heaviest grade on the road and the most difficult portion to construct, and it required more excavation and culverts than any other part of the road. However, he had a lot of teams and employed the necessary men to complete it in a year. About a year later he was induced to become a candidate for supervisor of District No. 2, to which position he was elected in 1914, taking the office in January, 1915, for a four year term. The experience he had already gained in road-construction he found was a great asset to him in supervising and keeping up the roads of his district while he was in office. As a road-builder he has left a monument to his constructive ability in the building of the Dutch Ravine grade; and while supervisor he was instrumental in securing the right-of-way for the State highway through District No. 2, which resulted in the splendid thoroughfare the citizens of Placer County now enjoy.

At Auburn, on November 30, 1892, Mr. Correa married Miss Anna Winifred Moran, a native of Ophir, in Placer County, and the daughter of Michael and Mary (Orr) Moran. Mrs. Correa's father was born in Ireland, on February 12, 1819. In 1853 he left Erin for America, coming to Illinois, where he resided until 1857. He then came to California, and to Auburn. At that time, however, he did not remain here long, but in a few months went North into Oregon. In 1860, however, he returned to California and settled on a ranch near Ophir, where he resided until his death. Mr. Moran was married at Folsom to Miss Mary Orr, a lady from County Roscommon, Ireland, and they had a family of six children. William, the first-born, is now deceased; Maggie, Mrs. J. G. Coan, late of Sacramento, died on June 5, 1924; Jack Moran is at Ophir; Mollie is Mrs. Wheeler, of Sacramento; Anna Winifred is the wife of our subject; and Rose is now Mrs. Mund, of San Francisco. Michael Moran died on October 31, 1897. Mrs. Moran died at the age of sixty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Correa have been blessed with four children. William Edward is a salesman for F. H. Saugstad's Ford agency at Lincoln; Marguerite is the wife of Gordon Webber, of Newcastle; Laurene resides at home; and Walter is general manager of the Lincoln Fruit Growers' Association. Mr. Correa is a member of various lodges, and has long been influential in fraternal life. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, at Auburn; to the Red Men of Auburn; to the Ancient Order of Foresters; to the Fraternal Brotherhood; to the I. D. E. S., of Newcastle; and to the Knights of Columbus, of Auburn. Mrs. Correa belongs to the S. P. R. S. I., of Newcastle, and the Fraternal Brotherhood. She is also a member of the Women's Relief Corps of Newcastle.



**ELMER HOLLAND ARMSTRONG.**—The legal profession of Nevada County has no representative who occupies a more prominent position or is more justly entitled to the regard of his fellow townsmen for the work he has accomplished, both as a lawyer and as a citizen, than Elmer H. Armstrong. Born at Iowa Hill, Placer County, November 10, 1869, he is a son of Isaiah J. and Martha (Holland) Armstrong, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively. Isaiah J. Armstrong made his first trip to California via the Isthmus in 1849 and engaged in mining in Butte County, where he met with gratifying success. He returned East and was married; and in 1852, accompanied by his wife, returned to the West, crossing the plains in a train of covered wagons drawn by oxen, and located in Eldorado County, where he mined at Indian Diggings. Later he removed with his family to Iowa Hill, Placer County, where he engaged in mining and logging with ox teams. There were eleven children in the family: Rubey, deceased; Mary, now Mrs. Boardman of Spokane, Wash.; George W., who was county clerk of Placer County at the time of his death; Eugene, who died in February, 1924, in Oakland; Frank, of Sacramento; William, of Tuolumne, Cal.; Edward M., deceased; Nellie, now Mrs. Bowers, of Spokane; Elmer H., of this review; Burton Howard, of Los Angeles; and Leroy E., Pacific Coast manager of the American Book Company, with offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Elmer H. Armstrong received his elementary education in the public schools of Iowa Hill; and later he studied pen art at the Southwestern Art School in St. Louis, Mo. Returning to the West, he entered Heald's Business College in San Francisco, from which he was graduated. In 1899 Mr. Armstrong established the Grass Valley Business College, which he successfully conducted till 1913, when he turned the management over to Mrs. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong began the study of law in 1910 with the Lincoln-Jefferson Law School in Hammond, Ind.; and on July 2, 1913, he was admitted to the bar. In 1914 he was elected district attorney of Nevada County, and was reelected in 1918, holding office from January, 1915, to January, 1923. His record during his first term of office as district attorney speaks for itself, for he secured conviction in seventeen cases out of twenty-three; and during his second term of office he secured eighteen convictions out of twenty-one felony cases. This record is unequalled in Nevada County and probably equals any record in the State.

The marriage of Mr. Armstrong united him with Miss Elizabeth Angove, born at Ione, Amador County, Cal., a daughter of Stephen and Annie (Jones) Angove, born respectively in England and Amador County, Cal. The father was a pioneer mining man in Amador County until his death; his widow survives him. Mrs. Armstrong was actively assisting Mr. Armstrong as a teacher in the Business College during his administration of its affairs; and when he began the practice of law, she took over the management of the college. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong's daughter, Greba, a graduate of the University of California, is now the wife of Frank Wehe, Jr., and resides in Berkeley.

Mr. Armstrong held the position of city attorney for Grass Valley for nine consecutive years. He was one of the organizers of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce, serving as a director the first two years. He was attorney for the Exemption Board during the World War and was also the attorney for the County Council of Defense of Nevada County. He had charge of the work of organization and organized the entire county into community centers. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge from the State as well as from the government at Washington. Mr. Armstrong's private practice includes mining, civil and criminal law; and in all of these branches of his profession success has crowned his efforts. Fraternally, he is a member of Tuolumne Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M.,





*John Lindroth*

*Anna Lindroth*

at Sonora; Grass Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; Grass Valley Nest No. 1547, Owls; Quartz Parlor No. 58, N. S. G. W.; and Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E. He belongs to the County Bar Association and served as president in 1922 and 1923; and he is also a member of the State Bar Association and American Bar Association.

**JOHN LINDROTH.**—A practical, industrious and thrifty rancher, John Lindroth is closely identified with the horticultural interests of Penryn, Placer County, where he has resided since 1893. His first purchase of land was a tract of ten acres which he developed to fruit and after eight years sold to good advantage, investing the proceeds of the sale in forty-one acres in Penryn. He was born on May 11, 1855, in Kalmasland in Smaaland, Sweden, the second of ten children born to Peter M. and Magdalena (Peterson) Lindroth, both natives of Sweden. The parents were farmers in the old country and spent their last days there; they have both been dead over thirty years.

John Lindroth received his education in the public schools of his native country and at the age of fourteen years was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. He remained at home with his parents and farmed, up to the time when he came to America, in 1882, with a party of five countrymen and located in Manhattan, Kans., where he was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The marriage of Mr. Lindroth occurred at Leonardville, Riley County, Kans., November 15, 1884, when he was united with Miss Anna Christina Peterson, who was also born in Smaaland. She was a daughter of Peter Magnus and Anna Kathrina (Nelson) Peterson, descended from old frontier families in Sweden. The father was a fisherman, owning his own little sailing vessel for the purpose. So the daughter Anna was reared and educated on the coast of Sweden. In 1882 she came to the United States, her destination also being Riley County, Kans. Mr. Lindroth continued with the Union Pacific Railroad until 1890, when he and his wife came to California. Mr. Lindroth finally obtained employment at Penryn and they resided here for five years, during which time he was principally employed at orcharding. They were not fully satisfied, however, so returned to Kansas; but three and a half months of the climate there made them long for California, and so they again journeyed hither, coming again to Penryn, where Mr. Lindroth followed the fruit business for three years. At the end of that time they returned to Kansas and purchased a 120-acre farm near Olsburg, Pottawatomie County, and began raising corn and cattle. After farming there for eighteen months, the season being very dry and the crop almost a total failure, they resolved to move to California for good. Disposing of their holdings, they returned to the Golden State and located permanently in Placer County, in October, 1901. This was the beginning of their success. They purchased ten acres for \$2000, and after operating the tract for eight years sold it for \$2800; and then fortunately they purchased forty acres of orchard, their present place in Penryn, for \$10,000. They had only \$3000 to pay on it. The first year there was only a small crop; but they obtained good prices, and having operated the place himself he was able to pay \$2000 on it. Then he rented the orchard—but only made enough to pay the interest. The third year he again ran it himself and paid off another \$2000; and then again renting it, he was fortunate in paying off \$2000 and \$1000, respectively, during the following two years, making the final payment the fifth year, which was a splendid record. The second year he was offered \$15,000 for the place, and the third year \$18,000; but he would not sell the place today for less than \$40,000. They also own other real estate in Penryn, and their orchard is devoted to raising pears, plums, peaches and cherries.

Mr. Lindroth is a member of the California Fruit Exchange and a charter member of the Penryn Fruit Growers' Association.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindroth: Lena, who died when eight days old; and Carl, who has a daughter Maxine, now residing with her grandparents Lindroth. Carl Lindroth is a draughtsman with the Lincoln Pottery.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindroth are Republicans in national politics. In their religious views they are Lutherans, in which faith they were reared; but as there is no church of that denomination in the vicinity, they attend the Methodist Church in Penryn, to whose benevolences they are liberal contributors. Mrs. Lindroth is a member of the Ladies' Aid of the church.

**OZRO LEANDER TWITCHELL.**—The twilight of a busy and eventful life finds Ozro Leander Twitchell retired from life's activities, enjoying the competency earned by years of honest toil and quietly passing his days in his comfortable home, where he has continuously resided since 1859. He was born at Bethel, Maine, July 17, 1837, the eldest son of Freeman and Thirza M. (Paine) Twitchell. Grandfather Eli Twitchell's first marriage united him with Miss Betsy Gould, who passed away. Subsequently he married Miss Abigail Russell; and later the family removed to Rushville, N. Y., where his second wife passed away. He was married the third time to a sister of his first wife. Freeman Twitchell was the fifth in a family of nine children. In 1835 he was married to Miss Thirza M. Paine; and they were the parents of three children: Ozro Leander, our subject; Elizabeth, deceased; and Thomas Freeman, deceased. The father was a carpenter by trade, and a very skilled workman; he passed away on June 1, 1840. Subsequently the mother married James Grover.

Ozro Leander Twitchell attended school at Bethel, Maine, until he was ten years old, when he was obliged to remain at home and help with the farm work, though he afterwards attended Gould's Academy for one term. After his mother's second marriage, he went to live with Nathan Grover, remaining in his home from the time he was eight years old until his removal to California. In the fall of 1857, Mr. Twitchell came via Panama to California and on the 23rd of November arrived in Grass Valley; that winter he worked in the mines in that district, and then he worked in the lumber mills at Moore's Flat. In 1859 he took up his residence on the ranch of T. N. Paine, his uncle. This was originally a ranch of 160 acres, but twenty acres have been sold, leaving a tract of 140 acres, which is almost entirely devoted to grape culture. When his uncle passed away this ranch was willed to Mr. Twitchell, and will pass to his descendants. Mr. Twitchell set out an orchard and a vineyard and also raised berries and vegetables; in early days he raised more vegetables and berries than were produced on any other ranch in his locality.

The marriage of Mr. Twitchell occurred at Forest Springs, Cal., January 30, 1868, and united him with Miss Rosalia Abigail Shaw, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of John and Sarah Shaw. Mrs. Twitchell came across the plains to California with her parents when a girl, and the family settled at Forest Springs, where the father operated a sawmill and also owned a ranch. There were seven children in the Shaw family: Rosalia Abigail, John, Ulysses, Bell, Dora, Elsie, and Flora. Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were the parents of seven children: Elizabeth; Ozro L., who is with the Idaho-Maryland Mine as electrician, and who is married and has one son, Lelland; Freeman Bud, now running the home ranch, who is married and has two sons, Victor F. and Bud; George Cooper, deceased; Harry J. S., in Anaheim; Inez A., deceased; and Lora Bell, who is now Mrs. Essex and has two sons, Gerald O. and Eric H. Mrs. Twitchell passed away in June, 1917.



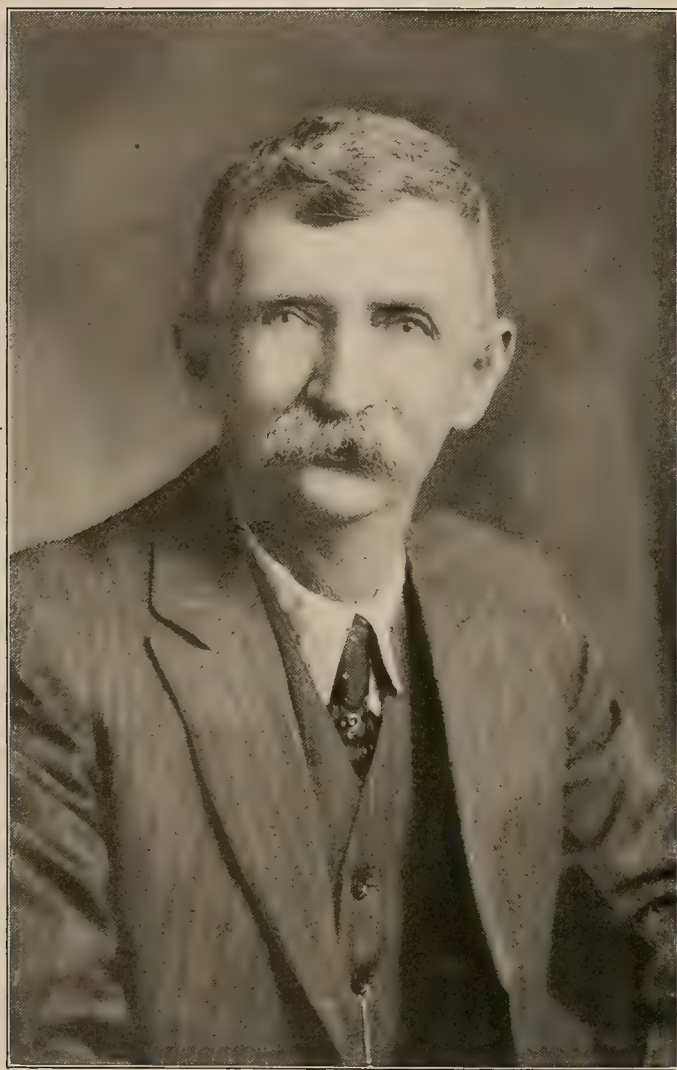
Mr. Twitchell is of a mechanical turn of mind. He can make anything in wood, and was also a good blacksmith and machinist. He has made some thirty violins in his time, and Twitchell's violin is well-known as a very fine-toned instrument; and though he has reached the age of eighty-seven years, he is still making violins. In politics Mr. Twitchell is a Democrat.

**WILLIS ALBERT CLARK.**—There are few names more closely associated with the history of Placer County, more especially with the Dry Creek precinct adjacent to Roseville, than that of Willis Albert Clark, who, as farmer and citizen, has resided in this locality for the past fifty-three years. The sturdy characteristics which have distinguished his manhood came from English and German ancestors. He was born near Akron, Ohio, March 8, 1854, a son of Darius Darwin and Catherine (Kuder) Clark, the former born in Ohio of English parentage, and the latter of German ancestors, born in Pennsylvania. Three children were born to this couple. Alma is the widow of Samuel Stewart, who was in the sawmill business and was at one time sheriff of Sierra County, Cal.; she now resides at Roseville. Willis Albert is the subject of this sketch. Wallace is a farmer residing near Loomis, Cal. Both parents are now deceased.

When Willis Albert Clark was two years old, his parents removed to Michigan, where they farmed on eighty acres; and here he grew up and attended the district school adjacent to his father's farm. In 1871 he accompanied his parents to California. While crossing Wyoming, the train in which they came was halted one hour in order to let a herd of buffalo cross the track. Arriving in California, the family settled on Dry Creek in Placer County, where they purchased 137½ acres of land two miles west of Roseville. This was covered with oak timber, which Willis Clark helped to clear; and the land was afterwards cultivated to grain.

The first marriage of Mr. Clark united him with Miss Ida Kingsberry, a native of Contra Costa County, Cal., who passed away at the birth of her first child. Subsequently he was married to Miss Rachel Louise Skidmore, born in Philadelphia, Pa. Five children have blessed this union: Elva Louise is now the wife of M. C. Heller, a farmer on one of Mr. Clark's ranches in Placer County. Iva Marie is now the wife of B. C. Knapp, a switchman for the Southern Pacific at Roseville. Stewart served in the army during the World War and met his death while in the service. Catherine is the wife of E. H. Horton; and they reside in Siskiyou County. Wendell R. is a fruit-grower and vineyardist near Roseville; he married Miss Ruth Watson, of that city.

Mr. Clark has been an eye-witness to the remarkable growth and prosperity of the Roseville section of Placer County, and has been an active participant in its development. He has been successful in the various lines of agriculture, and as a cattleman and horseman, specializing in the buying, selling, and breeding of fine horses. First he dealt in Clydesdale horses, and then in Percheron and Belgian horses. From 1908 to 1917 he was engaged in the livery business with Howard H. Stone, now of Sacramento, Cal.; the business was a gratifying success until the automobile replaced the horse. Mr. Clark owns three beautiful full-bearing vineyards about two and a half miles west of Roseville, which are now operated by his sons. He bought his residence property, located at 605 Oak Street, about forty years ago; it has been thoroughly remodeled, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Mr. Clark is one of the organizers of the Railroad National Bank of Roseville, and serves as a director of the institution. In politics he is a staunch Republican.



*W. A. Clark*



Rachel D Clark



**JOHN PETER ARBOGAST.**—The Arbogast family originally located in America as early as 1751, in which year they came from Germany and settled in Maryland. Later a branch of this family located in Snyder County, Pa., and Jacob Arbogast, father of John Peter, was born there, learned the trade of miller and followed that work in Pennsylvania. In 1860 he came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and settled in Nevada County, and mined in the Blue Tent district; in 1863 his wife, who was Eliza Cramer before her marriage, and four children, came to California and the home was established and always kept in the Blue Tent mining district of Nevada County, where the father acquired mining claims of 160 acres, and this land he later farmed. Of the four children born in Pennsylvania, John Peter is the only survivor. Eight children were born in California: Jacob, deceased; Keturah, Mrs. Davis of Blue Tent; Fred, of Oakland; Perry, deceased; Ole, deceased; Aaron, of San Francisco; Carys, of Nevada City; and Elsie, Mrs. W. B. Taylor, of St. Helena. The father added eighty acres to the family ranch. He was one of the substantial farmers of the county, an honest, upright man, leaving the heritage of an untarnished name to his children. His death occurred at the ripe age of eighty-six years, while his good wife died at eighty-one.

John Peter Arbogast was born in Snyder County, Pa., November 1, 1859, and when four years old was brought to Nevada County, and he received his education in the Nevada City Grammar and High Schools. Until thirty years of age he was associated with his family in the management of the home ranch, and he now owns the property, 360 acres, which he devotes to general farming and the wood business, supplying fuel for the countryside.

The marriage of John Peter Arbogast and Miss Deed Landrigan occurred December 29, 1886, at Nevada City. She is a native of Timbuctoo, Yuba County, and daughter of William and Bridget Landrigan, both natives of County Cork, Ireland, but forty-niners of California.

**WILL A. SHEPARD.**—The paper which has the record of being the oldest newspaper in California is the Placer Herald of Auburn, established in 1852. Its present owner and publisher is Will A. Shepard. Born in Mirabile, Caldwell County, Mo., October 20, 1867, he came across the plains with his parents to California in a wagon when he was four years old. His father, William Shepard, Sr., a native of Ohio, had previously been to California, but returned home when the Civil War broke out and enlisted in the first Ohio Cavalry. The mother, Agnes L. Handy, was a native of Illinois. Landing at Covelo, Mendocino County, the Shepard family farmed four years and then went to Napa City, Cal. There the son Will attended the public schools till he was fifteen years of age, when he started to learn the printer's trade in the Napa Reporter office. In March, 1889, he came to Auburn and went to work for Hon. J. A. Filcher, on the Herald, where he was foreman until 1894. Then he leased the paper and ran it until he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, in 1896. In 1900 he bought the Herald, which he has conducted ever since.

Besides serving as postmaster, Mr Shepard was coroner and public administrator from 1904 to 1907. Politically a Democrat, he served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee ten years, was a member of the State committee for the same period, and attended the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1912, when Woodrow Wilson was nominated for President. He was private secretary to Congressman John E. Raker at Washington, D. C., for four years, and is still his California political manager and close friend.

Fraternally, Mr. Shepard is a Mason, Sciot, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, and Red Man. He is serving his fourth term as president of the Society of Placer County Pioneers.

In 1894, Mr. Shepard was married to Mattie F. Hamilton, third daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Jo Hamilton. She still lives in the house where she was born. Prominent in civic life, she was one of the founders of the Woman's Improvement Club, Town and County Club, and Ten Minute Circle, and was postmaster eight years, her term including the war period. At present she is secretary of the County Probation Committee and is president of the Auburn Parent-Teacher's Association. She is a Past Worthy Matron of Crystal Chapter, O. E. S.

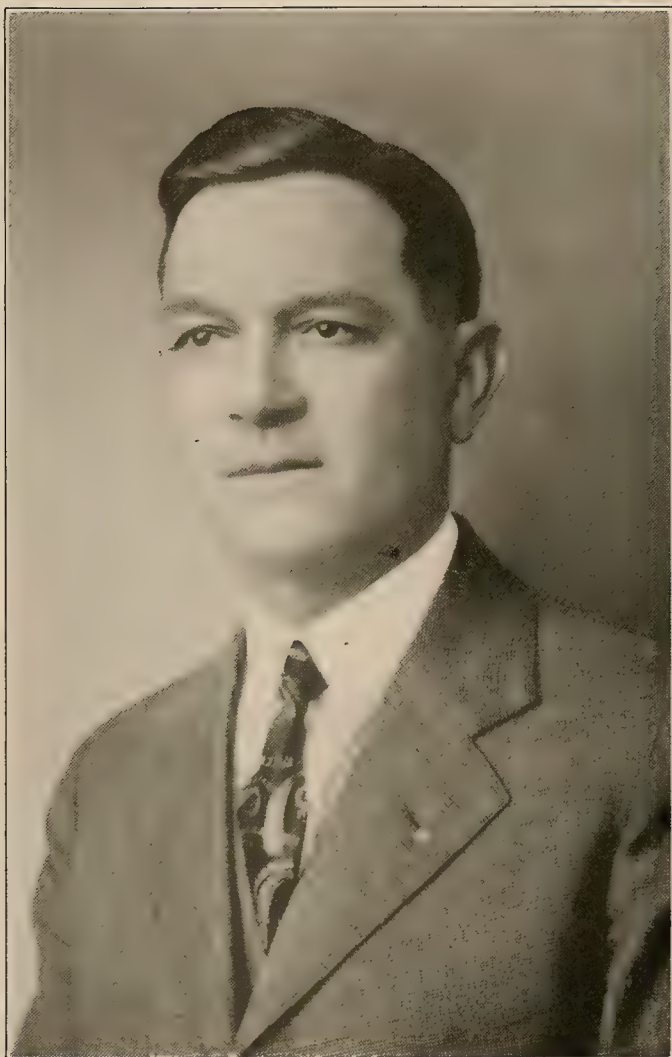
Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have one son, Attorney Wallace Shepard, of Sacramento. Wallace Shepard is a graduate of George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., and served in the United States Naval Aviation Service during the World War. After the signing of the armistice, he located in Sacramento. He was appointed United States Federal Court Commissioner and held the office till January, 1923, when he resigned to give more time to his law practice. He is twenty-seven years old.

Besides his wife and son, W. A. Shepard has three brothers and two sisters, E. R., A. H., and Sam Shepard, and Mrs. Agnes Pearch and Mrs. Ada Morris, all residing in Napa, Cal.

**THOMAS THOMPSON.**—For more than a third of a century Thomas Thompson has been located on a farm in the Allison Ranch district of Nevada County, where he owns a ranch of eighty acres and engages in general farming. He was born in County Durham, England, April 15, 1850, and is the only living child of a family of eleven born to Joseph and Mary (Robinson) Thompson, both natives of England. Joseph Thompson was a miner in the lead mines of England and never left his native shores; he passed away at the age of seventy years, and his wife survived him until she was eighty years old.

Thomas Thompson attended grammar school in England, and at the age of ten years began to work in the mines, earning his own living. On December 31, 1874, he was married to Miss Margaret Lowes, born in County Durham, England, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Robinson) Lowes, in whose family there were nine children: John and Anna, both deceased; Mary, Elizabeth, and George; Margaret, the wife of our subject; and Joseph, William and Jane. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson was blessed with the birth of ten children. Lucy, Joseph, Nellie, Henry, and Margaret Elizabeth were born in England, and all are now deceased. Mary, now the wife of John S. Moore, was also born in England; While Mr. Moore is a native of Westpoint, Cal. Thomas, born in California, married Miss Frances Brimskill, and they have two children, Joseph and Lloyd; Henrietta is now the wife of William J. Jones, and they have one daughter, Irma L.; Georgiana married Lewis Bone, and they have two children, Elton and Helen; and Louis is the youngest. Mrs. Moore was first married to William Browning, who was killed in the Golden Center Mine, leaving his widow with two children, Margaret and Lester; and Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two sons, Stanley John and David Andrew. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Red Men of Grass Valley; and with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Moore, he is a member of the Pocahontas Club of Grass Valley.

In 1886 Mr. Thompson came to the United States and settled at Huntsville, Mo., where the family spent one year. Then they came to California, first settling at Forest Springs, where they remained for a year, and then purchasing the present ranch, consisting of eighty acres, which Mr. Thompson improved with a house and other farm buildings. In addition to the home place, he leases a ranch of 200 acres from the North Star Mining Company, which he also farms.



*Colin B. Nislop*



**COLIN B. HISLOP.**—Among the well-known and highly esteemed county officials of Placer County is Colin B. Hislop, a native of Scotland born at Paisley, Renfrewshire, February 2, 1875, the son of James and Margaret (Bruce) Hislop, the former born in Paisley, while the latter was born in Tarbart, in the Highlands, being descended from the royal family of Robert Bruce. James Hislop was a potter, having learned his trade in the celebrated John Brown Pottery Works in Paisley, the product of which is found all over the United States, as well as in other countries the world over. He continued with the company in Paisley until he decided to come to America, whither he brought his family in 1884, stopping a short time in Ontario. He was soon offered a position in the Gladding, McBean & Co. Pottery at Lincoln, Placer County, and the same year he located there. For about thirty years he was employed in the chimney department of Gladding, McBean & Co., in which line he was an experienced artisan. On retiring, he and his estimable wife located in San Francisco, where they made their home until their demise. Five children were born to this estimable couple: George and William, both residing in Stockton; Colin B., the subject of our interesting review; Mrs. Mary Barnes, of San Francisco; and Mrs. Margaret Olsen, of Benicia, all having been born in Scotland.

Colin B. Hislop came to Lincoln with his mother and the other children in 1887, where they joined their father, who was with the Gladding, McBean & Co. He was educated in the public school of Lincoln. From the time he was a boy he had worked in the pottery, but when his school days were over he learned the trade of the granite-cutter and afterwards worked in the quarries at Lincoln and Rocklin and at the Raymond quarries in Madera County. During this time he was active and prominent in the Rocklin branch of the National Granite Cutters' Union, serving at various times as its president, secretary and treasurer.

In 1909 Mr. Hislop learned the undertaking business with Miller & Skelton in Sacramento, and two years later he established an undertaking business in Rocklin, Placer County. In 1915 he purchased an interest in the firm of Walsh & Keena, undertakers, at Auburn, a corporation, and located in the county-seat and took an active part in the business as head embalmer. On October 20, 1920, with Carl E. Mehl as a partner, he purchased the business; and as sole owners they are conducting the establishment under the firm name of Mehl & Hislop. Their undertaking business is the largest between Sacramento and Reno, Nev., and they have the largest and best-appointed funeral parlors within the same area. Aside from this regular modern and complete funeral equipment, they have added a patient ambulance (high-powered because it has to go over the mountain grades) for hospital service, the only modern patient ambulance in this and the adjoining counties. They are often required to make trips to points forty or fifty miles distant, and their service in this particular is a great convenience to the people of the Sierra region.

While at Rocklin, Mr. Hislop was elected coroner and public administrator of Placer County in November, 1914, taking the oath of office in January, 1915. He entered heartily into his work, and so efficiently and well did he perform his duties of the office that at the primary election, 1918, he was reelected without opposition, and again in 1922 was reelected without an opponent, a marked evidence of the confidence of the people and his high standing in the county. He has now entered upon the second year of his third term in office. A conscientious and honorable public official and business man, he has performed the duties of his office to the satisfaction of all concerned, and has been highly complimented by the district attorney and sheriff for the satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the investigations as well as the coroner's court.

The marriage of Colin B. Hislop occurred in Oakland, July 5, 1900, when he was united with Miss Caroline F. Lohse, a native of Lincoln and a daughter of Herman and Louise Lohse, of a prominent old pioneer family of Lincoln. One child has blessed this fortunate union, Helen Rita, who, after graduating from the Auburn High School, entered the University of California, where she was graduated in 1924, and is now doing graduate work at her alma mater.

Active in fraternal circles, Mr. Hislop is a member of Roseville Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Sacramento Consistory, and with his wife is a member of Crystal Chapter, O. E. S., Auburn. He is also a member of Roseville Aerie No. 1552, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Miami Tribe No. 55, Independent Order of Red Men, in Auburn. Mr. Hislop is a member of the State Association of Coroners and has served as a member of its executive committee. He is an example of what can be accomplished by consistent effort, and well-directed energy, honestly applied; for, beginning at the very bottom, he has worked his way upward alone, without the aid of influence or backing, to a place of prominence and affluence in the community. His example is worthy of emulation by the coming generation.

**MRS. THOMAS LONEY.**—Fifty-two years have passed since Mrs. Thomas Loney came to Nevada County, Cal., and for the past forty-six years she has made her residence on the ranch where she now resides, about nine miles from Grass Valley on McCourtney Road. She was born at Douglas, Nova Scotia, the third in a family of eleven children born to William and Maria (Sanford) MacDougall, both natives of Nova Scotia. The former was of Scotch parents, and the latter's parents were from England and Connecticut. Their children are as follows: William James, John, Sarah (the subject of this review), Donald, Mary, Asenath, Esson, Nancy, Lewis, Austin, and Nathan, only four of whom are now living. William MacDougall was a farmer in Nova Scotia and there passed away when he was fifty-nine years old, his widow surviving him until she was eighty-six years old; they never left their native land.

Sarah MacDougall attended school in her native country. In 1871 she left home and came to California, settling at North Star. On May 19, 1872, at Grass Valley, Miss MacDougall was married to Thomas Loney, born February 9, 1832, in the North of Ireland, a son of William and Mary (Fee) Loney, both natives of Ireland. This family left Ireland and settled in Ontario, Canada, where Thomas Loney was reared and educated. The mother passed away when he was a young child, so that very early in life he became self-dependent. When nineteen years of age he came to California via Panama. Here he engaged in freighting by ox-team from Marysville to Grass Valley, and later engaged in mining in the vicinity of Grass Valley. He was amalgamator at the North Star Mine for over thirty years. In 1877 Mr. Loney purchased the ranch where his family now reside, the original purchase comprising 320 acres; and from time to time he added more acreage, until there are now 1120 acres in the estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Loney were the parents of eight children: John; Lois, now deceased, who married Charles Henry Elster and became the mother of one son, Lowell; William, also deceased; Linda, Eunice, Christopher, and David Merton; and Chester C., who is married and has two children, June and Milton. Mr. Loney was interested in the cause of education, taking an active part in building up the schools of his community. In politics he was a Republican. With his wife he was a member of the Christian Church in Grass Valley, and they were also very active in starting the Christian Church in their home community. Mr. Loney passed away on August 8, 1911, aged seventy-nine years.



Thomas Loney



**EDGAR J. KENISON.**—An experienced and very successful cattle-raiser is Edgar J. Kenison, of Orange Street, Auburn, in which town he was born on November 4, 1884, the son of Albert Wesley and Mary (McCormick) Kenison, the former now deceased, while the latter is still living. Mr. Kenison came from New Hampshire; and Mrs. Kenison from Auburn. Mr. Kenison came to Auburn in early days, and engaged in wholesale liquor handling and bottling. In 1897 he removed to the Opera House block, at the corner of Lincoln Way and High Street; he bought the buildings and erected an addition in 1897, and the property is still in possession of the family. There Mr. Kenison carried on his enterprises until the day of his death, July 2, 1904. He was a successful man, influential and public-spirited. A Democrat in politics, he was supervisor of Placer County for eight years. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenison: Benjamin, of Lone Star; Edgar J., of Auburn; Mrs. Frances Purkhiser and Theresa Kenison, of Berkeley; and Albert, who died in 1918, when thirty-nine years old.

Edgar Kenison attended the Auburn school, after which his first work for compensation was with the A. W. Kenison Company, running their branch store in Rocklin. He started in the cattle business as a side line, in a small way, and now, in partnership with his brother, Benjamin Kenison, he owns a ranch of over 700 acres, and leases some 2200 acres at Lone Star, about eight miles from Auburn, where he has 365 head of cattle. For seven years he conducted a cigar factory in Auburn, but he sold out in June, 1923.

Mr. Kenison was married, in 1907, to Miss Mary Hecker, a native of Lincoln, Placer County, and a member of a well-known pioneer family. He is a member of the Eureka Blue Lodge of Masons No. 16. He has gone through all the branches of Masonry, including Ben Ali Shrine, of Sacramento. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias; of Miami Tribe No. 55, Red Men; of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; and of the Maccabees.

**HON. ANDREW O. SAUGSTAD.**—A hardy Norseman who made good in the great Middle West is the Hon. Andrew O. Saugstad, a former member of the legislature of South Dakota, now living retired at 201 Walnut Street, Roseville. He was born at Ringsaker in Hedemarken, Norway, on June 22, 1858, the son of Ole M. and Randina (Kindlie) Saugstad, both natives of Norway. Mrs. Saugstad died in Norway when our subject was only eight years old, and the father never married again, but in 1870 migrated to America, taking with him his four youngest children, while he left his oldest son in Norway, in possession of the Saugstad place, a well-known landmark which has been in the Saugstad family for over 200 years. These four children were: Ole, who died at Victoria, B. C.; Edius, who died in Spink County, South Dakota, leaving a widow and three children; Andrew O., the subject of our interesting review; and Eline, the widow of Henry Nedberg, who resides at Portland, Ore. Sailing from Christiania, Norway, on April 29, 1870, on the steamer Erie, they landed at Castle Garden and proceeded on to Sioux City, Iowa, then the end of the railway, arriving on May 28, 1870. An uncle, Christian Kindlie, lived in Union County, Dakota Territory, twenty-five miles from Sioux City, across the Sioux River, and the next day after their arrival they all walked to his place. Our subject's father went up to Yankton County and filed on a preemption of 160 acres and in six months he paid up and proved up and obtained title; then he homesteaded 160 acres on the James River, making 320 acres in all.

Andrew Saugstad became used to the pioneer life in Dakota, with its blizzards, thunderstorms, grasshoppers and prairie fires. He worked on his father's farm during summer-time, and went away from home twenty miles to attend public school during the winter, working for his board,

doing chores, chopping wood mornings and evenings and Saturdays. He thus succeeded in getting a fairly good public school education, at the same time that his religious education was not neglected by his father, who was a devout Lutheran. He was also sent to a parochial school, taught in the Norwegian language; and according to the usages of that church, he was confirmed when he was fourteen years of age. When about eighteen years old, he took to steamboating, shipping as cook, and running from Yankton to Fort Benton, Mont., on the Missouri River; and he followed this life during 1875-6-7. He happened to be on the steamboat *Far West*, and was at the mouth of the Little Big Horn at the time of General Custer's massacre on June 25, 1876; and the *Far West* took fifty-four wounded soldiers back to Fort Abraham Lincoln. And at that time he often saw herds of buffalo swim across the Missouri River.

Mr. Saugstad was married in the fall of 1877, in Yankton County, to Miss Oline Moen, a native of Trondhjem, Norway, who came to America in 1874 with her parents, Nils and Marit Moen, when they settled in Yankton County. Mr. Saugstad took up farming, renting his father-in-law's farm. They performed a deal of hard work and endured hardship, but prospered; and in time Andrew Saugstad became an extensive farmer, stockman and landowner, holding title to several farms, aggregating, all in all, 660 acres, in Yankton County. Through his father's naturalization, Mr. Saugstad became an American citizen, and in time he was prominent in the councils of the Republican party, attending the county and State conventions; and he grew to be a personal friend of Senator Frank Pettigrew and the Hon. Bartlett Tripp, the Hon. Andrew E. Lee and other prominent men in South Dakota. He was himself farming in Yankton County when South Dakota became a State in 1889, and threw into the scales his own influence in favor of progress. For four years, or twice in succession, he was county assessor of Yankton County, and was county commissioner two terms, or for eight years, and a member of the Legislature of South Dakota in the sessions of 1893 and 1895.

Andrew Saugstad became the father of nine children by the first Mrs. Saugstad, who died in 1896, when she was thirty-eight years of age, leaving behind a blessed memory for real usefulness in the world. Randine M. is the wife of Andrew M. Saugstad, a farmer near Hudson, S. D., and the mother of six children; Augusta S. is the wife of Esten Lien, a Yankton County farmer, and they have six children; Oliver N. is a farmer at Volin, S. D., and he married Miss Ida Lee, now the mother of seven children; Rachel M. is the wife of Esten Lee, a farmer at Volin, S. D., and the mother of five children; Martha A., wife of S. Simonson, a farmer at Irene, S. D., has five children; Edith M. married Henry Hall, a farmer at Coal Run, Ohio, and they were blessed with six children; Edius M. is a farmer at Volin, S. D., and he married Maria Moen, and they have two children; Oswald E., of Saugstad Brothers, proprietors of the Ford Agency and Garage at Roseville, married Miss Mildred Rucker, of Roseville, and they reside there with their one child, Mildred; Frederick H., of Saugstad Brothers, proprietors of the Ford Garage at Lincoln, lives in that town with his wife, who was Miss Lena Anderson, of Rocklin. Mr. Saugstad was married a second time, at Volin, S. D., on June 22, 1919, Miss Gina Hilstad becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Nils and Olava Sveneby, and was born in Norman County, Minn., where she attended the common schools. Her father is a wheat farmer in the Red River Valley, and a man of influence. Mr. and Mrs. Saugstad came out to California in 1920, and the same year bought their residence on Walnut Street in Roseville; and once under the genial skies of the Golden State, they are making more and more friends. They attend the Lutheran Church at North Sacramento.



*Thomas O'Neil.*



**THOMAS OTHET.**—One who held the record for long life and for continuous residence in Grass Valley, since his coming, was the late venerable pioneer, Thomas Othet, who passed away in his home in Grass Valley surrounded by his wife and children, on February 5, 1923, lacking only five years of the century mark. To do full justice to such a long and eventful life would require a volume. Only a few of the most salient points can be given in a brief biographical sketch.

He was born in Oswego, N. Y., October 28, 1828. Early left an orphan, he and his brothers and sisters were bound out to various parties; and after years, it was found that some of the family spelled their name "Othet," and others "Outhet." As a youth Thomas got possession of a forty-acre piece of land on the site of the city of Chicago, which became a part of the great stock-yard district and is now worth millions. But only a few hundred dollars was all he could get for it then, when he was trying to raise money for a trip to the Golden West. With a party from Chicago he crossed the plains in 1852, encountering all the hardships and dangers incident to the first gold rush, and entered California via Lake Tahoe, traveling to Sacramento by way of Hangtown, now Placerville. As freighting seemed to be the most promising proposition for remuneration, he entered that business, hauling supplies to various camps in Eldorado and Placer Counties, and eventually brought up in Grass Valley with a load of freight for local dealers. Finding all the rooms in the meager hotels occupied, he made his camp under a sugar pine tree near the present corner of Main and Church Streets opposite to the present site of the Bret Harte Inn, where he spent his first night in Grass Valley. After three trips he was so impressed with the growing mining camp that he decided to locate here and purchased and built a small grocery store on the northeast corner of Mill and Neal Streets, where he continued business for sixty-one years; and afterwards he built the present store building on said corner.

While sticking closely to the supply business, he dabbled a little in mining and grub-staked scores of miners. His generosity in that regard was well known and was frequently imposed upon. In the late fifties, in company with George C. King and others, he became interested in the Comstock region at Virginia City, Nev., and acquired a number of claims there. On one occasion, in making a trip over the mountains to reach the properties, he nearly lost his life in a raging snowstorm. It proved to be an unprofitable venture.

Mr. Othet's first wife, Olive Henderson, the mother of his children, to whom he was married in 1859, was born in Galena, Ill., and died March 19, 1883. His second wife, now living, was Mrs. Jennie Marlett Nichols, born in Coldwater, Hillsdale County, Mich., who came to California in 1889.

Charles F. Othet, the eldest living child of the family, was born on the present site of the Auditorium on Mill Street, September 27, 1861. On October 15 of the same year he was taken to the family home at 316 S. Auburn Street. He was educated in the Grass Valley schools, and in 1886 went to Chihuahua, Old Mexico, and worked till he became an engineer on the Mexican Central Railroad. Returning to Grass Valley in 1896, he was in company with his father in the grocery store. Charles Othet was one of the organizers of the First National Bank in Grass Valley, in which he is a stockholder. He is now retired from active business. He is a member of Quartz Parlor No. 58, N. S. G. W. Made a Mason in Washington Hidalgo Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., at Chihuahua, Mexico, he held membership in the El Paso Chapter and Commandery and afterwards demitted to Madison Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M.; Grass Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T. Formerly a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. in San Francisco, he demitted to become a charter member of Ben Ali Temple in Sacramento. He is also a member of the Half-Century Club.

Ulysses Sherman Othet was born in Grass Valley, December 7, 1863. He was named in honor of two generals, Grant and Sherman. He was educated in the Grass Valley schools and at the age of eighteen worked on a newspaper, *The Tidings*, a daily and weekly founded by S. G. Lewis. For a time he was with his brother Charles in Old Mexico, and then he took up the painter's trade in Grass Valley. It was a business for which he had a natural talent, and he became quite an artist, painting pictures in oil. In Los Angeles, Seattle and San Francisco he worked at painting and paper-hanging, returning eventually to Grass Valley. He is a member of the Half Century Club.

The other children of Mr. Othet were John Milton, who served in the Spanish-American War, and died in 1919; Alice, the wife of W. F. Prisk, of Long Beach; and Bert W., an electrician in San Francisco.

Thomas Othet is survived by a sister, Miss Elizabeth Outhet, who spells her name with the "u," and who is now living in Chicago at the age of ninety-four years. There was also a brother, John Outhet, who died as a result of an accident in Central California in 1912. Thomas Othet had been a member of Golden Star Lodge No. 265, I. O. O. F., Grass Valley, until they disbanded, when on account of his great age he was continued a member of the Grand Lodge. He was treasurer of Golden Star Lodge for about forty years. He was also a member of Union Encampment, Grass Valley, and was a member of the old Pioneer Club and honorary member of the Half Century Club. He built the building now occupied by the 5, 10 and 15c store at Mill and Neal Streets and the building adjoining, which he used for his store for a long time.

**W. B. HOTCHKISS.**—"Back to the Land," is the slogan which brings many back to rural life after strenuous activity in other pursuits. A notable example is that of W. B. Hotchkiss, who after signal success in the field of journalism, as an editor and promoter, is recovering his health, which became impaired by over-taxing his strength, on his home ranch a mile above Applegate. The only surviving son of William J. and Deidamia Knox (Farwell) Hotchkiss, he was born in Painted Post, near Corning, Steuben County, N. Y., of which State both parents were natives. The father was a successful wholesale merchant as senior member of the firm of Hotchkiss, Eddy & Company, dealers in hats and furs, established in Chicago in 1871, on the heels of the great fire. The family arrived in Lake Forest, Ill., on the eve of that great conflagration, so did not suffer by it, but Mr. Hotchkiss was one of the men who helped to rebuild the city from its charred, ruinous state to its present splendor and activity.

William B. Hotchkiss received the degree of Ph. B. from Lake Forest University, in 1884, and in August of that year he entered the employ of William H. Smith, the founder and organizer of the Associated Press as a copyist in the Chicago office. Before the days of the typewriter, he did some pioneer work in that line. A year later he became assistant agent of Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, for the Rural Press Bureau, at the Chicago office. In January, 1886, he went to St. Louis as assistant to Chas. Osborn, in the same line of work and remained there till 1887. Wichita, Kan., was then a "boom" town of the Middle West, with 12,000 inhabitants. He went there and bought the Wichita Beacon, a Democratic evening journal. After signal success he sold out to splendid advantage and returned to Chicago, where he was engaged as contributing editor to the Chicago Inter-Ocean. In October, 1889, he went to Kansas City as agent for the Associated Press. He there made the acquaintance of Col. W. R. Nelson, and in 1892 became the city editor of the Kansas City Times. It was here, after twelve months, that he found the years of strenuous activity had culminated in impaired health and he was compelled to seek outdoor life and a milder climate. His brother had preceded him to Applegate, Cal., and

our subject and his mother joined him in Placer County on March 1, 1893.

At Indianapolis, Ind., in March, 1890, Mr. Hotchkiss was married to Miss Anna M. White, a native of Leavenworth, Kan., by whom he has two sons, both graduates of Placer Union High School, viz.: John F., an ex-service man of the United States Army, who was first lieutenant of Company D, 364th Regiment, 91st Division of the A. E. F., and now with Simmons Company, in Seattle, Wash.; and Douglas K., who was educated at University of California, and is now with the Redlick Furniture Company, of Oakland.

Mr. Hotchkiss was vice-president and initial director of the Placer County Farm Bureau, and, in cooperation with J. A. Teagarden and others, was successful in organizing thirteen local centers. He was instrumental in organizing the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a director. For seven years he was chairman of the board of trustees of the Placer Union High School. He was chairman of the Placer County Exemption Board during the World War. He is a member of the Tahoe Club, in Auburn, and a charter member of the Placer County Country Club. Mrs. Hotchkiss is active in welfare work and is a charter member and ex-president of the Wednesday Club, of Applegate, who, together with other women, did much for relief work during the World War.

Mr. Hotchkiss is at present joint owner with A. L. Crane, of San Francisco, of Pine Crest, a residence site a mile above Applegate, solely used by them for a home. From its highest point the view extends from Lassen County Buttes to Mt. Diablo, and from the Sierras to the Coast Range. Previous to 1920, Mr. Hotchkiss was an active producer, first planting twenty acres to almonds, which did not do well then he pulled up the trees and planted pears and apples. He added by purchase until he had eighty acres, which he subdivided and sold. The place is known as Walmond and is a resort center near Applegate. In 1912 he bought the Old Cortopassi orchards of 320 acres under irrigation on Bear River. He carried them on till 1920 when he sold to B. A. Cassidy of Auburn.

**GEORGE C. and MARTIN A. SCHELLHOUS.**—About three miles west of Roseville, in the Dry Creek voting precinct of Placer County, lie the beautiful and well cultivated acres belonging to George C. and Martin A. Schellhaus; this ranch, consisting of 160 acres, was purchased several years ago; there is an almond orchard of twelve acres and a vineyard of forty-four acres and they raise some hay on the place; they also own another ranch of 160 acres located on Pleasant Grove Creek, in the Pleasant Grove district in Placer County, which they lease for grain. The Schellhaus brothers were both born and reared in Placer County and were still boys in their teens when their father passed away. They have worked hard and diligently all of their lives and are now in a position to enjoy the fruits of their labors. The progenitor of the Schellhaus family in America came from Germany in pre-revolutionary days, and from generation to generation this family has been distinguished for their industry and intelligence. The father, Martin Andrew Schellhaus, is represented at length on another page in this history.

The eldest of the two brothers, George C. Schellhaus, was born December 18, 1856, while Martin A. was born March 7, 1858. Less than two years difference in their ages has made them inseparable companions during the passing years and their business relations have been of the most agreeable and satisfactory nature. George C. Schellhaus was married to Miss Lima Kingsley, born in Wisconsin, who died in June, 1889. The fine ranches of Schellhaus Brothers are an indication of what industry, good judgment and intelligence of a high order can accomplish when united. They are worthy representatives of their esteemed and honored forebears.





*Henry Tilliard*

**HENRY PILLIARD.**—A very enterprising rancher who has been a builder-up of Californian husbandry, where he has resided for a half century, is Henry Pilliard, a native of Switzerland, born in Valeyre, Canton Vaud, on November 12, 1854. His father, Jean Peter Pilliard was a farmer in Vaud, a man of affairs who served as an official, holding civil offices in his community. During the revolution of 1848, while an officer in the Swiss army, he was wounded. He married Janet Dubois, an estimable woman, who was a great helpmate to her husband, aiding him materially in gaining his ambition, and to the rearing and educating of her children. The father passed away when our subject was seventeen years of age. His widow survived him many years, her demise occurring in 1919, at the age of ninety-four years, a remarkable woman and noble character, greatly loved by all who knew her. Of their eleven children, nine are still living, Henry being the fourth in order of birth.

Henry Pilliard was reared on the home farm in Switzerland, and educated in the local school, as well as in the military school. He had a desire to migrate to the land of the Stars and Stripes, with California as his goal, so on September 24, 1874, he arrived in San Francisco, a stranger in a strange land, but with an ambition and willingness to work. In October of that year he came to Nevada City, but only remained a few weeks, when he returned to San Francisco, where he was employed in a trunk factory for two months, when he was forced to give up the work. He then made his way to Colusa. After a short period there he made his way to the part that is now Glenn County where he was employed for a year on a ranch, after which he worked on the building of the levee near Colusa. He was taken ill with fever and was forced to lay off for a year. Having made his way to St. Helena, Napa County, he went to work on a ranch near there and while hauling hay, accidentally fell from the wagon and broke his leg, and was again unable to do any work. Mr. Pilliard returned to Colusa, where he was employed in a restaurant, and later in a warehouse. From there he went to Sutter County, and for a while worked on a ranch below Yuba City, afterwards finding employment in the Buckeye Mills at Marysville. Next he went to Woodland, purchasing a hay press and baled hay all summer and then sold the outfit and came to Nevada County. He filed on a homestead of 160 acres in the Magnolia district and began improvements and built up a ranching enterprise that has brought him a competency. It was timbered land and had to be cleared, this he accomplished, hauling \$14,000 worth of wood to Auburn with a five-horse team, furnishing wood to the county, as well as many of the residents. Purchasing land adjoining, Mr. Pilliard now owns a ranch of 400 acres. For twenty years he leased a 1400-acre ranch near by, which he also operated until he turned it over to his son, and he now simply looks after his own ranch.

In 1923, Mr. Pilliard filled a long-cherished desire—making a trip to Europe and visiting his old home and kindred in Switzerland. After a stay on the Continent from June to November, he returned to his California home, more than ever pleased that he had cast his lot in the Golden State.

Henry Pilliard was married in Auburn to Miss Elise Bornoz, who was also born in Vaud, Switzerland, and they had six children: Alfred A., a prominent business man at Loomis; Lucy, of the Magnolia district; Edward, a rancher in Magnolia district; Annie, Mrs. Walter Sanford, of Nevada County; Milton, in Portland, Ore.; and Tillie, Mrs. Sims, of Berkeley. Mr. Pilliard was bereaved of his wife in April, 1920, a loss deeply felt by her family and friends. For about twenty-five years Mr. Pilliard served as trustee of the Magnolia school district. In national politics, he espouses the principles of the Republican party.

**DEBORAH ROBSON.**—An admirable example of what a woman may do in the successful management of property, particularly in the operation and development of a ranch estate, is afforded by Mrs. Deborah Robson, née Stuart, who was born at Anthony House Crossing, on Deer Creek, Nevada County, on May 20, 1856, the daughter of Upton Harrison and Eliza Jane (Millner) Stuart, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., and the latter reared at Lexington, Ky. The Stuart family made their way to California by a slow migration, first to Kentucky; and at Lexington Mr. Stuart and Miss Millner were married. A few days after their marriage they started for California across the plains, traveling by way of the River Platte and the Salt Lake Route, and reaching California as early as 1848. They first came to Sacramento, and for a number of years conducted a trading post there; and later they removed to Gas Flat, on Deer Creek, Nevada County, where they built a two-story log-cabin home. This most interesting relic of the primitive past is owned by Mrs. Robson, and is still one of her homes. Mr. Stuart died in 1871, having gone to the mining country in Arizona, where he already had some claims, to prospect; but Mrs. Stuart remained at Deer Creek, in Nevada County. Mr. Stuart had purchased a squatter's title to land on what was known as Nigger Creek, and Mrs. Robson and her husband afterward bought additional land there, so that Mrs. Robson at present has 1300 acres in Nevada County. Mrs. Stuart died at the age of seventy-three. They had six children: Mary, Thomas K., Deborah (of this review), Mark, Eliza Jane, and Upton Harrison, a veterinary at Nevada City.

Deborah Stuart attended school at Pleasant Valley and at Notre Dame Convent, at Grass Valley; and on January 7, 1875, she was married to William Robson, born in Durham, England, June 2, 1845, the son of William and Hannah Robson. He came to the United States with his parents, going to Wisconsin, and reached California in 1869. Settling at Howland Flat, in Sierra County, he mined for a while with his uncle, Joseph Robson. Later, Joseph and William Robson settled in Yuba County, where Joseph had bought a large acreage. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. William Robson lived on the Yuba County ranch, and Mr. Robson commenced to acquire land. In 1875 he did not own a square foot of soil in Yuba County; but he bought from time to time until he had acquired some 1600 acres of plain land eleven miles east of Marysville, to which the family have since added, so that Mrs. Robson now has about 2500 acres. He also embarked in the business of raising sheep, horses, and cattle, and had as many as 3000 head of sheep. He died on his ranch on March 11, 1892, in a neat little cottage he and his devoted wife had erected in 1878, and where they resided until his death. Mrs. Robson has lived on this ranch ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Robson had four children. Andrew Armstead, also represented in this work, is on the Yuba County ranch; Deborah Jane is a graduate of the San Jose Normal School, and is now Mrs. Gillham, of Nevada County; Hannah is deceased; and William Garfield is now sheriff of Nevada County. William Robson, in his political affiliation, was a Republican. Though he never entered politics with a view to political preferment, he was nevertheless always active in trying to secure the right man for office and the right kind of legislation for the general welfare of the community. Fraternally, he was a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

After her husband's death Mrs. Robson kept her children together at the old home, where she reared and educated them to the best of her ability. She has been well rewarded; for they in turn appreciate her loving care and thoughtfulness and now look after and manage her large affairs, thus relieving her of all unnecessary worry. Mrs. Robson is a Republican, though her people were Democrats of the old stand-pat school. She was reared in the Congregational Church, and believes in and lives a Christian life. She is a member of Aurora Chapter, O. E. S., Grass Valley, and of Wheatland Lodge No. 127, of the Rebekahs.



**EDMUND F. WALDO.**—The principal of the Placer County High School has a very efficient assistant in Edmund F. Waldo, a graduate of the best universities and a teacher of twenty years' experience in various schools of the country. He was born in Wisconsin, September 15, 1861, received his elementary and secondary education in the Michigan common schools and the high school of Grand Rapids, Mich., and is a graduate of Amherst College and the University of Michigan. He began teaching in the district schools in Michigan and was later principal in Michigan high schools for twenty years; and he was also a teacher in the Ferris Institute in Big Rapids, Mich., for seventeen months. In the Union High School of Placer County he teaches mathematics and science.

Mr. Waldo's family consists of his wife, Nettie (Barker) Waldo, a native of Maryland, and three children: Louise, the wife of Glen Puttar of Taft, Cal.; Harold, an author and a writer of stories for the Saturday Evening Post, who has had two books published; and Lucile, a teacher in the Auburn school.

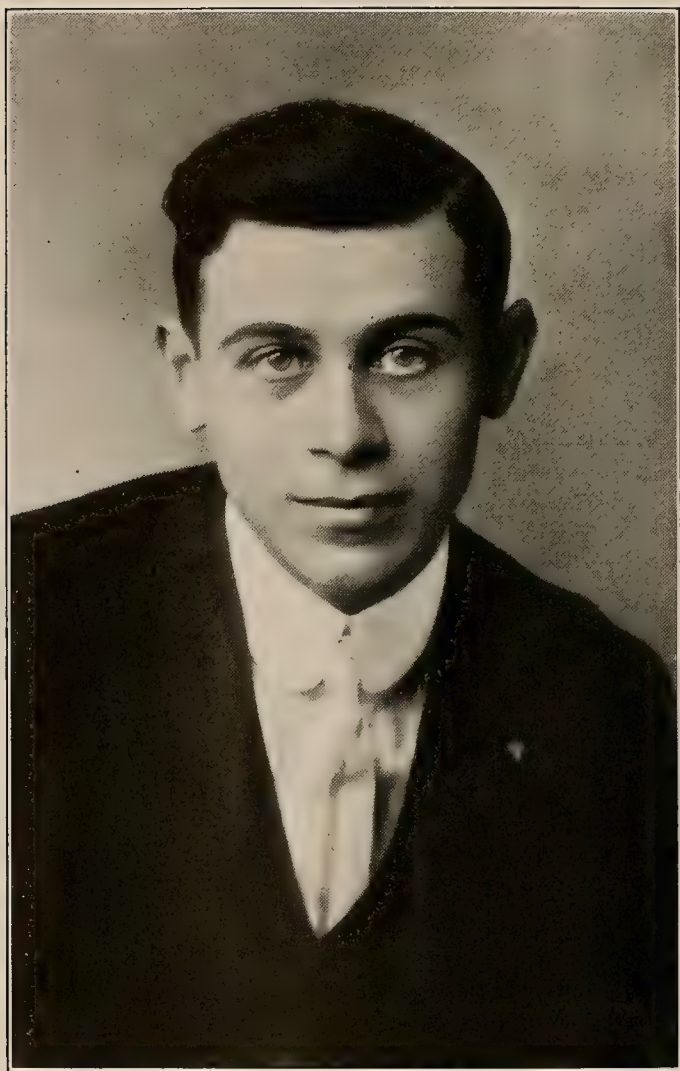
**GEORGE LINCOLN DIXON.**—For culture and progress, and improvement in social conditions there are few people who would be missed more in Roseville than Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, who, since their arrival here in 1917, have made a place in business circles, in the schools, and in society that could not easily be filled. George Lincoln Dixon was born in Gold Run, on July 22, 1879, the second of three children in his parents' family. His father, Joseph Dixon, a native of Maine, came to California via Panama, in the early fifties, and was a pioneer butcher, first at Red Dog, Nevada County, and then at Gold Run, Placer County, and still later at Towle; and he was prominent among the sterling men of early days. He died in Towle, September 18, 1909. His wife, Cecelia (Waters) Dixon, who was born at Sage Hill, near Forest Hill, Placer County, survived her husband and passed away on July 27, 1924, in Sacramento. Their children were Rose, who died at the age of nine years; George Lincoln; and Mrs. Mable N. Kemster.

George Lincoln Dixon attended the common schools in Alta and at Towle, supplementing this attendance by courses at Auburn College and Atkinson's Business College in Sacramento, after which he was apprenticed to his father to learn the butcher trade, in Towle. In 1900, he took full charge of the shop, and carried it on successfully for ten years, when he sold out and engaged in the dairy and stock business for two years, in Sierra Valley. Later he moved to Rattlesnake Bar, and there resided for two years, and then came to Roseville, where he owns his residence at 214 Jones Street.

Since his location there he has been steadily employed as car inspector in the Southern Pacific railway yards. He owns a one-third interest in the McManus Mine, located on Bear River, at the mouth of Steep Hollow, and also an interest in a ranch in Sierra Valley.

In Sacramento, on December 26, 1906, Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Virginia C. Kelly, who was born at Rattlesnake Bar, a daughter of Maurice A. and Mary A. (Hawkins) Kelly, who were both born on the American River, in California; their interesting life history appears on another page in this work. Mrs. Dixon is the eldest of five living children born to her parents; she attended Auburn High School, and was then graduated from the State Teachers' College at San Jose, Class of 1904. She is now in her sixth year in the Roseville schools, which have an enrollment of 1014 pupils. Mrs. Dixon at present is principal of the Main Street school, serving her fourth year in that capacity, with credit and satisfaction to everyone. She is also a trustee of the Roseville Public Library, and is a member of the Board of Freeholders who framed the proposed city charter for Roseville, in 1924.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dixon: Joseph M., born in Sacramento and now in the Class of 1925, of Roseville Union High School;



Verne M. Ford.

and Cecelia, in Class 1927, of that institution. Mr. Dixon is a Republican in politics, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge in Dutch Flat since 1902. Mrs. Dixon is a member of the California State Teachers' Association, and fraternally she belongs to Col. E. D. Baker Post, W. R. C., at Newcastle, and to the Roseville Woman's Improvement Club.

**VERNE MASON FORD.**—The name of Ford is well-known in Placer County, for since early days the family have been prominent in the business and social life of this district, and at the present writing three generations are living in Superior California. Verne Mason Ford was born in Auburn, July 26, 1897, a son of John Mason and Emily (Smith) Ford, both living; the father a native son of Iowa, and the mother, of New York State. John Mason Ford came to California as a young man with his father, George Mason Ford, who became a mining engineer here and played a prominent part in the mining operations of Placer County in early days, erecting stamp-mills in Eldorado and Placer Counties, and some for the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, for which firm he became general manager. Later, father and son conducted a general store in Auburn under the firm name of Ford & Son. George Mason Ford was mayor of Auburn previous to the administration of the present mayor, and he is now a resident of Sacramento. Prominent fraternally, he is a member, and passed through all the chairs, of the Odd Fellows, and is also a Mason. John Mason Ford was later associated in business in Auburn with his own son, Verne Mason Ford, of this review. He now resides in Sacramento and is a well-known member of the Knights of Pythias. Two children were born to John Mason and Emily Ford: Verne Mason and Margaret, wife of Ernest Rowe, a merchant and ex-fire chief of Grass Valley.

Verne M. Ford received his education in the Auburn schools, and then entered the employ of his father and grandfather's store in Auburn. Later the family sold out the grocery business and Verne M. and his father engaged in the automobile business in the same location, in 1917, under the firm name of J. M. Ford & Son. In 1918, Verne M. Ford bought out his father's interest; and he has since personally carried on the business, and has met with well-deserved success. In 1921 he became a dealer for Placer County for the Studebaker car, and in about three years he has sold over 200 new Studebaker cars in Placer County, a record even for this car, which has proved a "best seller" for some time past. In the late spring of 1924, Mr. Ford moved into his new quarters, especially built for him on High and Reamer Streets, Auburn, a splendid central location for his large business. Their opening, held May 18, 1924, was the biggest event of its kind ever held in Auburn. Mr. Chester N. Weaver, of San Francisco, the distributor of Studebaker cars in California, was among those in attendance, as well as many other notable automobile men from different parts of the State. The building he occupies is of reinforced concrete, 100 by 100 feet in size, conveniently arranged for the various departments of a modern, up-to-date automobile business. Mr. Ford's popular place is an official A. A. A. garage and has a two-star rating.

The marriage of Mr. Ford, which occurred in Auburn, November 28, 1917, united him with Miss Anna Jensen, born at Colfax; and one daughter has blessed their union, Anna Bernice. Mr. Ford is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M.; Delta Chapter No. 27, R. A. M.; and Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T.; and charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and with his wife he is a member of Crystal Chapter, O. E. S., at Auburn. He is also a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W. Active in civic affairs, he is a charter member of the Auburn Rotary Club and a member of the Tahoe Club.



**WILLIAM DIPPEL.**—Among the oldest and most highly honored residents of Lincoln, Placer County, are Mr. and Mrs. William Dippel, whose high standing in the community was evidenced by the grand reception that was given them by some 300 guests at the celebration of their golden wedding on November 2, 1923.

William Dippel was born in Sacramento, on March 23, 1852, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Dippel, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. When our subject was but two years old he was brought to Placer County by his parents; and he attended the Manzanita school in Coon Creek district. Philip Dippel, who had a ranch of 300 acres four miles north of Lincoln, died at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife passed on at the age of eighty-three years. William grew up with his brothers and sisters on the home farm, of which 140 acres were left to him by will of his parents.

On November 2, 1873, William Dippel was united in marriage with Susan Dalbey, a native of Jones County, Iowa. After their marriage our subject bought a wheat ranch ten miles west of Lincoln, remained on it for six years, and then sold out and located on a ranch two miles north of Lincoln. He had bought, improved and sold several ranches in Placer County before he moved into Lincoln, in 1899. Since then he has been variously employed, now being in the employ of Walter Jansen & Son. Mr. and Mrs. Dippel are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Lincoln, in which Mr. Dippel is a trustee.

There were six children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dippel, the first one dying in infancy. The others are: Cora, who married William Wood and died leaving two children, Harold, of Oakland, and Grace, wife of William Simons, of Gilroy; Leroy, who died at Lincoln, leaving a widow and two children, Estelle and Viola; Maude, who married Gilbert B. Morrow, of San Francisco; William, who died in Lincoln leaving a widow and two children, William and Eva; Carl, a cabinet-maker in Lassen County, who married Nellie Mourrier and has three children living, Gilbert B., Virginia and Donald. Mr. Dippel is a Past Grand of Valley Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F., of Lincoln, and both Mr. and Mrs. Dippel are charter members of Citrus Rebekah Lodge No. 129, also of Lincoln, in which Mrs. Dippel is a Past Noble Grand.

**CHRISTIAN F. RICHTER.**—Although a native of Norway, Christian F. Richter, postmaster at Auburn, has been a resident of Superior California since reaching adult years, and has become identified with the growth of Placer County, both in business and civic affairs. Born in the seaport city of Trondhjem, Norway, February 25, 1869, the son of Einar and Ellen (Berg) Richter, both parents natives of Norway, he received his education in that city, and besides the regular studies took up English and mechanical drawing. His father was a railroad man, and Christian became apprenticed to the machinist's trade, working in the government railroad shops of his native town.

To America, and direct to California, in 1889, came this enterprising young man; and, locating in Sacramento, he became engineer at Mason's Steam Laundry for seven years. Thereafter he was engineer at the Zantgraf gold mine in Eldorado County for three and a half years, and mechanic at the Three Star Mine, in Placer County, for seven and a half years, having charge of the machine shop there.

Coming to Auburn in December, 1905, Mr. Richter bought the interest of P. G. Ekberg in the Placer Hardware Company. F. S. Roumage and E. A. Futhey were his partners in the business, which was continued until 1918. That year Mr. Richter was appointed county sealer of weights and measures for Placer County; and in 1921 he was sent to Eldorado

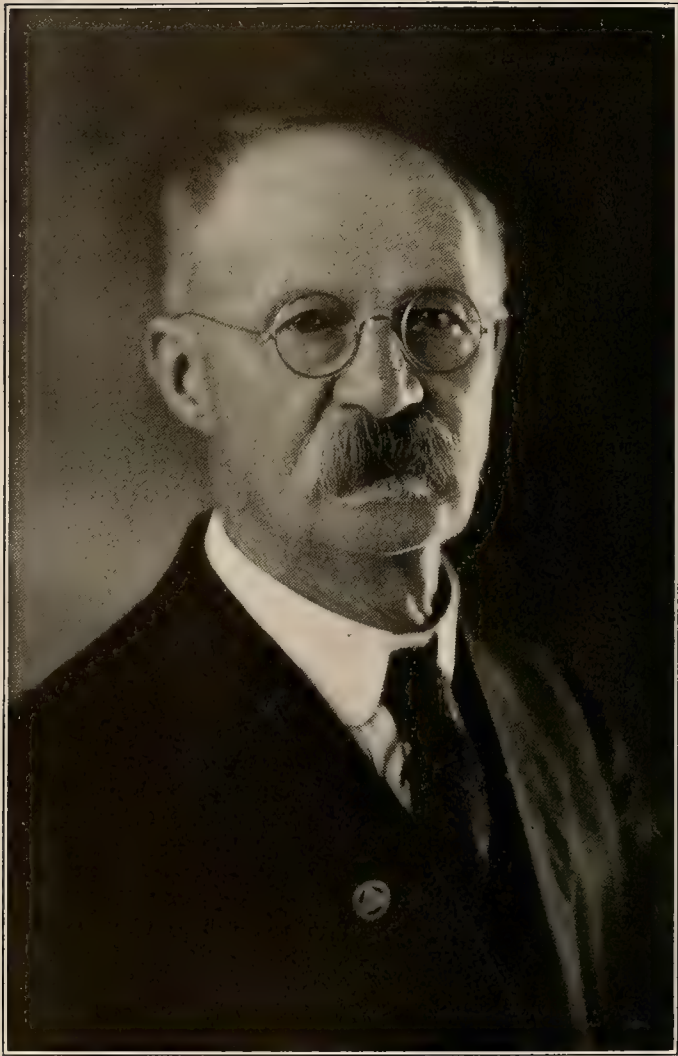
County for six weeks, as deputy State sealer. Mr. Richter resigned his position on May 1, 1922, when he was appointed postmaster of Auburn, which position he now holds.

The marriage of Mr. Richter, which occurred on October 29, 1894, at Sacramento, united him with Katherine Mautz, who was born in New Jersey and reared in California from the early age of three years. A member of Eureka Blue Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., Mr. Richter has gone through the York Rite degrees up to and including a membership in Ben Ali Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S., Sacramento. Mrs. Richter is a member of the Eastern Star.

**WALTER F. JACOBS.**—A prominent business man and banker of Auburn, Walter F. Jacobs has always taken an active interest in the advancement of Auburn and Placer County, and has been a factor for progress in the affairs of his district. Born in Auburn, May 18, 1875, he is a son of James Monroe and Ellen (McCormick) Jacobs, both now deceased, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of San Francisco. The father ran away from home when a youth, joined a caravan starting the long trek to the West, and crossed the plains, in the late fifties. After his arrival here, he tried mining for a time, and later became a photographer, which profession he followed for many years, in Placer County, where he was the pioneer photographer. He had a photograph studio at Michigan Bluff, Forest Hill, Dutch Flat, Yankee Jims, Iowa Hill, and other mining camps, spending a few weeks in each locality, and later conducted a studio in Auburn. Many of the old pictures taken by him in early days are in possession of the pioneer families of the county. A Republican in politics, he served three terms as county treasurer for Placer County. Known from one end of the county to the other as a man of sturdy character, in his pilgrimage through life he bent his efforts toward the upbuilding and general betterment of his community. His wife was the daughter of James McCormick, a native of Ireland; he was prominently identified with Placer County, was proprietor of a store at Michigan Bluff, and served as sheriff of the county, while in early days he was connected with mining interests. Two children were born to James and Ellen Jacobs: Walter F., of this review, and James Henry, now deceased.

Walter F. Jacobs was reared and educated in Auburn, and after school days were over he served as clerk in the Auburn postoffice for six years. In 1897 he became bookkeeper for the Kenison-Johnson Company; the concern then conducted a wholesale liquor business and bottling works, and owned the Auburn Theater and ice plant. They moved the business from up town to the theater building, and built an addition, and in 1901 a corporation was formed. Mr. Jacobs became manager of the business. Mr. Kenison died in 1904, and Mr. Jacobs is now president of the corporation and owner of the majority of the stock. The business at present consists of the bottling works, the ice plant, and the Auburn Theater, all thriving concerns and important in the business life of the community, for the first two branches supply some of the necessities of life, and the theater is an important factor in the social and intellectual life of Auburn and the surrounding district.

The marriage of Mr. Jacobs, occurring in June, 1911, at Auburn, united him with Pauline Ruth. One son has blessed their union, James Francis. Fraternally, Mr. Jacobs is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; and Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Auburn; and when movements are on foot for further progress in Placer County, he is one of the first men called upon for advice and help, and never fails to respond to the best of his ability. He has always had the greatest confidence in the future in store for this section of California, and events have proved the accuracy of his judgment.



*W. E. Meserve*



**WILLIAM E. MESERVEY.**—So much of the life of William E. Meservey has been passed in California that he practically knows no other home, and, for the past forty-eight years he has made his home in Nevada County. He was born at West Appleton, Knox County, Maine, July 1, 1850, a son of Charles Albert and Alvira (Prescott) Meservey. The Meservey family is traced back to the fourteenth century in England. Clement Meservey immigrated from the Island of Jersey, England, to America before 1673, the family being among the earliest settlers of Portsmouth, N. H. Members of the family afterwards changed the spelling of the name from Messervey (the original spelling) to Meservey. Grandfather William Meservey was born at West Appleton, Me., and his son, Charles Albert Meservey, the father of our subject, was also born there and was a farmer as well as a manufacturing cooper. There were three children in the family, William E., Eugene, and Jessie (Mrs. Knowlton of Portland, Maine). The mother passed away at the age of thirty-four years, in 1859, and the father was subsequently married to Mrs. Melvina (Ingraham) Prescott. In 1890 the father came West and located at Seattle, Wash., where he spent his last days, passing away at the age of seventy-eight years.

William E. Meservey completed the grammar-school course and had two terms in Searsmont High School in his native State. At the age of twenty years he began to work for himself, first in a sawmill at Mount Desert, an island off the coast of Maine; then he worked at the cooper trade and in sawmills for two years longer, when he went to Michigan and followed his trade as a cooper for seven months at Saginaw. He then returned to his native State and taught school. He had previously taught school for five winters in Maine, having obtained a teacher's certificate when twenty-one years of age. In March 1875, he came to California and for a short time was at Santa Cruz. Then he came to Nevada City and was employed as foreman of the lumber yard of the Nevada and Grass Valley Wood and Lumber Company, until 1882, when he took charge of the construction of the Cascade Ditch for the South Yuba Water and Mining Company, from Quaker Hill to Loma Rica Ranch, which company was absorbed in 1905 by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. After the ditch was completed, he was made ditch agent and in 1905 became foreman of the Nevada District for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. His duties included caretaking and maintenance of all ditches, flumes and lakes in Nevada County. In 1917 Mr. Meservey was promoted to the responsible position of superintendent of the ditches and flumes of the Nevada District. On October 1, 1924, he will have been with the company for forty-two years without interruption.

At Nevada City, Cal., May 7, 1879, Mr. Meservey was married to Miss Emma M. Stenger, a native of Wisconsin, daughter of Augustus and Mary (Smith) Stenger. Her father, Augustus Stenger, came to Nevada City, Cal., in 1850, across the plains; in 1854 he returned to Wisconsin and was married, and four years later he brought his wife and infant daughter, Emma, to California, and the family settled in the Washington district. He was a mechanical engineer and an amalgamator in quartz mills in Nevada County. The father lived to be sixty-two years old; the mother lives in Nevada City. Mr. and Mrs. Meservey are the parents of four children. Mary E. is assistant postmaster at Nevada City. Loring W. is a millwright in the Hawaiian Sugar Company's plant at Crockett; he is married and has three children, William Loring, Merritt Eugene, and Grace. Florence E. is a stenographer in San Francisco. Charles A. is married and has one daughter, Shasta M. He served during the World War at Camp Stotsenburg, Philippines, and was in the 2nd Field Artillery. He was returned to Camp Fremont, Cal., where he remained for a short time, and then his regiment was sent to Fort Sill, Okla., and finally to Camp Taylor, Ky. He served as a corporal for nineteen months.

William E. Meservey was made a Mason on February 3, 1872, in Quantabcook Lodge No. 129, A. F. & A. M., in the State of Maine. Later he was demitted and became a member of Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master. He has been secretary of the lodge for the past twenty-one years and also served as inspector of the Twelfth Masonic District of California for seven years. He is High Priest and Past High Priest of Nevada Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; is a member of Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., at Auburn; is a Past Eminent Commander of Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., Nevada City; and is now Prelate of the Commandery. With his wife and daughter he is also a member of Evangeline Chapter No. 9, O. E. S., Nevada City, of which he is a Past Patron; and we also find him a popular member of the Sons of St. George in Grass Valley. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Meservey purchased a home place of two acres a mile and a quarter from Nevada City, at Town Talk, where he built a comfortable residence and where the family make their home.

**DANIEL F. NORTON.**—In the history of Nevada County no name is more prominent among the agriculturists and general upbuilders than that of Daniel F. Norton, who for the past eleven years has served as county horticultural commissioner. During his tenure of office 2000 acres have been planted to pears and 600 acres to plums. The acreage of the commercial bearing orchards at the present time is 1700, with Bartlett pears as the leaders; and 600 acres are in plums, and 400 acres, in peaches. Mr. Norton has charge of the fruit exhibits from Nevada County, which have always taken first prize. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, in 1915, Nevada County was awarded the highest prize for Bartlett pears. Mr. Norton gave his personal attention to assembling the exhibit, which was on exhibition seven weeks; and from eight to ten boxes of fresh pears were shipped daily to San Francisco, where J. E. Taylor was in charge of the exhibit.

Mr. Norton was born near Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 13, 1852, a son of Daniel and Clarice (Witt) Norton, both natives of Canada. The father ran a ferry boat in the early forties from Council Bluffs to Omaha. In 1862 the family, consisting of father, mother and three children, crossed the plains to Nevada and settled in Virginia City. Both parents are now deceased. Daniel F. Norton was reared and educated at Dayton, Nev. After reaching young manhood he came to California and took up the study of law with L. A. Norton, a prominent attorney in Santa Rosa; and later he passed the examination in the county courts of Santa Rosa. When his father became ill, he was obliged to support the family by working in the mines, at first in the Sutro Tunnel Mine. Later he erected a silver mill, which he operated until 1887, when he sold out and located the same year in Grass Valley. Here he purchased a half-interest in a gold-saving process connected with the Idaho Mill. Subsequently he tried farming on 560 acres of land at Newtown, which he later sold. Besides being county horticultural commissioner for Nevada County, Mr. Norton is State quarantine guardian and deputy State sealer of weights and measures for this district, all important positions in the progress and development of this section of California.

The first marriage of Mr. Norton united him with Miss Mary Westerfield, daughter of Senator Westerfield of Nevada. Mrs. Norton passed away at Grass Valley in 1891. In 1921, Mr. Norton was married to Miss Zula Curry, who was born at Grass Valley, Cal. Her father was a pioneer miner, and was killed in the Idaho-Maryland Mine near Grass Valley. Mrs. Norton is a member of the Rebekahs and the Ladies' Order of Moose.

**WILLIAM ANDREW VAN ORDEN.**—One who contributed largely to the advancement and improvement of the town of Grass Valley and was known as a highly respected and influential citizen, was the late William Andrew Van Orden. Here he was born on February 16, 1867. His father, William B. Van Orden, was a pioneer of Grass Valley, and is represented elsewhere in this work.

William Andrew Van Orden attended the public school of Grass Valley, and later succeeded his father in his store on East Main Street, until he went to Oakland as deputy tax collector and assessor of Alameda County. He was married at Grass Valley, August 25, 1895, to Isabel Calvert Wood, a native daughter of Grass Valley, whose parents were William K. Wood and his wife Alice (Edwards) Wood, born in Manchester, England, who came first to Canada, and about 1849 crossed the plains in an ox-team train to California. The father, who was a butcher, settled in Grass Valley and carried on a butcher-shop there all his life. He died in England on a visit home, at the age of fifty-eight. His wife was sixty-three years old when she died. There were three children in the family: Mrs. Mary Eleanor Blight, Mrs. Celia B. Bretland, and Mrs. Isabel Calvert Van Orden.

William A. Van Orden was at one time connected with the old Tidings Telegraph, a daily evening newspaper of Grass Valley. He was a member of the Elks Lodge at Grass Valley and was a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Van Orden had one daughter, Phyllis Eleanor, wife of John Oakley, a professor of engineering in the University of Pie-Yang, at Tien-Tsin, China, by whom she has one son, William Van Orden Oakley.

After her husband's death, which occurred at Oakland in March, 1922, Mrs. Van Orden again took up her residence in Grass Valley. With her sister, Mrs. Blight, she remodeled the old Wood family home into apartments, which they conduct as the Blight-Van Orden Apartments; and soon afterwards she built the Van Orden Apartments on Neal Street. Mrs. Van Orden is a member of the Grass Valley Women's Improvement Club, and belongs to the Episcopal Church.

**WILLIAM M. HAINES.**—An experienced, progressive artisan who has attained to a prominent position through his public-spiritedness and his service for his fellow-citizens, is William M. Haines, the popular supervisor of Placer County, generally to be found at his well-equipped smithy on Lincoln Way, in Auburn, where he is a familiar figure. He was born at Atchison, Kans., on March 27, 1873, the son of George W. and Leva B. (White) Haines, the former a native of Maryland and still living, while the latter, now deceased, was born in Wisconsin.

Will Haines went to the district schools in Christian Valley, Placer County, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the trade of the blacksmith, entering upon an apprenticeship under Messrs. Allen & Sandhoffer, with whom he remained for three years and two months. Then he worked at his trade in Sacramento, Roseville, Newcastle and Auburn. In 1901, Mr. Haines established himself in business at Clipper Gap, in Placer County, seven miles east of Auburn, and there he was busily engaged for fourteen years. At Clipper Gap he served as trustee for fourteen years. For the past nine years he has had a shop at Auburn, and in his dependable work and willing, unselfish attention, he has rendered the community a good service.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Haines was elected supervisor in the fall of 1922, there being five candidates in the primaries; and during the entire campaign, he took only five days off from business to electioneer. He believes that public office is a public trust, that nothing is too good for his fellow citizens, and that his constituents are entitled to all that they need and pay for.





*H. L. Schmitt.*

At Auburn, in the year 1898, Mr. Haines was married to Miss Tillie Ehrich, a native of Eldorado County; and they have had fourteen children, twelve of whom are still living. Bernard L. married Miss Mildred Jones, and they have two children. Gladys L. is the wife of Lester Ruth. Margaret L. has become Mrs. Frank Hamilton. Mildred E. is the wife of Tom Adams. The others are George W., Alfred F., Harold E., Clarence E., Isabel T., Robert W., Bernice L., and Dorothy E. Haines. Mr. Haines is a Mason and belongs to Lodge No. 16 at Eureka; and he is also a Woodman of the World.

**H. L. SCHMITT.**—Among the successful merchants who have helped to make Roseville is undoubtedly H. L. Schmitt, of 202 Lincoln Street, who commenced business in a modest way and now employs five people. He was born in Sacramento on October 2, 1874, the son of Charles Schmitt, a retired business man of Sacramento who came to California in 1852, and settled in Sacramento in the sixties. He assisted in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, and lived as a neighbor to the great railway builders, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington, and Crocker. Born in Germany eighty-seven years ago, he was married in San Francisco to Miss Elizabeth Denger, a native of New York State, who had come out to California as a young lady. After their marriage they lived in Sacramento, where Mr. Schmitt became a popular and successful publisher of a German newspaper. He really founded two German-American newspapers—the Sacramento Journal, which he published in partnership with Mr. Vehmeyer; and the Nord California Herold, issued later, when he became sole proprietor of the Sacramento Journal. Going to San Francisco, he started the San Francisco Abend-Post, and conducted it for a stock company. It was after this that he founded the Nord California Herold, just referred to; and when Mr. Vehmeyer died, he took over the Sacramento Journal, and continued with the Nord California Herold. These worthy people had the following children, ten of whom grew to maturity, one dying after marriage, and eight of whom are still living: Katherine is the widow of A. N. Fish, of Sacramento; Rose married J. J. Smith and died at Sacramento; Peter is a printer in San Francisco; Louise is the wife of F. F. Briggs, of Sacramento; Charles J. is proprietor of a folding paper-box plant in San Francisco; Henry L. is the subject of this review; Elizabeth is the widow of Sidney Stewart, of San Francisco; Carrie is the widow of George Peachey, of Courtland; Edward is a rancher at Sheldon; Albert died in his seventeenth year; and Frank died when he was three and one-half years old.

Henry Schmitt was brought up in Sacramento, and attended the public schools. After completing his schooling, he learned the candy-making trade, serving a five-year apprenticeship in Sacramento. Then he entered the service of the El Dorado Company, and engaged in gold-mining, working for wages for twelve years. He saved his money; and after coming to Roseville, he was able in 1908 to start the "Roseirie," a tamale and ice-cream parlor at 202 Lincoln Street. He is today Roseville's leading confectioner, making a specialty of home-made products. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Merchants' Association.

At Ophir, Cal., in 1906, Mr. Schmitt was married to Miss Lucy Lozano, a native of Amador County, Cal. Mrs. Schmitt died in October, 1922, at the age of forty-seven years, beloved and respected by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Schmitt built his residence at 114 Atlantic Street, Roseville, and there he lives with his four children, Charles, Henry, Donald and Edward, all of whom are attending the public schools. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and a Past President of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

**ROBERT J. NICHOLLS, M. D.**—A native of Placer County, Robert J. Nicholls, M. D., was born at Dutch Flat, August 1, 1880, the son of John and Sarah O. (Wilson) Nicholls, the former a native of England and the latter of Woodstock, Ill. John Nicholls was one of the pioneer miners of the Mother Lode Country; he ran a bank at Dutch Flat in early mining days, when gold dust was a medium of exchange, and the old bank building is still standing. The glory of the old mining days—the “days of old, the days of gold”—is now long past; but this old pioneer, still faithful to their memory, is living in Dutch Flat, now eighty years of age, and goes down to the old bank each morning and keeps banking hours. He still has the old scales in which he weighed his gold, and cherishes other valuable relics of the gold-mining days; and he lives over in his memory the days when the early Argonauts used to line up at his counter and throw down their sacks of “dust” to be deposited with him for safe-keeping, and he was their friend and confidant. Brete Harte and others have written the stories of those romantic days, but this California pioneer has them indelibly printed upon his heart and memory.

Robert J. Nicholls was educated in the school at Dutch Flat, and later at the Oakland High School, where he was graduated. Having selected the profession of medicine, he then entered the University of California, continuing his studies until he was graduated in the class of 1904 with the degree of M. D. Dr. Nicholls practiced his profession in association with Dr. H. Kugeler in San Francisco until the latter's death in 1915, and thereafter continued the practice alone in the bay metropolis until 1918, when he volunteered his services and enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, being commissioned a captain. He attended the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kans., after which he was stationed at various army camps in the East until the close of the war. In 1919, Dr. Nicholls began the practice of medicine in Auburn; and since opening his office here, he has gained the confidence of the community, who recognize him as a physician of merit, with a thorough knowledge of his profession and a real desire to aid humanity. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the California Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and belongs to the American Legion.

The marriage of Dr. Nicholls was solemnized in San Francisco, January 26, 1910, and united him with Miss Margaret L. Wismer. She was born in San Francisco, a member of a talented family of that city. Herself a musician of note, she possesses a beautiful lyric soprano voice, and has studied with the best teachers. Her mother, Mathilda Wismer, now deceased, had studied with some of the world's greatest masters and was considered one of the greatest concert singers of the West; shortly before her death, at an advanced age, she sang in concert in the Greek Theatre, Berkeley. A brother of Mrs. Nicholls, Hother Wismer, is a famous violinist of San Francisco; and her sister, Mrs. Gerda Wismer Hoffman, is a successful playwright in New York City. One son, named Warren, has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Nicholls.

**FREDERICK S. STEVENS.**—Since 1870 members of the Stevens family, father and son, have been the leading druggists of Auburn, and the name has become locally synonymous with quality and service. Frederick S. Stevens is a native of Auburn, born May 23, 1864, the son of Solon Mills and Olivia (Cushing) Stevens, both native of Vermont and now deceased. Solon Mills Stevens came to California in 1855, via the Isthmus, and located in Auburn, where he followed his trade as a painter for a time. He later tried ranching, but concluded he was not cut out for a tiller of the soil, and opened a stationery store, in conjunction with which he acted as agent for the Western Union Telegraph Co., and as postmaster, appointed





*R. J. Nichols*

by President Johnson. In 1870 he bought the drug-store of B. R. Wells, and thereafter he followed the business until his retirement, in 1896. The old Stevens home, built in 1856, is still standing; and the father did some further building in Auburn, erecting a store building and several houses. A Republican, he served as county supervisor for two terms in the early eighties and was a well-known figure in civic affairs. His death occurred in 1916, at the age of eighty-seven years. Four children were born to the pioneer couple: Clarence Cushing, who died at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving two children; Frederick S., of this review; Frank Hayward, who died at thirty-five years of age, without issue; and Willard D., of San Francisco.

Frederick S. Stevens attended the Auburn schools, and at the early age of fourteen started in the drug business with his father. In 1896 he bought out his father's interest, and now has been in the drug business in Auburn for forty-five years. He was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, serving from 1892 to 1896; and in this connection a curious coincidence is worth mentioning. While serving as postmaster, the elder Mr. Stevens issued the first Government money order issued in Auburn; and his son issued the last postal note issued from the Auburn post-office. Mr. Stevens has been a director of the Placer County Bank for the past fourteen years, and has served as city trustee of Auburn. Fraternally, he is a member of Eureka Blue Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., and has gone through all branches of Masonry, including Ben Ali Shrine, of Sacramento; and he is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., and was one of the founders of Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W.

Mr. Stevens' marriage, which occurred in February, 1894, at San Francisco, united him with Bertie May Mitchell, who was born of a pioneer family at Newcastle. Two children have blessed their union: Olivia L., wife of John C. Schuster; and Madolyn Lucile.

**WALTER DUDLEY HAYT.**—Born at Santa Fe, N. M., on September 23, 1882, Walter Dudley Hayt is the son of Judge Walter V. Hayt, a man of fine education and presence, who spent many years of his life on the bench, in New Mexico, Chicago, and at Denver, whence he came to Placer County, Cal. Since his arrival here, he has given up the practice of law, and is devoting his entire time to developing a fine orchard and improving his home place in the Manzanita district, where he and his wife reside, and where he is one of the leading horticulturists.

Walter Dudley Hayt received his education in the public schools, attending the grammar and high schools in Chicago, where his father was assistant to the judge of the Municipal Court, and graduating from Lake View High School, in Chicago, in 1901. In 1902 young Hayt enlisted in the U. S. Army for service in the Philippines and served there two years, when he reenlisted with the 8th U. S. Cavalry, and served another four years, making six years in all that he served his country. He returned to the United States in 1907, and was discharged as sergeant. Then he went to Bridgeport, Neb., where he worked for the Bell Telephone Company. In 1915, he came to California and joined his father, who had come to Placer County in 1913, and had purchased land and started his now beautiful orchard of olives and other fruits. Mr. Hayt now owns a ranch of his own adjoining that of his father, and consisting of ten acres in pears and plums. In addition to giving most of his time to the further developing of his ranch interests, Mr. Hayt carries the U. S. mail on the route from Lincoln to Sheridan. Industrious and ambitious, he takes his place in the community as one of its rising young men, full of faith in the advancement

of his section of the State, and with the determination to keep in the vanguard of its success.

The marriage of W. D. Hayt, which occurred in Bridgeport, Neb., in 1910, united him with Miss Gertrude B. Wells, who was born in Missouri, and reared in Nebraska. One child has blessed their union, Margaret D.

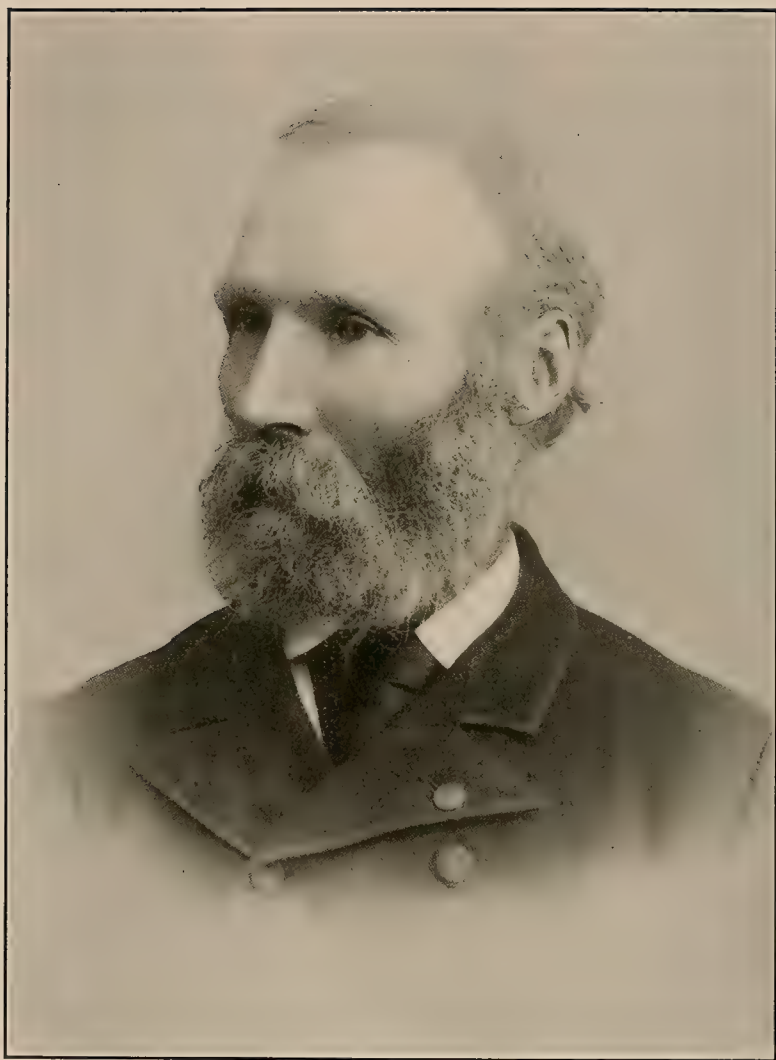
In politics Mr. Hayt is a consistent Republican. He is the master of Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln, and is a member of the Lodge of Perfection at Sacramento.

**MRS. ARABELLE HORTENSE JONES.**—The history of the Houghton family in America antedates the Revolutionary War, the ancestors of the family having come from England and settled in Massachusetts in colonial days. Two brothers on the maternal side, who were sailors, also came from England and settled in Massachusetts. These families separated, and one branch of the family settled in Maine, where they became prominent in the history of that State. Mrs. Arabelle Hortense (Houghton) Jones was born on September 19, 1837, at Weld, Franklin County, Maine, the eldest of six children in the family of Harvey and Catherine (Barnes) Houghton, both natives of Maine. The paternal grandparents were the founders of the town of Weld, Maine, and owned extensive business and farm interests there.

Miss Arabelle Houghton began her education in the district school in Maine. She received a certificate to teach at the age of fourteen years; and at fifteen she began teaching at Weld, where she taught for one year. On March 23, 1859, she was married to Austin Lewis Jones, who was born at Weld, Maine, on August 8, 1830, the fifth in a family of nine children, the only survivor being Rev. G. W. Jones of Winchendon, Mass. Mr. Jones was reared on a farm near Weld, and his parents were among the founders of that town. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Maine Cavalry; he was commissioned sergeant, and after three years' service he reenlisted. During service he received a gunshot wound in his left arm. He was discharged at Augusta, Maine, and returned to his home at Weld. During the Civil War, Mrs. Jones taught school at Weld; and when her husband returned from the war wounded, she carefully nursed him back to health. Later he went into the grist-mill business, and also conducted a box and shingle factory until 1881, when the family removed to California. They located first at Loyalton, Sierra County, where they remained for a couple of years. They then located at Penryn, Placer County, which has been their home ever since. Mr. Jones worked in the Griffith quarry, invested his money in town property, and was a factor in the growth and advancement of the section. For many years he served as superintendent of the Penryn Sunday school. He passed away on December 1, 1916, highly esteemed for his true worth as an honorable and progressive citizen. Mr. Jones was a stanch Republican. He was a member of the Col. E. D. Baker Post, G. A. R., at Newcastle, of which he was Past Commander; and he served as aide-de-camp on department commander B. B. Tuttle's staff. Mrs. Jones is a charter member of the Newcastle Woman's Relief Corps, and is a stalwart Republican. She is a member of the Methodist Church, as was also her husband.

Mrs. Jones had an adopted son, Bertrand Lewis Jones, who died at Dobbins, Yuba County, and left a family. His three sons served in the World War, and two of them served over seas. She also has an adopted daughter, Gertrude, the wife of W. J. Piggott, the assistant manager of the California Fruit Exchange at Newcastle, who had two children: William Houghton, who died in December, 1922, when three years old, and Alan Bernal.





*Austin L. Jones*



*Arabelle L. Jones*

**ANDREW JOHNSON.**—A practical and successful orchardist of the Ophir district and a highly esteemed pioneer of Placer County, is Andrew Johnson. He was born November 14, 1846, in Vermland, Sweden, where his parents, John Svenson and Christine (Johnson) Svenson, were born, lived and died. John Svenson was a farmer for many years, then followed the logging business. He died in Sweden in 1869; his wife lived to be eighty years old and she also died in Sweden.

Andrew Johnson attended the Vermland schools and remained at home in his native country until he was seventeen years old when he began to work in an implement factory making axes and spades, for three and a half years, then for six months he made horseshoe nails. Then for two summers he was driving logs on the rivers in northern Sweden. During this time he served the required time in the army, returning home for a short time before he set out for America. He stopped for three months in New York, then went to Pennsylvania and later removed to Wisconsin, where he worked for two years in a stone quarry. In 1875 he came to California, and landing in San Francisco he immediately left for Nevada County, where he found work in a copper mine at Spenceville. Some fourteen months later, in 1876, he removed to the Ophir section of Placer County, where he has since made his home. He began to prospect and purchased a mining claim of fifteen acres, later receiving a mining patent to this land, which is located on Duncan Hill east of Ophir and Mr. Johnson mined here for many years, taking out as much as \$5000 worth of gold in a year from this mine. About the same time Mr. Johnson bought fifteen acres, his home place, which is now in full-bearing orchards.

At Ophir, on September 8, 1878, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Anna Olivia Laurin, who was born in Gotland, a daughter of Mathias and Marie Olivia (Hallborn) Laurin. The father was an officer of artillery in the Swedish army. Anna Laurin came to Woodland in 1875, remaining until she made a visit to Ophir, where she met Mr. Johnson, an acquaintance that resulted in their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of seven children: Andrew Henry, who was born November 24, 1879, and married on September 21, 1902, to Miss Henrietta Hathaway, born at Ophir, Cal., a daughter of Welcome and Ella (Thompson) Hathaway. Welcome Hathaway came around Cape Horn from Massachusetts to California in an early day and owned and operated the Hathaway mine, below Ophir. He was also a successful merchant in Ophir. There were seven children in the Hathaway family: Frank Hathaway resides in San Francisco; John F.; Benjamin resides in Sacramento; Henrietta; Fred is deceased; Harry resides in San Mateo; and Efelda resides in Mendocino County. Andrew Henry Johnson has been a miner all his life and is at present employed in development work on the Crosby mine at Lincoln. He is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows of Auburn, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekah lodges, at Auburn. They have two children, Olivia and Thomas. Jonas Victor Johnson resides in Auburn, and has four children living, Stanley A., Irma, Victor and Margaret. George, who followed mining for many years is now operating the home ranch. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, the Red Men, the Foresters and the Native Sons. Mary M. is Mrs. Aguilar and resides at Vallejo. She has two children, William H. and Catherine. Ida Olivia and Clara Caroline are twins. The former is Mrs. Clark, of Gibbon, Neb., and the mother of two children, Clarence Elwood and Leland; while Clara C. was first married to Mark Healy, who served over seas as a sergeant in the Canadian Forces and was killed at Vimy Ridge. Her second marriage united her with George Hebrinck and they reside in Oakland. Amanda, the youngest child, is the wife of W. B. Lardner, Jr., the leading contractor and builder in Auburn; and they have seven children: Linford, Phyllis, James, Jane, Loraine, Clair and George.



**GEORGE EDWARD WEST.**—The responsible positions which George Edward West holds in Colfax, as deputy county coroner, member of the Fire Commission, and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, establish his place as of high rank in the estimation of his fellow men; and his activity in all progressive movements shows him to be not unworthy of the honor given him. His father, the late James E. West, was a native of Machias, Maine. He came west to Idaho in 1865, where his son George Edward was born on December 13, 1868. From there he came to California and settled in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Later he ran a livery stable at Soquel.

George Edward West spent the most of his youth at Soquel, where he was educated in the public school. In 1885 he went to Monterey County, and there he spent his time in various locations until 1894, when he removed to San Francisco, to remain until 1898, and then he made a trip to Honolulu, where he was engaged in the furniture business for five years. Soon after his return to California he came to Colfax, arriving on October 3, 1903, and entered the firm of Harland Bedell & West, general merchants. Later he acquired the business, which he successfully carried on till October 1, 1922, when he sold out the merchandise business and confined himself to the undertaking business, in which he has been engaged since 1903.

The marriage of Mr. West united him with Frances E. Clique, a native of New Jersey. They are the parents of one son, Francis, a graduate of the University of California and now cashier of the Associated Oil Company at Santa Rosa. Fraternally, Mr. West is a member of Illinoistown Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M., and Siloam Chapter No. 37, R. A. M., both of Colfax; Sacramento Consistory, Scottish Rite; and Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. in Sacramento; and Bethany Chapter No. 304, O. E. S., of Colfax.

**AUGUSTIN DUCOTEY.**—By untiring industry and enterprise Augustin Ducotey has accumulated a competence sufficient to live comfortably without giving his entire attention to business cares. He was born at Canton, Ohio, September 5, 1850, a son of Augustin and Jane (Isdaglia) Ducotey, both natives of France. The parents were married in France and three of their four children were born there, namely, Elizabeth, Joseph, and Xavier; Augustin was the only one born in America. In 1850 the father crossed the plains to California and engaged in mining at several places, finally locating in Boston Ravine, near Grass Valley, where he owned and operated the Miners' Hotel. Five years later the mother and children joined him in Nevada County, and the home was established near the Empire Mine, about two miles from Grass Valley, where the father homesteaded 160 acres. On this ranch the parents spent the balance of their lives, the father passing away in 1862, aged forty-two years, and the mother surviving him until 1874.

Augustin Ducotey received his education in the Grass Valley schools and was always associated with his father in farming and teaming on the home place. On the home place, in January, 1874, Mr. Ducotey was married to Miss Elizabeth Stephens, born on Rattlesnake Creek four miles from Grass Valley. Her father, William H. Stephens, was a native of England. He came to California in 1850 and engaged in mining on Rattlesnake Creek. Mrs. Ducotey is the eldest of seven daughters in her parents' family, the others being Mary Jane, now Mrs. Bennett; Delia, Mrs. Hamburg, deceased; Julia, now Mrs. Thursberger; Mrs. Louise Marsh, deceased; Lydia, Mrs. Geach, deceased, and Matilda, who resides in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Ducotey are the parents of four children: Frank, residing in San Francisco; William, living at Grass Valley; Joseph, who died in Grass Valley, in March, 1924, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Briggs, who resides in Grass Valley. Mr. Ducotey sold off 130 acres of the original home place, retaining thirty acres, which he now leases. He makes his home in Grass Valley.



L. S. King

Annie C. King.

**ANNIE C. KING.**—The varied experiences which have filled the greater part of the life of Annie C. King, one of Placer County's most prominent pioneers, make of her an entertaining link in the chain which leads back to the early days of the State. She has been an eye-witness of the changes which have come with the passing years; and with her husband, the late Lewis Leroy King, she bore her part in the upbuilding and development of the natural resources of the section which has been the family home for so long a time.

One of California's native daughters, Annie Catherine (Hellar) King was born at Haywards on May 11, 1862. Her parents were Thomas and Eliza (Knock) Hellar, the former born at Ringold's Manor, Hagerstown, Md., and the latter a native of Kent, England. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Hellar, was born at Clear Spring, Md., Decembr 19, 1777, of German descent; while his wife, in maidenhood Isabella McKinzey, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., August 1, 1785, of Scotch and Welsh descent. Grandfather Hellar was an extensive planter, and was the owner of Ringold's Manor, at Hagerstown, which continued to be the family home until the time of the death of himself and wife. The mother, Eliza Knock before her marriage to Thomas Hellar, was the only daughter of William Knock, a tailor by trade, and the granddaughter of Sir George Knock, who was knighted by Queen Victoria for chivalrous and courageous action in time of war. When the mother of our subject was eight years old, her parents came to the United States and located in Petersburg, Va. Thomas Hellar brought his family to California in 1850 and settled at Haywards. Here he purchased 400 acres of land, which he successfully farmed. There were eleven children born to this pioneer couple. William T. is an orchardist living at Visalia, Cal. Mary became the wife of Orrin Hale; she passed away on November 10, 1895. Edward M. married Miss Emma George, of Haywards; he died in 1914, leaving a family of seven children. Samuel is a farmer in Trinity County. Thomas made his home with our subject at Elm Court, Roseville, until his death, on March 14, 1924. John D. is deceased. Annie Catherine is the subject of this interesting sketch. Eliza is the wife of M. A. Kruger, residing in Roseville. Nora I is the widow of the late T. W. Haynes, of Strawberry Valley, Cal. Rhoda and Martin died in infancy. The mother of our subject passed away at the age of sixty-two, and subsequently the father married Miss Clara Bridges. One daughter was born of this union, Myrtle, now the wife of W. H. Seaver, a photographer in Roseville.

Annie Catherine Hellar received her education in the schools of Haywards. At Levy, Sumner County, Kans., on April 4, 1880, Miss Hellar was united in marriage with Lewis Leroy King. Mr. King was born at Mission San Jose, March 30, 1855, a son of Robert and Sarah (Lewelling) King, the former born in Iowa in 1828, and the latter born in St. Helena, Cal. The parents of Sarah Lewelling, John and Elvy (Elliott) Lewelling, were early pioneers of California and successful orchardists at San Lorenzo, and later at St. Helena. The original name, Llewellyn, was changed to Lewelling; and the mother of Lewis Leroy King was a direct descendant of Prince Llewellyn of Wales. The King family were also of Welsh descent. Lewis Leroy King was educated in Napa College, from which he was graduated. He also attended McClure's Academy in Oakland, and was later graduated from Heald's Business College in San Francisco. After finishing his general education, he read law; and in the early days at Cherry Glenn, now within the corporate limits of Roseville, he was frequently called upon to decide in legal matters for the early settlers.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. King returned to California and settled at San Lorenzo, where Mr. King engaged in horticulture until 1890,



when they removed to Placer County. Here he set out 11,000 fruit trees, consisting of cherries, peaches, apricots, plums, almonds and figs. This tract of orchard land was known as the Cherry Glenn Orchards, and is now known as the Cherry Glenn Addition to Roseville. He also set out forty acres, known as the Elm Court Subdivision, to table grapes. In 1890 he built his beautiful residence, Elm Court, which has since been the family home of the Kings.

Mr. King established the first real-estate and insurance business in Roseville, and was a prime mover in the organization of the Roseville Telephone Company, and acted as the first secretary of the organization. He became well-known and prominent, and could be depended upon to help in all matters pertaining to the advancement of his community. Capable and enterprising, he was counted among the most successful citizens of Roseville. He was the owner of 200 acres of fine land adjacent to the city.

Four children were born to this prominent couple: Elva, who married A. T. McBride, a rancher of Antelope, Cal.; Lelia Eliza, now the wife of William C. Keehner, street superintendent of Roseville, who is represented elsewhere in this history; Lewis Leroy, in the real-state business in Roseville, whose sketch may also be found in this volume; and Earl Elisha, who passed away on May 28, 1900. Mr. King passed away at the family home in Roseville, on Thanksgiving Day, 1914, aged fifty-nine years. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church at Roseville; he gave of his means and time to the building of their house of worship, and served as superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. He also donated two lots for the Methodist Episcopal Mission Church in Roseville.

Mrs. King has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for the past thirty-five years. Prominent in social and civic affairs, she also belongs to the Women of Woodcraft and to Rose Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. She has served as vice-president of the Women's Improvement Club of Roseville, and declined the nomination to act as its president. In politics she is a Republican, and a staunch supporter of prohibition. She is interested in all that pertains to Roseville and its advancement, and can be counted upon to give liberally to all well-directed movements for its further development.

**CHARLES KEEHNER.**—Enjoying the unique and enviable distinction of being the oldest resident of Roseville, Charles Keehner looks back with peculiar satisfaction to the time when he used to keep a blacksmith shop at the corner of Vernon and Lincoln streets, where Fiddymen's general merchandise store now stands. He was a journeyman blacksmith when he came to Roseville, on July 1, 1870, and for two years he worked for B. W. Neff, who had built the shop, and was running a smithy there. At the end of two years, he bought Neff's shop, although Neff continued to live in his house for another three years. At the end of that time, Mr. Keehner bought Neff's house, too, Neff removing with his family to Los Angeles. There was only one store in Roseville at that time, and the post office building was owned by Lee Thomas, and he was also postmaster. The store and the post office were located on what is now a part of the Southern Pacific Railway Company's right of way, at the corner of what is now Atlantic and Lincoln Street. There were two saloons, and then the Central Pacific was built through. Mr. Keehner ran his blacksmith shop there for forty years.

Charles Keehner was born at Auerbach, near Amtmosbach, in Baden, Germany, on November 6, 1847, the son of George and Margaret Keehner, —the former a blacksmith,—and the fourth of eight children, of whom only a younger brother beside himself is still living. He attended the excellent schools of the Fatherland, and there served a three-year apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade; for the time being he received no pay, his parents

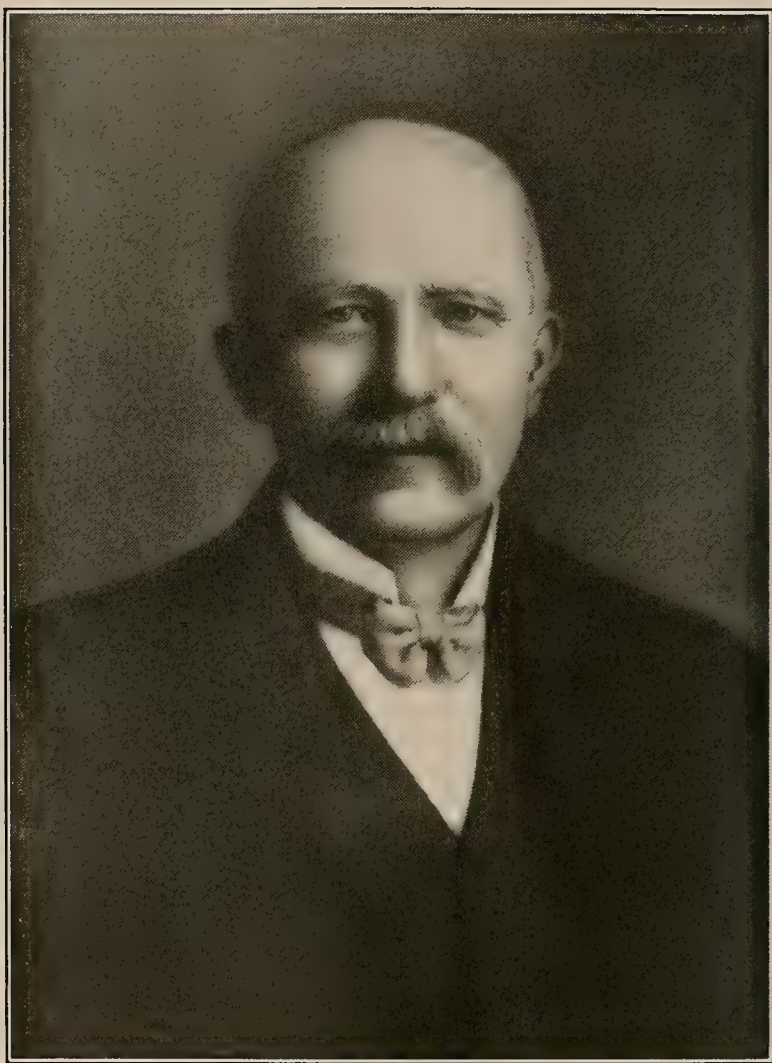
being obliged to clothe him. In 1867, he crossed the ocean to America and worked as a blacksmith at Noblesville, Ind., for about a year and a half; and then he and his sister Sophie, who became the wife of Henry Basse, at New Auburn, came to that place in 1869, and the next year he removed to Roseville; and he has been here ever since. Although always a hard worker, Mr. Keehner is now seventy-six years of age, and looks wonderfully bright and cheerful; and he is just as optimistic in regard to the future of Roseville as ever. He is a Democrat, having for years favored that party with his support.

At the old Zeh home, three miles south of Roseville, on August 29, 1874, Mr. Keehner was married to Miss Louisa Zeh, a daughter of Gottfried and Johanna Zeh, farmer folks, whose lands lay partly in Sacramento, partly in Placer Counties. She was born on May 8, 1857, on the Atlantic Ocean, while her parents were coming over to America, and she grew up in Sacramento County, being the fifth of a family of eight children, and attended the public school on the Auburn Road in Sacramento County. Her father was called upon to lay aside the ambitions of this world when he was only fifty-five; but her mother lived to be seventy-four. The Zeh family still live on the old Zeh ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Keehner have become the parents of seven children: Louisa died when she was sixteen months old; the second child passed away in infancy; Charles lives in Oakland and is employed in Waterhouse & Lester's wholesale and retail hardware store in San Francisco; Edward works for the same firm, as a salesman out from the Sacramento store; William C. Keehner is a farmer and the street superintendent in Roseville; Emma is the wife of Albert Teal, who is employed in the Southern Pacific Railway yards at Roseville as foreman of the light-repair department; and Carrie is the wife of Frank King, acetylene welder for the Southern Pacific at Roseville. There are also thirteen grandchildren welcomed to the cosy and attractive Keehner home, built by our subject in 1921, at 120 South Lincoln Street. Mr. and Mrs. Keehner are members of the Methodist Church at Roseville; Mrs. Keehner having made her profession of faith and subscribed to the Methodist catechism when she was ten years old.

**DANIEL C. STEWART.**—Born in Grass Valley, Nevada County, Cal., September 18, 1875, Daniel C. Stewart is the son of Henry John and Ellen Cronin Stewart, the former a native of Ontario, Canada, and the latter a native of Ireland, both of whom came to Nevada County when Grass Valley was in its infancy. The father passed away in 1916, but the mother is still living on the location of their early home. Daniel C. Stewart has two brothers and one sister living, and residing in Grass Valley, namely, Henry J. Stewart, Dr. Chas. L. Stewart and Mrs. Frances Barnes. One brother, George A. Stewart, died in 1916; he had been superintendent of the Nevada County Hospital for a period of twelve years, but was shot by one of the inmates on November 10, 1916, dying five days later.

Daniel C. Stewart received his education in the Grass Valley public schools, and when but a young boy worked with his father in the lumber and milling business. At the age of eighteen he started to work for the Nevada County Power Company; and he has since worked continuously for each succeeding company, down to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, having served over thirty years in the same line of work. He is now superintendent of gas and electric work in Nevada District. Mr. Stewart is a director of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he holds an office in Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and is also a member of Quartz Parlor No. 58, N. S. G. W., and Council No. 1875, Knights of Columbus.

In 1910 Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Mary H. Upton, who had recently graduated from Lane and Stanford's Training School for Nurses



*C. P. Brawley*



at San Francisco. Mrs. Stewart is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Upton, both natives of Maine. Mr. Upton arrived in California in the early spring of 1850, having sailed around Cape Horn on the steamer Belgrade, being six months en route. He was then but nineteen years of age. After living in the West for twenty years, he returned to his former home, married and with his bride returned to California by way of the Isthmus, and resided in Grass Valley the greater part of his life.

**CARL JONAS BRAND.**—A California pioneer of the sturdiest, worthiest type, whom posterity will long honor by endearing memory, was the late Carl Jonas Brand, one of the earliest jewelers of Nevada County, and the first manufacturing jeweler, it is believed, in Nevada City. He was born in Rotenburg on the Fulda, in Germany, on October 3, 1843, at the beginning of one of the most notable political eras of modern times, and in his native land learned the jeweler's trade with German thoroughness and skill, commencing at the age of fourteen and continuing through a four-year apprenticeship, and finally reaching the goal so coveted in the Old World, that of being a master workman. One of thirteen children, he had a brother in San Francisco; and in 1861, he crossed the Atlantic to America and made his way to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was in the bay city for sixteen weeks, however, before he was able to secure a position, his inability to speak English proving a serious handicap; but after a while he was enabled to set himself up as a jeweler in the metropolis. Later, on selling out, he went to the mines in Calaveras County, afterwards moving on to Denver, Colo., and then coming back to California. He arrived in Nevada City in November 1873, with but \$2.50 in his pocket. Lack of capital did not deter him, however, from taking space in the watchmaking shop of F. C. Luetje, with whom he was associated in business as long as he lived. Some twenty years ago, Mr. Brand's son, Herman W. Brand, became a partner with his father, the two operating under the popular firm name of C. J. Brand & Son. Herman Brand died on December 31, 1921, after demonstrating an ability and acquiring a valuable experience that gave rich promise of further success. Another son, Carl J. Brand, Jr., was talented as a musician, having a remarkably fine baritone voice. He was sent abroad, where he studied under the masters in Berlin, one of them being the celebrated Schutzweida. Young Mr. Brand had mastered the Wagnerian operas; but unfortunately, on the morning of the day on which, in the evening, he was to make his debut in Lohengrin at the Weimar Royal Opera House, he died, on February 16, 1901. His death was indeed a very sad blow to his family.

Carl J. Brand, Sr., was active in mining interests, and helped to develop the Delhi and the Nevada County Mines, and also the Federal Loan Mines. He belonged to the Foresters of America, and was fire chief of the Volunteer Fire Department, in which he continued to take a very active interest for several decades. In early days, Mr. Brand made all of his jewelry by hand. His daughter, Miss Minnie A. Brand, has many fine pieces of jewelry so made by him—one, a pair of gold cuff-links, in horseshoe shape, made of native quartz, black and white, and now forty-five years old. He also made wedding rings to order for the brides of Nevada City in early days. He was very fond of children, and also of music, and delighted to sing for young and old. He was, too, a home-loving man, and very fond of his family.

Carl Jonas Brand was united in marriage with Miss Amalia Thoss, a native of Hoboken, N. Y., and a daughter of Herman W. and Fredericka (Weiman) Thoss. The father came to San Francisco in 1855 and his family joined him in 1857, coming via the Isthmus of Panama, when Amelia was four years of age. In 1858 the family came to Grass Valley, Nevada County. Mr. Thoss was then associated with Mr. Hayward in mines in

Amador County. The only living child of Mr. and Mrs. Brand's family is Miss Minnie A. Brand, who now carries on her father's well-established business. She is an accomplished musician, and has played the piano since she was nine years of age. She has studied under competent teachers, and is well and pleasantly known in concert and musical circles in Nevada County. She maintains a studio adjoining her home, and specializes in teaching the piano.

Carl Jonas Brand died on December 16, 1908; and when he breathed his last, Nevada County and California lost an able and constructive business leader, and his adopted country a loyal and devoted citizen.

**GEORGE CANDLISH.**—By reason of extraordinary strength, and a well-spent, active and industrious life, George Candlish is still hale, hearty and interesting at the age of four score years. He is living retired at the home of his youngest son, George E. Candlish, who is a Southern Pacific freight conductor, in Roseville, having made his home here since his wife died in 1922. George Candlish was born at Kirkendbright, Scotland, on April 3, 1845. His father, also named George Candlish, was a sailor who died in Scotland at the age of eighty-two; his good wife, whom he married in Scotland, and whose maiden name was Dalrymple, being a near relative of Lord Dalrymple, also attained the age of eighty-two years. George Candlish, Jr., also has a recollection of his paternal grandfather, Alexander Candlish, who was a blacksmith at Palnacqui, Scotland, and who lived to be ninety years of age. He also remembers his maternal grandmother in Scotland, who likewise attained the age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Candlish, Sr., were the parents of eight children. George died while in infancy. Alice married John Reed, who went to Australia; she died at St. Louis, Mo., en route to join her husband, after becoming the mother of three children. Martha married William Coltart, and they both died in Scotland, leaving one child, William Coltart, of Liverpool. George Candlish, the subject of this review, is the eldest of the children now living. Jane became the wife of George Muir, and resides in Scotland. Thomas Charles Candlish was a successful merchant in New York City, and has recently become a resident of Berkeley, Cal., where he now lives retired. William married in Scotland, and died there, leaving no children. James lived for a while in Oregon and Nevada, but returned to Scotland, where he died leaving three children, two of whom are still living.

George Candlish attended the common schools of his home parish, and was brought up in the Protestant faith. At the age of eighteen he became a sailor before the mast and sailed the seas far and near, doubling Cape Horn five different times. On his last trip to San Francisco, in 1868, he quit the sea and went to the mines. He found his way to the gold mines at Coos Bay, Ore., where he mined for gold successfully for about six years. In 1874 he was induced to go to Alaska, and engaged in gold mining operations at Stickine, Alaska, one season only, but lost out in that venture. He was glad to return to Oregon after his summer's experience in the far north. In 1879 he took up mining at Eureka, Nev., where he continued for two years. His next venture was at Leadville, Colo., but in 1880 he went to Forest Hill, Cal., where he soon became the foreman of the Red Point, Mayflower Mine, and prospered well until 1905, when he retired from mining. Removing to Placerville, he entered the laundry business and built up a very satisfactory business. In 1911 he went to Auburn, Cal., and since his wife's death on September 8, 1922, has made his home with his son, George E. Candlish, of Roseville.

George Candlish was married at San Jose, Cal., in 1880, to Mary Jane Longworth, a native of England, then a widow. She was a daughter of the late William and Mary Ann (Cook) Longworth, both natives of England.



Mr. Longworth was a weaver by trade, and came to California in the early days of the gold rush. Longworth Bar, in Placer County, was named after him. He later built the Longworth bridge near the bar that bears his name. Mr. and Mrs. Candlish were the parents of three children. Ethel, now deceased, was the wife of Henry Radman, and they had five children, two of whom are living. Percy Davis died at Virginia City, Nev., in 1918, from the effects of the flu.

George Edward Candlish, another son of George and Mary Candlish, was born September 18, 1889, at Forest Hill, Placer County, where he grew up and attended the public schools. He entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1907, as brakeman on the Sacramento division. Quitting the railroad for a while, he was variously engaged for several years, until 1915, when he again entered the service of the Southern Pacific Company as brakeman. During the World War when the government had control of the railways, he was made freight conductor in 1920 and still holds that position. George Edward Candlish was married in 1916, to Miss Lettie Tracy, who was born in Colorado, but who had come to Roseville that same year. A young man of sterling worth, he bought the fine residence property on Vernon Avenue, Roseville, Cal., a few years ago, and there they enjoy all the conveniences of a modern American home. He is a member of Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E., of Sacramento, and also a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The subject of our sketch, George Candlish, helped organize the Odd Fellows Lodge at Forest Hill. His good wife, who passed away at the age of sixty-nine years, was a member of the Rebekahs at Forest Hill. Mr. Candlish is also a member of the Rebekahs and a Past Noble Grand; and he is a Past Chief Patriarch of the Encampment.

**WILLIAM P. SAWYER, M. D.**—Prominent among the most distinguished representatives of the medical profession in Nevada County, Dr. William P. Sawyer, the popular physician and surgeon of Nevada City, has been able to exercise a most helpful influence in favor of progress along many lines connected with the welfare and happiness of the human race. A native of the great Empire State, that has so long contributed some of the most efficient settlers in the Golden State, he was born at Gasport, Niagara County, N. Y., on March 8, 1864, the son of John P. and Hannah (Parsons) Sawyer, both New Yorkers, and received his early education in the public schools of Lockport and Rochester, N. Y., getting there an excellent foundation for his future studies and work.

Having chosen medicine as his field, Mr. Sawyer was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1891, when he received the coveted M. D. degree; and two years later he came out to California. He made a tour of the State, to acquaint himself with the resources of the commonwealth, and finally decided to hang out his shingle in Grass Valley, where he remained for a year, building up an interesting practice from the start. About 1895 he came to Nevada City, where he has ever since practiced his profession with growing favor. In 1908 Dr. Sawyer took a post-graduate course in Philadelphia, making a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and today he is a member of the County, State and National Medical Societies.

At Nevada City, in the year 1908, Dr. Sawyer was married to Miss Helen Ransom, who was born near San Juan, Nevada County, the daughter of Edgar B. and Helen M. (Cummings) Ransom. The parents came separately to California by way of the Isthmus in early days, and the father mined in the Smartville district. Edgar B. Ransom was born at Chazy, N. Y., in 1833. Helen M. Cummings was born at Thetford, Vt., in 1841.





*F. A. Howell*

They both grew up in their native States, one on the west side of Lake Champlain, and the other across in Eastern Vermont. They met each other for the first time in Nevada County, where they were married, and where they lived very happily ever afterwards. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Dorothy, Miriam and Gertrude, all of school age. During the World War, Dr. Sawyer was on the local examining board, and after the war, he was on the Federal Examining Board for disabled soldiers. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Free Public Library of Nevada City. Fraternally, he belongs to Milo Lodge No. 48, Knights of Pythias, of Nevada City, and to Nevada City Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E.

**FRANCIS H. HOWELL.**—A widely experienced, thoroughly progressive, and very successful realtor, who has done much to hasten the development of Placer County, is Francis H. Howell, of Newcastle, a native of Fillmore County, Minn., where he was born on May 28, 1858, the son of Warren J. and Mary (Richardson) Howell, both natives of New York State. Warren J. Howell came to California in 1877, after having traveled through Oregon and Washington, and in that year he located in Placer County. He had one child, now Mrs. Alice Sherman, by his first wife, and three children by his second wife, the eldest of these being Francis H., of this review; the others were Harry B. and Minnie U. Howell. He followed farming at Newcastle for a livelihood, and was successful and respected.

Francis H. Howell was eighteen years old when he arrived in Newcastle, in 1877. He helped to develop his father's ranch of forty acres, clearing the land and planting an orchard. In 1888 he sold the home ranch and engaged in the dry goods and general merchandise business in Newcastle; and later he was with the fruit concerns, the Porter Brothers Company, and the Pioneer Fruit Company. In 1898 he was made assistant postmaster of Newcastle under J. C. Boggs; and in 1909 he was appointed postmaster by President Taft, serving until September, 1913. Since that time, Mr. Howell has been in the real estate and insurance business, he himself owning valuable real estate in Newcastle. He is a live realtor and holds membership in the California Realty Association.

During the World War Mr. Howell was very active in various lines of war work, serving as a "dollar-a-year man." He was chairman of the local committee, having charge of the drive for the Liberty Loan, for Newcastle, Ophir, Penryn, Long Valley, and Gold Hill. In each drive he saw his district go over the top; and the last two times the subscriptions doubled the amount allotted to be placed in this district. Mr. Howell was also assistant to the county food administrator, and was in charge of his district, and treasurer of the Newcastle Chapter of the American Red Cross. In 1917-1918 he was the manager of the Government Labor Bureau for Placer County, with headquarters at Newcastle, from which place he administered the duties of his office. Thus he was most active, and freely gave of his time to aid the cause of the Government.

At Sacramento, on September 16, 1886, Mr. Howell was married to Miss Juliet Beggs, a native of Oregon; and they have five children: Byrd C., the wife of S. J. Vogel, of San Francisco; Dr. Robert B. Howell, a dentist in Auburn; Alice J., the wife of H. T. Bergtholdt; Mary L., the wife of F. N. Natusch, of San Mateo; and Isabel, Mrs. Roy Lucks, of Oakland. Mr. Howell has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1882; and he is also an Elk, belonging to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538. In politics, a staunch Republican, he has been secretary of the Republican County Central Committee since 1914. He is active in civic matters, and is serving at present as foreman of the Placer County grand jury.

**JAMES ADAMS LAING.**—An enterprising, experienced lumberman whose years of arduous labor and successful operations have been crowned with the reward of a comfortable and congenial retirement, is James Adams Laing, of High Street, Auburn, a native of Chamblay, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on October 29, 1849. He early removed to Buckingham, in the province of Quebec, where he attended school; and when still a young man, he entered the lumber trade, in which he continued for fifty years, identifying himself in all that time with only two companies. First he was with the Perley & Pattee Company, and later with the Hull Lumber Company, both of Ottawa; and in 1902, when the Hull Lumber Company bought the Towle Lumber Company, in Placer County, Mr. Laing was sent here to manage the new company, which was named the Read Lumber Company. The plant and mill were at Emigrant Gap, in Placer County. He carried on this business with success; and it was eventually sold to the Lake Valley Lumber Company, in 1920. In partnership with his sons he started the Newcastle Lumber Company in 1912 and the Newcastle Hardware Company in 1921, his son A. McKenzie Laing being in charge of the lumber business, and his other son, William James, in charge of the hardware.

Mr. Laing was married to Miss Katherine Scott, the ceremony being performed at Ottawa in 1873; and several children blessed their family life: Alexander McKenzie and William James, both in Newcastle; Jessie; May, the wife of F. Tuttle, Jr., of Auburn; Maude, now Mrs. Ross Haines, of San Francisco; and Robert, who is in Ottawa, Canada, in the Canadian customs service.

**LLOYD W. JENNINGS.**—A native Californian who is now able to enjoy life in comfortable retirement, is Lloyd W. Jennings, of Nevada City, in which town he was born, on November 22, 1866, the son of Worthington Hastings and Carrie (Fisk) Jennings, both natives of Massachusetts and both now deceased. Grandfather Asa Fisk served in the War of 1812. Worthington Hastings Jennings came out to California as early as 1856 by way of the Isthmus, and for a while engaged in logging for a sawmill in Nevada County. Later he went into the timber-lands and cut logs and sold them to the sawmills. In 1872 he bought the Banner Tract of 700 acres of heavy timber, which he cut and cleared, selling the product to the mills. In 1911 he sold this tract, which had a second growth of timber on it. From the time he came into Nevada County until his death in September, 1913, he followed the lumber business. The mother had died as early as September, 1876. Two children were born in this family: Lloyd W., of this review, and May, deceased, who married and became Mrs. Deeble.

Lloyd W. Jennings attended the district schools in the Oakland district, to which he walked over the hills, a distance of three miles or more from the Banner Tract; and at the age of fifteen he started to work to earn a living. For eight years he teamed for his father, hauling logs to the mills; and for a number of years he was associated with various mining enterprises, starting at the lower rounds of the ladder and working up to the responsible position of foreman. He also worked for the South Yuba Water Company (now the Pacific Gas & Electric Company) for thirteen years, and then was in the bakery business for three years in Nevada City. In that same town he served as city trustee for eight years, and he was a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Martin. He is now retired, enjoying the fruits of his years of hard labor.

At Nevada City, in 1891, Mr. Jennings was married to Miss Hattie Alice White, a native of Nevada County and the daughter of J. M. White, a native of Georgia and an early settler of California, who followed mining in Placerville and later worked in the timber-lands of Nevada County. Mrs. Margaret (Hufft) White, born in Kentucky, is one of the few remaining



Forty-niners who came across the plains to California. Mr. Jennings has been an Odd Fellow for thirty-three years, and has attained to all the chairs. He belongs to Oustomah Lodge No. 16, of that order, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs, in which order Mrs. Jennings is a Past Noble Grand. He has also been a Mason for eighteen years, holding membership in Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., and for two years served as Master; and he and his wife are members of Evangeline Chapter, O. E. S., of Nevada City, in which he served for six years as Patron and his wife is a Past Matron.

**MRS. MARY ELLEN MCKIM.**—A woman of culture and remarkable business capacity is found in the person of Mrs. Mary Ellen McKim, agent of the Bell Telegraph and Telephone Company at Alta, Cal. For twenty-three years, without two consecutive days of absence, she has been in charge of the office, and handles her business in such a manner as to retain the respect and good-will of all who come in touch with her office.

Mrs. Mary Ellen McKim was born at Doton's Bar, Placer County, February 23, 1857, the second of four children in the family of Nathaniel B. and Ellen (Morse) Shepard. The former was born in Maine and reared and educated in Skowhegan. He learned the trade of operative in the cotton mills of Lowell, Mass., and was foreman in Merrimac. He married in Maine and had one son born in Massachusetts. In 1850 he came to California via Panama and located at Red Banks, across from Doton's Bar, in Eldorado County, where he found employment in the mines and doing some cooking in Simon's Boarding House. He sent for his family in 1855 and they came out on a sailing ship via Cape Horn. During the following years he built a shop and followed the shoemaker's trade. As the flood of 1862 took away the suspension bridge, he erected a cable car with which he operated across the American River at this point and made money. His next move was to Newcastle, where he worked as a cook during the construction of the railroad to that point. Later he moved to Clipper Gap and carried on a lodging house. During their stay there their oldest child and youngest child died of diphtheria. Late in 1865, the Shepards moved to Colfax, where the father built the first school house on what is now the site of the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Shepard was a teacher in this school for several terms, and was a remarkable woman. The father was equally versatile, fitting in anywhere and doing many things for the improvement of early conditions. About 1870 they moved to a mining camp called Little York, where the daughter Mary Ellen attended school, finishing her education at North San Juan. Her father died at Alta, on February 5, 1913, having survived his wife, who passed on July 4, 1908.

On April 25, 1877, Mary Ellen Shepard was married to Samuel L. McKim, who was born in Nova Scotia, July 1, 1839. He came with his father to the Buena Vista Ranch, in Nevada County and found employment as a teamster. Later he was in the employ of the Towle Brothers Lumber Mill Company. He handled the first steam donkey logging-engine used in the mountains by the Towle Brothers, which replaced the ox-teams. There were two sons born of this marriage: Ira H., a machinist in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops at Sacramento; and Kenneth W., who served as 1st Lieutenant in the 322nd Infantry Signal Corps of the A. E. F. Later he was editor of the Telephone Magazine, Havana, and a radio operator for the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. There are three grandchildren, Ivan Scott, Charles S. and Kenneth B. McKim. Mr. McKim, who was a kind father and loving husband, died in Alta, on January 28, 1913. Since 1914 Mrs. McKim has been a member of the Rebekah Lodge in Dutch Flat. She owns her house, which stands on railroad property, but she is granted a life interest in the land.



*S. Guy Loukens*

**S. GUY LUKENS.**—The president of G. E. Lukens & Sons, one of Auburn's long-established business houses, is S. Guy Lukens, who has literally grown up in the hardware business, and is now carrying on the establishment started by his father some twenty-five years ago. The father, G. E. Lukens, was born in Marshall County, Ind., September 2, 1851; and after finishing his early schooling, he attended Franklin College, Pa., in 1870, and later taught school in Harrison County, Iowa. In 1873 he came to California, and for a while conducted a dairy business in Lake Valley, Eldorado County. Later he was in the mercantile business in Clarksville, and also managed a store at Tahoe City, and for a time was publisher of the *Mountain Argus* in Alpine County. After a few years spent in California, he returned East and took a law course at Albany Law College, Albany, N. Y. Returning, after his graduation, to Alpine County, he served for one term as district attorney. He practiced law for one year in Colfax, Placer County, and in 1898 came to Auburn, where he continued the practice of his profession and also engaged in the real estate business with Fred Stuart.

About twenty-five years ago G. E. Lukens started the hardware business of G. E. Lukens & Sons, in Auburn. He was president of the company, and associated with him were his two sons S. Guy and J. Earl. He was also president of the Lukens Gold Mining Company of Eldorado County, and controlled the affairs of both concerns in a most capable manner. Practical in his business methods, he was also energetic and enterprising; and the success he achieved was a visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry, and of the integrity shown throughout an honorable business career.

On December 15, 1880, G. E. Lukens was united in marriage with Dora B. Cram, who was born in Eldorado County, Cal., the daughter of Sylvester K. Cram, a native of New Hampshire who crossed the Isthmus of Panama to California in early days and followed mining in Eldorado County. Five children were born to them: S. Guy, of this review; J. Earl; Mrs. W. T. Crosby; Gladys; and Mrs. E. G. Taylor, of Penryn, Placer County. The father passed to his reward on February 22, 1921. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias, and was held in high esteem by his fellow members as well as by the entire community, who knew his true worth.

Born at Red Dog, in Nevada County, January 2, 1882, S. Guy Lukens received his education in the Auburn schools, in Placer County, and on the completion of his studies immediately entered his father's store, when the business was first established. He has been active in the interest of the concern ever since the day he first started his business career; and after his father's death the business was continued and our subject became president of the company. He keeps in close touch with the needs of the community and carries everything that an up-to-date hardware house should supply to its patrons. His business also gives him first-hand knowledge of the growth of this section and the opening up of new tracts and their cultivation, and increases day by day his faith in the possibilities for development within the confines of Placer and Nevada Counties.

The marriage of Mr. Lukens took place at Auburn on January 24, 1912, and united him with Nettie Harris, who was born in You Bet, Nevada County. Mr. Lukens has taken an active part in fraternal life. He is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., Auburn; Delta Chapter, R. A. M.; Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T.; and Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Sacramento. He belongs to Auburn Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., in which he is a Past Grand; is a Past Chancellor of Auburn Castle, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs; and we also find him a member of Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W.



Mr. Lukens has been an active member of the Auburn volunteer fire department for twenty-three years, twenty years of which he has been chief of the fire department. When he entered the department there was only a hose cart drawn by hand. Now they have a splendid volunteer fire department, very modern and thoroughly efficient; and at the same time it is wholly voluntary, so that it does not cost the city anything for salaries. The equipment is composed of an auto chemical engine, two auto hose trucks, a hook and ladder auto truck, and a small Ford auto grass fire truck. A complete automatic Gamewell fire alarm system has been installed throughout the city. Mr. Lukens is deservedly proud of the city's fire department, in which he is intensely interested, and to which he has given much study and his best effort to bring it up to its present efficiency. He is a deputy State fire marshal of California and is a member of the Fire Chiefs Association of the Pacific Coast, in which he finds great pleasure, attending nearly all its annual conventions and thus gaining a wide acquaintance among the fire chiefs of the West. Enterprising and progressive to a marked degree, he is first, last, and always in favor of the best of everything for his home community.

**HENRY B. NICHOLS.**—Prominent among the old pioneers of Nevada County, Henry B. Nichols is widely known throughout this portion of the State because of his long association with the agricultural interests of this section. His well-improved dairy farm lies one and a half miles from Grass Valley on the McCourtney road. He was born in Canada, across the river from Niagara Falls, January 22, 1836, while his parents were on a visit there. His father, Besa Nichols was a native of Scotland; and his mother, before her marriage was Miss Sarah Smith, born in England. Besa Nichols was a soldier in the War of 1812; he fought side by side with Commodore Perry during the naval battle on Lake Erie, the last battle fought on the Great Lakes. Both parents have been dead many years.

Henry B. Nichols was reared and educated in the town of Perry, N. Y. When sixteen years old, he accompanied Captain Macy on the barge Fanny Major around Cape Horn to San Francisco. The voyage was a perilous one. On the 4th of July the boat was all but wrecked off the coast of South America; and had it not been for the heroism of the ship's mate, all would have been lost. However, the boat weathered the storm, and after repairs reached San Francisco on September 13, 1852. Mr. Nichols remained in the bay city until the following April, when he came to Nevada City and took up mining. After working for a short time at mining, he secured a position on the dairy farm of P. C. Huntley, where he remained for two and a half years. He then invested his savings in cattle, which he herded in the hills during the summer months; and during the winter he worked for Mr. Huntley. At the end of four seasons in the cattle business, he owned a herd of 500 cattle. In 1867 he purchased 160 acres of land, on which he ran a dairy of thirty-five cows. At one time he owned 1000 acres in Yuba County, which was used as a range for his stock.

Mr. Nichols then tried his luck again at mining on Wolf Creek, remaining there for one year. Returning then to Grass Valley, he leased a half section of land where he conducted a dairy of thirty cows. After this he farmed various places in the county and finally settled on his present ranch on the McCourtney road. Mr. Nichols owned the Nichols quartz and gravel gold mine located a mile and a half from Grass Valley, out of which he took \$25,000 in gold.

At Waldo, Cal., in 1867, Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Mary Wright. Born in Kentucky, a daughter of Henry Winfield Wright, she accompanied her father to California in 1857, coming across the plains with an ox team. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were the parents of one daughter, Madeline, who

first married Joseph H. Gassaway, by whom she had four children, as follows: Lucy is now Mrs. Strickling and has four children: John Taylor, Ralph Carson, May Lucile, and Bertram Edward. William H. is married and has three children: Albert, Lucile, and Annie. Otto resides in Reno. May is now Mrs. Tippet and has one child, Donald. Later, Mrs. Gassaway was married to Mr. Overstretten; they have one daughter, Jessie, and the family resides in Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Nichols passed away at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Nichols is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he belonged to the old Good Templars Lodge and the Knights of Honor, of Grass Valley.

**DANIEL DONOVAN.**—An energetic and industrious citizen of North San Juan, Nevada County, is found in the person of Daniel Donovan, who is now living retired from active business life. He is a native of Nevada County, born at Cherokee, on October 16, 1863, the third in a family of eight children born to Jeremiah and Mary (Corchoran) Donovan, both natives of County Cork, Ireland, where they were reared. They were married after they arrived in California in the early fifties. The eight children born to this pioneer couple are as follows: Mary and James are now deceased; Daniel, the subject of this sketch; Jeremiah, deceased; Elizabeth; Cornelius, deceased; Kate and Julia. The father engaged in placer mining in Nevada County and was only forty-three years old when he passed away.

Daniel Donovan received his education in the district school at Cherokee and when his father died he was fifteen years old. He went to work in the hydraulic mine at North Columbia Hill, where he remained for the next ten years; then he learned the butcher's trade and drove a wagon through the country and over the San Juan ridge for twenty-three years. Then for eight years he drove a stage from San Juan to Smartville and through these years accumulated enough material wealth to retire from active business. The mother of our subject is still living at San Diego, with one of her daughters.

**JOHN NEWTON MAJOR.**—The interests with which the late John Newton Major have been identified indicate his adaptability to different enterprises and his resourcefulness of mind. His ability to succeed in whatever he undertook makes an interesting story. He was born in Booneville, Mo., on April 22, 1841, and lived with his parents on a farm till he was sixteen years of age, when he came to California driving a six-horse team all the way. On arrival he drove the stage for the California Stage Company, later he went into the stage business for himself at Grass Valley. He served as under sheriff in Nevada County and in 1876 moved to Weaver-ville, Trinity County, where he was associated with Colonel Stone, of Yreka. In 1877 he moved to Shasta, and in 1879, to Redding, where he opened a stage line from there to Goose Lake, Ore., (now called Lake View). Selling out to Jerry Culverhouse he purchased a livery business, and also served as a supervisor in Shasta County. He was largely instrumental in the removal of the countyseat from Shasta to Redding. He was the chief government witness in two celebrated Star Route cases, being detained in Washington, D. C., six and eight months, respectively. In 1885 he opened the Major Hotel, in Redding, and was postmaster of the town under both of Cleveland's administrations. In 1890 he moved to Oakland and purchased a large livery business, but he returned to Redding and opened the Temple Hotel, and a little later started the first stage line from Redding to Iron Mountain and Keswick, which he was still running at the time of his death, on November 20, 1896. He was a Royal Arch Mason and was buried with the obsequies of the Masonic order.

Mr. Major's wife, Harriet E. Knowles, whom he married in Grass Valley, Cal., on June 26, 1867, was born in New York, on February 16, 1838.



*Julia A Crocker*



and lived with her parents on a farm until she was sixteen years of age, when she was married to James Mead, by whom she had four children. When she was twenty years of age, she crossed the plains with her husband and two of her children. They landed in Sacramento and from there went to Grass Valley, where two more children were born. Several years after she was divorced from Mr. Mead she married John Newton Major. She had endeared herself to many as a practical nurse and her ability was so highly appreciated that her services were often sought and freely given. She was a woman of refinement and culture and an earnest worker in the Methodist Church of Redding. At the time of her death she was called "The Mother of the Eastern Star Lodge," at Redding, which was inaugurated by her. She passed away May 17, 1907, sixty-nine years of age.

**MRS. JULIA A. CROCKER.**—Among the pioneers of Placer County who have continuously resided in this section since 1866, and who are alive at this writing to connect the past with the present progressive period, is numbered Mrs. Julia A. Crocker, who makes her home on her ranch of 815 acres in the foothills of Placer County, near Loomis, where she is extensively engaged in raising choice peaches, plums and pears in great quantities. Her birth occurred on January 3, 1854, at Kaysville, Utah, twenty-five miles from Salt Lake City; and she was the fourth in a family of eleven children born to George R. and Mary Helen (Van Orden) Grant, whose interesting life-history may be found in this volume.

Julia A. Grant received her education in the public schools of Sacramento. On November 26, 1871, at Roseville, Cal., Miss Grant was married to Leroy Langford Crocker, who was born on August 8, 1847, at Madison, Wis. His father, Daniel Burke Crocker, settled at Wood's Diggings, Cal., now known as Auburn, in 1849. The following year he returned to Wisconsin, and with his family migrated to Texas, where he suffered the loss of everything he possessed, by a tidal wave. He then returned to Madison, Wis., and in 1861 started overland to California. In the spring of 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker came to Loomis and acquired a small tract of land five miles east of town in the foothills, thus making a modest start in life with means acquired from the season's farming at Roseville the previous year. In 1879 they opened a general-merchandise store at Rocklin, which they conducted with success until 1883, when they sold the business. In the meantime they had acquired 1000 acres of land in the foothills, of which Mrs. Crocker still owns 815 acres. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crocker: George Leroy, deceased; R. W., now manager of the home place; Laura M., the wife of N. H. Bath, of San Francisco; and Ethel Leona, now Mrs. Packard, of Oakland. Mr. Crocker passed away at the ranch home near Loomis, on October 30, 1908. He was a charter member and director of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association. Fraternally, he was a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Newcastle. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of trustees of the Baptist Church at Penryn. Mr. Crocker was a man held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Mrs. Crocker, since her husband's death, has shown remarkable business ability. She is a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange and a member of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association; and she is part owner of the New Haven Hotel in Sacramento. She gives her personal attention to her ranch and orchards. In 1909 she removed to Berkeley, where she made her home until 1920. She then sold her city home and again took up her residence on her ranch.

Mrs. Crocker is a member of the Sacramento branch of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, and her contributions to charitable organizations are liberal.

**TALLMAN HATHAWAY ROLFE.**—A native of Maine, Tallman Hathaway Rolfe was born in Rumford, Oxford County, on September 7, 1824, and when he was ten years old his father moved with his family to Caldwell County, Mo.; four years later the family removed to Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill. The subject of this sketch was of a studious disposition and although the opportunities for obtaining an education, in what was then called the "West," were unfavorable, yet his love for books, aided by a retentive memory, enabled him to teach himself, so that when he was fourteen years of age he was regarded as an authority in matters relating to history, and he was an excellent mathematician. He served four years in a printing office, as an apprentice, mastering the business in all its details and devoting all of his spare time to the well-stocked library of his employer. At eighteen years of age he commenced to study law in the office of C. L. Higbee, and continued there two years. In 1845, when Rolfe still lacked six months from reaching his majority, he determined to see the "Far West," and he was engaged to drive an ox team to Oregon for a man named Stevens, who gave the law student his "grub" in consideration for his services as a "bull whacker." They started in March, 1845, from Pontoosack, or Spillman's Landing, on the east side of the Mississippi River, a few miles below Burlington, Iowa, and reached Oregon in the fall, and Rolfe located a claim on land fifty or sixty miles east from where Oregon City now stands. He lived on his claim, in company with a fellow-settler named Stump, until the summer of 1847.

Rolfe related an incident connected with his life in Oregon, which shows the primitive life the pioneers lived; some of the party with whom he crossed the plains traveled farther westward than where he had settled, and stopping at a small settlement, found the families located there without a school for their children; they wanted a school and the new-comers told of their traveling companion who could read and write, and whom they warmly recommended for the teacher. A committee was appointed, sent for Rolfe, and when they met an arrangement was made without delay that Rolfe should take charge of the school, with a salary of twelve dollars a month and board, stipulating that he should board around with the parents of his scholars. The committee was compelled to admit that the twelve dollars must be paid in wheat; Rolfe did not want wheat, and finally a compromise was effected; the salary should be one-half money and one-half wheat. After making a canvass of the settlement the committee informed him that the money could not be raised, so he returned to his own claim.

In 1847, in company with a party of eight men, Rolfe came from Oregon to California, overland through Pitt River Indian country, finally arriving at Monterey. Here the young pioneer found congenial employment as a printer on the California Star, and he remained in the Star office until after the discovery of gold, in 1848, and he got out two copies of the paper after nearly everybody else had rushed to the "diggings"! He then started for the mines with one companion, going from San Francisco in a whale-boat up the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. He worked in the mines, a part of the time on Bidwell's Bar, and was successful until the river rose and drove the miners from the bar.

He then went down to Sutter's Fort, where Sam Brannan had a store, and there he was engaged as a salesman in Brannan's store, and remained there until the winter of 1848-1849. During the summer of 1849, Rolfe entered into a partnership with David A. Chever, to open a store in Yuba City, which town had been laid out by Sam Brannan, Henry Chever, and others. Rolfe and Chever took a flatboat loaded with building materials and goods from Sacramento to Yuba City, where he built a store, the first house erected in Yuba City, in August, 1849. Edward E. Chever came down from the mines in September, 1849, and for some time these three men formed

the entire white population of Yuba City, Cal. There was an Indian village on the townsite. Rolfe was elected a judge when the new constitution was adopted, being the first judge elected in Sutter County, as the office of "alcalde" was abolished when California became a State.

Judge Rolfe was universally respected for his uprightness and for his earnest determination to do the right and uphold justice. His simplicity and sincerity were so manifest that no one could mistake his sentiment or his purpose.

He became best known to the general public through his connection with the press. He was interested in the Index, in Sacramento in 1850, and in 1853, in company with Warren B. Ewer and I. J. Rolfe, his brother, he bought out the Young America, a newspaper of Nevada City, and changed its name to the Nevada Democrat, and on the retirement of Warren B. Ewer, Tallman H. Rolfe became the editor. In 1863 he went to Austin, Nev., and remained there until the latter part of 1865, when he returned to Nevada City and became proprietor and editor of the Nevada Daily Gazette, which he published until 1868, then sold the paper to reengage in mining. In 1872 he was attacked by pneumonia, and after he had become much debilitated from its effects he sought to regain his health by residing in San Bernardino. His active and useful life was nearly closed and he died in San Bernardino, Cal., November 18, 1872, aged forty-eight years.

The character of Tallman Hathaway Rolfe and his record as a pioneer deserve remembrance. His was the true type of pioneering enterprise, energy, resolution sustained throughout his life by a sturdy manhood, and fraternal helpfulness. He went through life alone, having never married.

**HON. ERNEST STRATTON BIRDSALL.**—A son of one of the early pioneers of Placer County, Hon. Ernest Stratton Birdsall was born at Sacramento, Cal., January 27, 1876, the fourth child of Fred and Esther (Stratton) Birdsall, the former a native of New York, and the latter of New Hampshire. The father came to California in 1851, dividing his time after his arrival, between Sacramento and Placer County. He built and owned the narrow-gauge railway between Woodbridge and Calaveras County; ran a store at Paradise in the Forest Hill Divide, Placer County; and operated a reduction mill for silver at Dayton, Nev. Fred Birdsall's name will ever be connected with the history of irrigation in Placer County. The old Bear River Ditch was originally built for the purpose of furnishing water for hydraulic mining. Mr. Birdsall took it over, enlarged it, and brought it down near to Loomis, for agricultural purposes, developing it into an irrigation system. This was the first large irrigation project in Placer County. He later constructed the Auburn water-supply system, building the reservoir on the hill which is still used for Auburn City's water supply. This enterprising pioneer also set out an olive orchard on the hillside northeast of Auburn, which is now within the city limits, seventy acres of the property in the Aeolia Heights section. Five children were born to Fred and Esther Birdsall. The first born was Dr. Fred W. Birdsall, who was a partner with his father in constructing the Auburn City water works, and who became a successful practicing physician at Sacramento; he died unmarried at the age of twenty-nine years. The others, in order of birth, were Mrs. C. E. Darling, of Berkeley; Albert, who died at three years of age; Ernest Stratton, of this review; and Mrs. F. W. Kiesel, of Sacramento.

E. S. Birdsall was educated in the Sacramento schools and the University of California, at Berkeley. Entering the employ of the San Francisco Gas Company, he worked his way up to the position of assistant buyer in the gas department, but left the company to come to Auburn, in 1900, to assume the management of his father's olive ranch, which property he still





*C. A. Brockington*

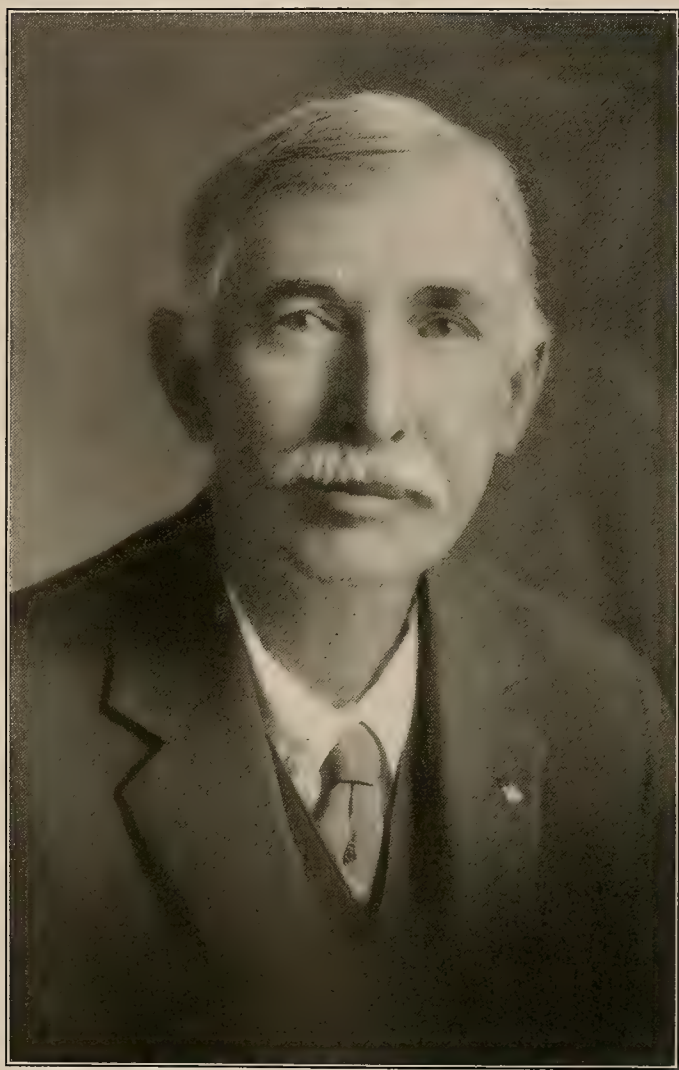
owns; he is an authority on olive-growing, having made an exhaustive and scientific study of the industry.

Mr. Birdsall has always been prominent in political circles. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1907, and to the Senate in 1909, 1911, 1913, and 1915, serving eight years as State Senator. Appointed as a member of the State Lunacy Commission, he put in several years as its secretary at Sacramento, continuing, however, to reside at Auburn, and going to and from his work daily for about eight years, when he resigned in order to become assistant cashier of the Placer County Bank.

The marriage of Mr. Birdsall, occurring at Sacramento on June 7, 1899, united him with Mabel Blair, born in Placerville, Eldorado County, and four children have blessed their union: Fred, deceased when three and a half years old, and Blair, Maribel, and Thirza. Fraternally, Mr. Birdsall is a Mason, a member of all branches of the order, including Ben Ali Shrine, of Sacramento; and he also belongs to Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W. A representative Californian, he is loyal to the core in his devotion to his native State, and with faith born of knowledge, is optimistic in his vision of her wonderful future yet in store.

**CHARLES A. BROCKINGTON.**—There is no one living in Grass Valley or vicinity who has done more to develop the mineral wealth of the country than Charles A. Brockington. From the time he began work in the Empire Mine as a boy of fourteen, as a tool-nipper, for nearly a half-century his whole attention has been given to mining, whether as foreman, superintendent or mine-owner. He was born in Ontonagon County, Mich., December 6, 1857, the son of William and Martha (Hayman) Brockington, natives of Devonshire, England, both deceased. William Brockington came to the United States in 1850 and was in charge of copper mines in the Lake Superior regions. He arrived in Grass Valley in 1864, and was foreman of the North Star Mine in 1865. He was also in the employ of other mining companies, including the Empire and Idaho Mines. That he was not without interest in local civic affairs is shown by the fact that he was a Free Mason, and that he was school trustee of Grass Valley in 1869-1870. He died in 1871. Of his six sons there are but two living, Charles A. and Thomas H.

Charles A. Brockington came to Grass Valley with the family in 1868. He attended the grammar school of Grass Valley and began as a tool-nipper in the Empire Mine at the age of fourteen. After eight years with the Empire Mining Company he spent five years in the Old Idaho Mine. In 1880 he took a trip to Alaska and was gone seven months, but in 1881 he was back again with the Empire Mine. In 1884 he was with the Total-Wreck Mine in Arizona. Returning to Grass Valley, he with his two brothers, A. J. and Ed. Brockington, and three others, W. J. Connors and Patsey and John Feeney, organized the W. Y. O. D. Mine. Starting from the grass roots, they sunk a shaft 940 feet and worked it for six years. It paid from the grass roots, paying ten-per-cent dividends until the mine was sold. In 1894 he was in charge of the New Orleans Mine in Grass Valley and also of the Sultana and other mines in the group. He organized and developed the Center of Grass Valley Mining Company and sunk the shaft in the yard of his home, to the rear of the residence, in the center of Grass Valley—hence the name of the mine and company. He secured the mineral rights to the property adjoining, from thirty-one different widows as well as others who owned adjoining property in this section, and he sunk a shaft 1160 feet. In the organization and direction of this company he was ably assisted by his wife, who named the mine. It was operated from 1912 to 1918, when it was sold; and it is now known as the Golden Center of Grass Valley Mining Company. Later, Mr. Brockington was superin-



G H Brown



tendent of the Allison Ranch Mining Company. Mr. Brockington has accomplished more shaft work than any other man in the district. Aside from the above, he superintended the sinking of the Prescott Hill shaft for the Sultana Mining Company, 1805 feet, the Inkmarque shaft 850 feet, the Orleans shaft, 800 feet, and the Washington shaft 105 feet. The Center of Grass Valley shaft, as stated above, was sunk 1160 feet, and the W. Y. O. D. 940 feet; and he also superintended all the drifting from these various shafts.

After his retirement from mining, in 1920, Mr. Brockington built seven fine residences on the two-acre piece of ground where his mine was developed, improving it with lawn, shrubs and flowers, and it is called Brockington Court.

Mr. Brockington married Miss Lucy E. O'Donnell, a native of Grass Valley and a daughter of William O'Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell was a pioneer brick manufacturer who built many of the early business houses and residences in this city. Mrs. Brockington was an artist of no mean ability, and Mr. Brockington treasures many fine specimens of her paintings. She died in 1917, leaving him one daughter, Lita, a trained nurse in St. Francis Hospital, San Francisco. Mr. Brockington was made a Mason in Grass Valley Lodge No. 23, and is a member of Grass Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M. He is also a member of the Grass Valley Half Century Club.

**GEORGE H. BROWN.**—One of Placer County's substantial men of affairs is George H. Brown, a successful fruit-grower of Loomis, a charter member of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association, and a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange. Born in Rowe, Franklin County, Mass., April 12, 1858, he is a son of Dwight and Mary Jane (Carpenter) Brown, born in Massachusetts. The Brown family were pioneers of Rowe, Mass.; the Carpenters came from England, certain ancestors arriving on the Mayflower. Both parents are now deceased.

Raised on a stony hillside farm in New England, George H. Brown had very limited opportunity for education at the public school. Early in life he struck out for the great West, working his way till he came to Traverse City, Mich., in 1878, where he was a wage-earner for two years. Then he pushed on to Austin, Minn., and thence to the Dakotas, later returning to Minnesota. Afterwards he went to Nebraska and took up a homestead in Antelope County. He proved up on it, and here lived frugally and industriously for nine and a half years, but without encouraging progress.

In 1891 Mr. Brown came to Loomis, Cal., where he labored hard from the start, working out some of the time. In 1892 he bought twenty-two acres at \$75 an acre; and by subsequent purchase of land, and by selling off and buying, he added to his holdings, doing most of the clearing of timber and brush himself. He planted fruit trees, and a small nursery and berries helped him along till the orchard came into bearing. He now has one hundred and eight acres of orchard land, sixty-eight acres of this being highly developed to bearing fruit trees. The place is located five miles east of Loomis, and is one of the show places of Placer County for peaches, plums, and pears, and numerous other varieties of fruit. Thus his painstaking and well-directed efforts have been crowned with well-deserved success.

Mr. Brown was married at Loomis, on September 27, 1894, to Miss Ida Emerson, who was born in Indiana and came to California in the spring of 1894. She passed on in 1915, leaving a son, Dwight Brown, now a fruit-grower, who was born on July 1, 1899. Mr. Brown was made a Mason in Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in Sacramento, and was a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in that city. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has always been a strong advocate of temperance.

**JOSEPH A. FRANK.**—The son of pioneers of Nevada County, Joseph A. Frank was born at Rough and Ready, that county, on November 25, 1876, the fourth in order of birth in a family of ten children born to John and Mary (Felecia) Frank. John Frank was a native of Fayal, of the Azores Islands, and came to California in 1862, settling at Rough and Ready, and engaging in mining. He had a one-sixth interest in a Portuguese placer mining claim and did hydraulic mining until the law compelled him to stop that method, then he mined in the placer mines until 1910. He next engaged in farming and remained in that occupation until his death, which occurred in 1920, on the home ranch, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. Mary Frank was also a native of Fayal, and came to California with her parents in 1864, when the Felecia family settled at Rough and Ready, and there her marriage occurred to John Frank; their children are as follows: Mary A., Mrs. Simas, mother of nine children; Anna M., Mrs. Bruce, mother of four children; Rosie A., has four children; Joseph A.; Joaquin E.; Lucy C., Mrs. Boitana; John A.; Eva C., Mrs. King, has four children; Manuel E.; Marian, Mrs. Fletcher. Mrs. Frank died in 1917 at the age of seventy-six years.

Joseph A. Frank was educated at Rough and Ready, as were his brothers and sisters, and he has always been engaged in farming on the home ranch, and with his brother Manuel, he today owns 400 acres at Rough and Ready, on the site of the original Frank holdings. In 1918 he was elected supervisor of District No. 4 of Nevada County, and is now serving in that capacity, having been reelected to office in 1922. A public-spirited and progressive man, he takes a real interest in the advancement of his county and works towards that end. Fraternally he is a member of the Foresters of America and of the Eagles, of Grass Valley, and has been through the chairs of the former order.

**WILLIAM K. MITCHELL.**—A sketch of the life of the late William K. Mitchell will be read with interest in Oakland and San Francisco, for it was there he lived for a time. He served as a revenue officer in the U. S. Custom House in San Francisco, and Oakland was his home when he died. He is better known and will be remembered longer in Placer and Nevada Counties; for he first brought his family to Auburn in 1870, and was proprietor of the American Hotel and also for a short time of the Empire Hotel, which burned down after he left Auburn. The work of the Mitchell brothers is elsewhere mentioned in this book, but it may here be stated that John Leland Tabb Mitchell was born in November, 1823, in Shepardstown, Va., the eldest son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Tabb) Mitchell, and died in Oakland, Cal., February 11, 1879. He came to Auburn, Placer County, and established the Placer County Herald on September 11, 1852. His brother Charles H. was born in Chestertown, Maryland, in August, 1827, and died in Grass Valley, February 4, 1907. He was the founder of the Grass Valley Union, equally as successful in the field of journalism.

Wm. K. Mitchell was born on October 29, 1836, in Lisbon, Ohio, the sixth in a family of eight children born to Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Tabb) Mitchell, people of moderate means and descendants of the Mitchell and Tabb families of Virginia. He was educated in the district schools of Ohio and he promptly responded to the call for volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War, enlisted in 1861 in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war.

On March 1, 1864, William K. Mitchell was married, in Champaign, Ill., to Mary E. Harris, a native of Ohio and the youngest child of John W. Harris, who was born in Frederick County, Va., on February 13, 1814. Mrs. Mitchell was an able and highly accomplished woman in penmanship and art, but never used it commercially. After the death of her husband, on

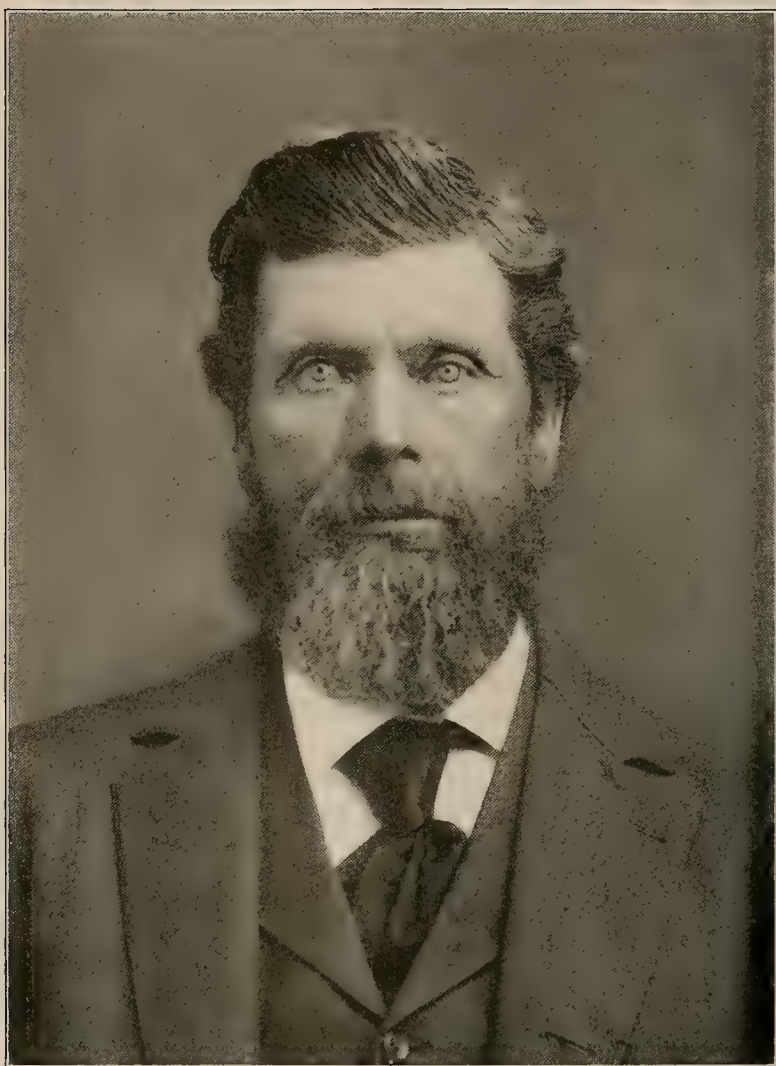
account of impaired health, she went to Weimar in 1886, and her petition for a postoffice was granted and she served as postmaster for four years. Mr. Mitchell died in Arizona in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had three children: William K., Jr., who died in 1918; Virginia M., who is the wife of Ed N. Major of Weimar; and Alice E., who married L. V. Dorsey, of Grass Valley.

On September 23, 1886, Mrs. Mitchell was again married, Edmund Vore, a miner at Codfish Claim, New England Mills, later called Weimar, becoming her husband. In connection with the establishment of the postoffice Mr. Vore carried on a general store for thirty-five years, being a pioneer business man at that place. Mrs. Vore will always have a place in the hearts of the people of Weimar and vicinity for she organized and carried on a Sunday School, which was attended by Catholics and Protestants, and by her teaching the life of Christ she endeared herself to old and young. She died February 5, 1891.

**WILLIAM HOLT.**—A pioneer of Placer County of 1850, who became a large stockman and landowner, was the late William Holt, a native of Lancashire, England, born October 17, 1832. He was the first of the family to come to America, arriving in New York City in 1850. He came on immediately to California via Panama (walking across the Isthmus) and thence by boat to San Francisco, then made his way to Sacramento and there purchased a gold pan, a side of bacon and some flour and started for the mines at Michigan Bluff, where he mined. Later he was joined by his father and his two brothers, and soon afterwards they began the cattle business, in which he was so successful. Ranging their cattle in the Sierras, he became very familiar with the mountain region. He was well acquainted with Leland Stanford and piloted him over the mountains when they were selecting the route for the railroad. Mr. Holt later moved to Roseville and became a large rancher in Excelsior district. The three brothers, William, Henry, and John, were partners until the last few years, when they divided their holdings and dissolved partnership. In the early days Holt Brothers loaned money and were, so to speak, the local bankers at Roseville. They owned much of the present site of the town: Roosevelt Heights, Sierra Vista, and Vernon Street addition, were laid out from their holdings. William Holt built his residence on Grove and Washington Streets, where he resided for many years with his family.

He was married in Sacramento, May 22, 1872, to Miss Eliza Nuttall, born near Tottington, Lancashire, England, June 5, 1841, a daughter of James and Ann (Wardell) Nuttall. On November 14, 1871, she left England for California, arriving in Sacramento on December 12, 1871, and it was here she met and married Mr. Holt. She aided her husband greatly by entering heartily into his business and driving with him all through the mountains. They started at the bottom and she ably assisted him, and Mr. Holt gave her much of the credit for his success. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have two children living: John H., of Roseville, and Mary, the wife of Vernon G. Whetston, who resides in San Francisco. Mr. Holt spent his last years in San Francisco, passing away at the home of his daughter Mrs. Whetston. Since his death his widow still makes her home with her daughter. She is a very interesting old settler, who can relate vividly the incidents of the early days and she is intensely interested in preserving California history and landmarks. Mrs. Holt is now one of the oldest members of the Methodist Church at Roseville, as well as of the Ladies' Aid, to whose benevolences she has been a generous contributor.





*William Holt*



*Eliza Holt*

**TRUMAN ALLEN STEVENS.**—The history of Placer County and its population would not be complete without a sketch of the late Truman Allen Stevens, early pioneer settler of the county. Born in Camden, Maine, he came to California via the Isthmus in 1859. Besides running a ranch at Iowa Hill he did teaming and carried the mail. The trail from Iowa Hill to Colfax was made by him, and he carried on a livery stable in Colfax. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and at his death, at the age of eighty, he was buried with the solemn obsequies of the order. His wife, Mary A. (Rines) Stevens, a native of Athens, Maine, left him one living son, Judge Amos Stevens, of Colfax.

Judge Amos Stevens was born in Madison, Maine, March 4, 1841. He came to Colfax in 1884, and ran a livery stable for eight years. He is a member of Illinoistown Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., and Siloam Chapter, No. 37, R. A. M., both of Colfax; and also of Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., of Auburn, and Auburn Commandery, No. 52, K. T. He was justice of the peace for twelve years, and is now city recorder of Auburn. By his wife, Naomi (Perkins) Stevens, also a native of Maine, he has one child, Minnie Gertrude, the wife of S. K. Williams, of Colfax.

**WILLIAM J. BURNS.**—Among the highly respected families of Placer County there is none that stands higher in the esteem of its citizens than that of Burns, of whom William J. is a fine representative. His father was Robert N. Burns, born in Philadelphia, who came to California in the early fifties during pioneer days of the State, and to Auburn in 1871. He was an amalgamator and was employed in the various mines in Northern California. He was a busy, hard-working man, and was acquainted with many of the pioneer mining and professional men, being particularly well known in Auburn and vicinity, where he settled with his family. He married in Boston, Elizabeth Conklin, who joined him in California, coming via Panama six months after his arrival. She was the mother of ten children, viz: Robert F.; Minnie A., the widow of Charles R. Pennington, who resides in Auburn; Lizzie R., wife of F. P. Peterson; William J., our subject; Herbert G., a miner in Auburn; Walter, who died in childhood; Marion H., who was a miner at Michigan Bluff and was killed in an explosion at Richmond; Warren H., a clerk in San Diego; Irene A., county superintendent of schools of Placer County; and Clayton E., a miner in Auburn. Mrs. Burns was one of the patentees of a process for reducing refractory ore. She was a faithful wife and loving mother and was revered by her family and loved by all who knew her. Robert N. Burns died at Michigan Bluff in 1881.

Their oldest son was the late Robert F. Burns, a prominent attorney of this State, who was born in Boston, Mass., but was reared in California, where he was educated and became a teacher and served as county superintendent of schools of Placer County from 1887 to 1891. He was graduated from the Indianapolis Law School in 1897, being speaker for his class. He was admitted to practice in the courts in California, was a partner with W. B. Lardner at Auburn under the firm name of Lardner and Burns. From 1898 to 1906 he was one of the most prominent members of the legal profession in Northern California, was a fine orator and a gifted after-dinner speaker. He took an active part in the campaign when McKinley ran against Bryan for the presidency, speaking in all the leading cities of the State, and in different parts of the United States. He was active in Knights of Pythias circles and served as Grand Chancellor of California and delivered addresses in all the leading cities here in the interest of the order. After the great fire in San Francisco in 1906, he was placed in charge of the National Knights of Pythias relief in the stricken city. As he was delivering a Memorial day address at Lodi, Cal., on May 30, 1918, he was stricken with apoplexy, and died at the age of fifty-nine years.



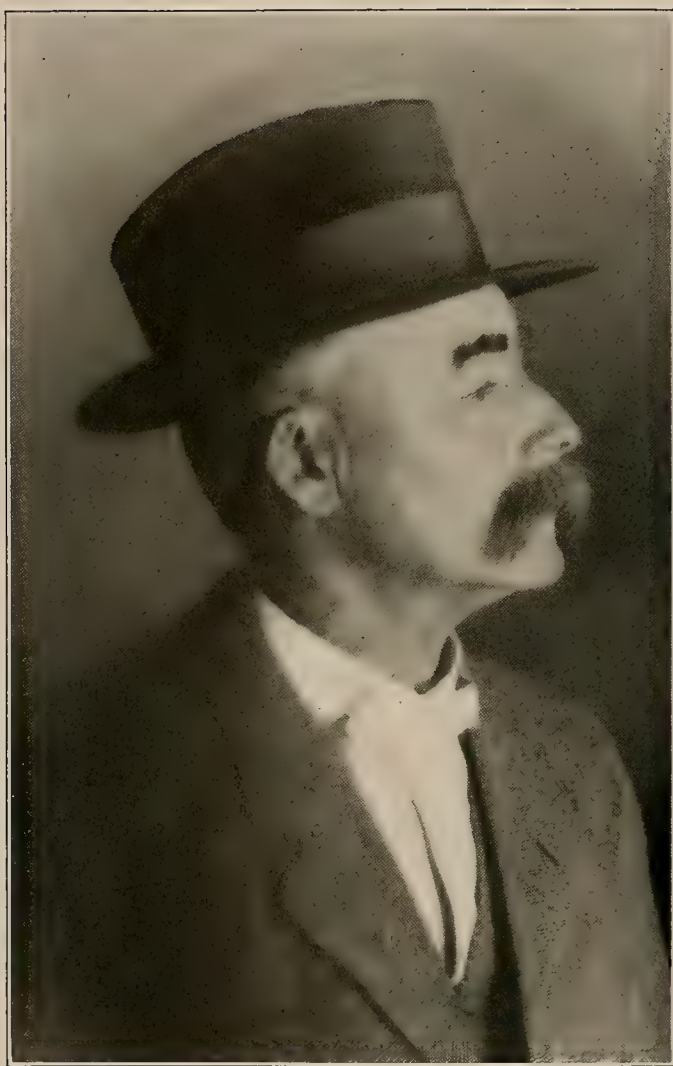
William J. Burns was born in Carson City, Nev., on February 13, 1864, and grew up in Auburn, whither the family had moved. After he had completed the grammar school grades he taught school in both Placer and Eldorado Counties, four years of the time at Coloma, where gold was first discovered. In his boyhood days he was acquainted with John Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California. In 1898 Mr. Burns was elected coroner and public administrator and served a term of four years, during which time he studied law in the offices of Lardner and Burns, but he branched off into the mercantile business, worked in stores in Auburn and Grass Valley and finally had an establishment of his own in the latter place, where he was fairly successful. He was admitted to the bar in 1914, then began to practice law in Auburn, where he is so well and favorably known. He does a general practice and is admitted to the State and Federal courts.

Mr. Burns was married in October, 1910, to Miss Nola Allen, a native of Illinois. She died on November 2, 1917, leaving three children, William A., Kenneth R., and Elaine Nola. Mr. Burns and his two sisters, Irene A. Burns and Mrs. M. A. Pennington, make their homes together at Linden Heights, in Auburn. Mr. Burns is a Republican in his political affiliations and fraternally he is a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

**EDWIN DAVID BRIDGES.**—A veteran of the Civil War who has been a resident of Nevada City since 1877, is Edwin David Bridges, who was born in Meddybemps, Washington County, Maine, July 10, 1843. His father, John Bridges, Jr., was born in St. Davids, New Brunswick, and located in Meddybemps, Maine, where he was a farmer. He raised a company for service in the Mexican War, and was elected its captain, but they were never called out for service.

Edwin D. Bridges was reared on the New England farm and educated in the public schools. In September, 1862, he volunteered his services in the Civil War, enlisting in Company H, 47th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving in Louisiana. In time he became ill physically from exposure to the malarial swamps of that district, so he was mustered out after fourteen months' service. Returning to Massachusetts, he learned the granite-cutter's trade, at Lawrence, and then engaged in contracting in Maine and New Brunswick, and for a while also followed farming. In 1876 he came to San Francisco, where he followed the trade of granite-cutter, but soon came to Penryn, Placer County, where he was employed as a cutter in the quarries. On November 5, 1877, he came to Nevada City and started his granite works on Boulder Street. At first he did everything in his line—monuments, building stones, and curbs. Later he only made monuments. He has continued in the business ever since, though now he is practically retired. He opened a quarry on his place, and built his shop, hoisting the huge blocks with a crane. He took the rough granite from the quarry and cut it into monuments, beautifully finished, which have been placed in various portions of the county. In the meantime he purchased his home ranch of seventy-two acres, in 1884, just above Nevada City, where he makes his home; and here he was married in 1883, being united with Miss Annie Hepler, who was born in Newton, Iowa. She died, leaving a son, Burtis C., who resides in Alameda, and married Ina Anderson, and they have a son, Edwin David, Jr.

Mr. Bridges' second marriage also occurred in Nevada County, in 1908, when he was united with Addie Dann, born in Oswego County, N. Y., a daughter of Isaac T. Dann, who migrated with his family to California in 1859, and was a farmer in Tuolumne County. Her father died and she was raised by Sylvester N. Stranahan, coming with his family to Nevada City. Fraternally, Mr. Bridges is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of Chattanooga Post No. 115, G. A. R., of which he is a Past Commander.



*J. C. Schaner*

**HIRAM D. SHEARER.**—No city in all California could be more fortunate in its city marshal than Nevada City, so well served by the wide-awake and essentially efficient officer, Hiram D. Shearer, a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born on a farm in Perry County, August 19, 1856. His father, George W. Shearer, came to California in 1862, but returned to Pennsylvania; and it was not until 1875 that he brought his family West to the garden spot of the world. He mined in Nevada County, and with his wife did what he could to help develop the resources of the State, and to establish the social life of a community. Mrs. Shearer was Amanda Boger before her marriage.

Hiram Shearer attended the public schools of the Keystone State, and on coming to California took up work in the mines. In 1900, however, he met with an accident, through which he lost an arm; and this naturally conditioned much of the rest of his life. Fortunately, in 1901, he was elected city marshal; and he has been reelected each year since. On May 5, 1924, he was elected marshal for the twenty-fourth consecutive time. He has become a kind of city manager, being tax collector, license collector, and superintendent of streets, water-works and sewers. In each department, Mr. Shearer has demonstrated that he is the right man for the place. He is deeply interested in the welfare of Nevada City; and the city never loses interest in her faithful marshal.

Mr. Shearer was married, in 1896, to Miss Jennie F. Tutton, the ceremony taking place at Scott River, Siskiyou County. Mrs. Shearer is not only a native daughter, but she has become prominent in the circles of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, belonging to the local Parlor. Three children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. Shearer: Hubert, Kate and Alice. Mr. Shearer is an Odd Fellow, and has gone through all the chairs, and is now Past Grand. He is a member and Past Chief Patriarch of the Encampment, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekah Lodge, in which she is Past Noble Grand and Past District Deputy Grand.

**MRS. EDITH MOELLER.**—Any person arriving in Roseville and looking for a clean, sanitary and comfortable place for lodging and entertainment at moderate charges, will find it at the Du Barry Hotel on Atlantic Street. The hotel is modern in every way with hot and cold water baths in each of its twenty-nine rooms, and its genial hostess, Mrs. Edith Moeller, personally looks after the comfort of her guests. A native of Germany, she retains the carefulness and thoroughness which characterizes the race.

The early education of Edith Herbst was obtained in the schools of her native land, up to the age of thirteen, at which time she came to America with her brother, Joseph Herbst. Their parents were Reinhold and Anna (Heinrich) Herbst, who were in comfortable circumstances in Germany. They had eleven children, of whom nine are still living, Edith being the sixth in order of birth. Both parents have passed away. Her brother, with whom she lived after coming to America, had a ranch of 160 acres at Ely, Nev., and there Miss Herbst attended school and learned to speak, read and write English. At the age of eighteen, in Winnemucca, Nev., she was married to Amos Frederick Moeller, a native of Holstein, Germany. After their marriage they ran the Vienna Cafe in Ely, Nev., for seven years, then bought 160 acres in Steptoe Valley, Nev., and carried on a dairy and poultry farm for nine months, when Mr. Moeller died with the flu, on March 20, 1920, when he was forty years of age. He was a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason and was buried with Masonic honors. Mrs. Moeller then sold the farm and upon the advice of friends, came to Roseville and soon after secured a lease on the Du Barry Hotel. Her previous experience in a cafe, and her inherent business capacity, have enabled her to build up a popular first-class hotel which is a credit to the town.



**C. HERBERT BARKER.**—Born on June 1, 1873, in Grass Valley, C. Herbert Barker is a prominent business man and orchardist of his native district. His parents, Charles and Gertrude Lea (Taylor) Barker, were early settlers in this locality, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Mississippi. Charles Barker crossed the plains to California in 1849, from Alton, Ill., in a train of forty wagons. The train split up shortly after starting, and two wagons belonging to Mr. Barker went off by themselves, and were the first to take the cut-off to Soda Springs, to save the bend of the Bear River, thus gaining five days in the long overland trek; they came by the Lassen Route, and the Indians were exceedingly troublesome at different stages of the journey, driving off cattle and otherwise hindering and frightening the pioneer band of homeseekers.

After his safe arrival in California, Charles Barker mined, first at Bidwell's Bar and later on the Feather River. He came to Nevada County in August, 1850; and February, 1852, saw him located in Grass Valley, settling on land which was thereafter known for many years as the Barker Ranch, adjoining the Buena Vista Ranch. He was the pioneer fruit-raiser of Nevada County, and also the pioneer in the fruit business here. He went to Marysville in early days and bought peaches and other fruits at the Briggs orchard at that place, bringing them to Grass Valley for sale, and paying as high as seventy-five cents per dozen for peaches; these he sold for \$1.50 per dozen in Grass Valley and then could not supply the demand. Later he paid twenty-five cents per pound for the fruit. He brought trees from Yolo County and planted them on his ranch, and also planted several acres to strawberries, which at first sold for \$9 per dozen quart boxes. These early-day statistics are interesting in view of the prices and quantity production now found in Superior California.

In 1862 Mr. Barker sold the ranch to his brother Milton, and went to Mexico on a mining venture, visiting Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua and other southern places of interest. He returned to Grass Valley, however, and in 1865 was elected tax collector of Nevada County, on the Republican ticket. He later engaged in the flour and grain business with Thomas Othet. In 1869 this hardy pioneer bought the ranch of twelve acres in the heart of Grass Valley, which is now the site of Memorial Park. He developed a fruit orchard on the property and packed his own fruits, apples being his chief crop, and walnuts; one large walnut tree, which he dug up on the banks of the Sacramento River and planted on his place, yielded from 300 to 400 pounds of nuts.

Charles Barker was born in Keene, N. H., June 28, 1826, and moved with his parents to Vermont while he was still a child. In 1848 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there lived until starting his prairie schooners across the plains to California. On November 21, 1867, he married Gertrude Lea Taylor, daughter of William Taylor, who brought his family to California across the plains from Mississippi. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barker: C. Herbert, W. Henry, and Edgar Earl. Mr. Barker's death occurred on October 28, 1908. His widow is now Mrs. B. A. Penhall of Grass Valley.

C. Herbert Barker received his education in the Grass Valley schools, and when school days were over he worked in a drug-store in San Francisco for a time. About twenty years ago he opened a real-estate and insurance office in Grass Valley; and with his associates in the business he subdivided the Rodda Fruit Ranch, and also a ranch near the power house, between Grass Valley and Nevada City, meeting with success in this upbuilding venture for the development of his home county. With his associates he owns a fifty-acre ranch, adjoining the city, devoted to Bartlett pears, and he is also a part-owner of the Le Duc Gold Mine.

A public-spirited man, active in civic affairs, Mr. Barker was city trustee of Grass Valley for eight years, and for four years served the town as city clerk. He organized the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce and secured its membership, a public work of inestimable value to any community. Fraternally, Mr. Barker is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, Elks, and is Past Exalted Ruler of that order; and he is also a member and Past President of Grass Valley Nest No. 1547, Owls. He has four children by a former marriage: Gertrude, Genevieve, Herbert, and Kathryn.

**WILLIAM E. BANBROCK.**—Among the many wonderful scientific discoveries of these latter days, one that deserves to rank very high is photography. A man who has attained eminence in the art by long years of practical experience is William E. Banbrock, who forty years ago came to Auburn and took two outside views, one of the old Orleans Hotel, the other of the Ambrose home, the first house built in Aeolia Heights. His parents, Theodore and Catherine Banbrock, were natives of Baden, Germany, and are both now deceased. The father came to New York City when he was a young man to get away from the military oppression in the Fatherland, while the mother came over with her parents when she was seven years of age. In 1862 they came to California around Cape Horn on a sailing-vessel; and on his arrival Theodore Banbrock found employment near the Paragon Mill in the vicinity of Bath, Placer County. This was then the richest mine in Placer County. In 1869 he located in Nevada State and followed mining. In the family of this pioneer couple there were born ten children, eight of whom are still living: Theodore, William E., Isabel, Emma and Sarah, all born in California; and Frank, Mabel and Kate, born in Nevada.

William E. Banbrock was born in Bath, Placer County, February 5, 1864. He went with the family to Silver City, Nev., when only seven years of age, and was there educated. At eleven years of age he started to work in a hotel in Silver City, and at the age of seventeen he began to learn the photographer's business in Carson City with the firm of Peterson & Snyder. Two years later, on August 18, 1883, he first came to Auburn. He then located at Iowa Hill and took photographs of the various hydraulic mines in that district. Forest Hill was his next location, and here he took pictures of all the mining camps all over the Forest Hill divide. From there he had a regular route, traveling all through the mining camps of Placer and Nevada Counties, taking portraits and commercial views. Later, when he came to Auburn, he specialized in commercial photography as well as portraits. He has taken outdoor views from Roseville to Reno, including views in the High Sierras, Truckee, Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake; and has also taken postal card views for the trade which are sold to dealers all over California. His pictures of the Winter Carnival at Truckee are particularly interesting.

At San Francisco, in 1893, Mr. Banbrock married Mrs. Anna A. (Green) McGuire, a native of Bath, Placer County, and a daughter of William Green, a pioneer mining man. Mr. Green went to sea when a boy and rose to be a master mariner, and as such sailed to the important ports of the world. He came to New York City in 1842 and became a citizen of the United States in 1847. In that city he married Sarah Sloan, of New York; and they resided there until 1864, when they came via the Isthmus of Panama to California. They spent their last days in the Golden State. Mrs. Banbrock has a son by her former marriage, C. P. McGuire, a fruit-grower near Auburn. By her union with Mr. Banbrock she has had two children: Norman, who died at the age of ten years, and Walter E., a graduate of the University of California in the class of 1924, with the degree D. D. S.



*L. A. Hartsoeck.*



**LUZERN H. HARTSOCK.**—A popular executive, whose combined ability, based upon a valuable practical experience and pleasing, winning personality, have enabled him to accomplish much for the important interests he represents, is Luzern H. Hartsock, the efficient district manager of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at Grass Valley and Nevada City. A native of the great Hoosier State, that has given so many appreciated settlers to California, Mr. Hartsock was born at Columbia City on May 20, 1874, and at the age of sixteen went to work in a sawmill, to learn the carpenter's trade. Three years later, in 1893, he came out to the Pacific Coast and cast his lot in the Golden State. Locating in Woodland, Yolo County, he went into the harvest fields, and he was also a successful harvester in San Joaquin County.

In 1900, Mr. Hartsock made a change, and entered the service of the Bay Power Company as a lineman; and in April of the following year he joined the Pacific Gas & Electric Company as a lineman working out from Woodland, giving such satisfaction that in 1907 he was made construction foreman in the department of gas and electricity. Five years afterward, he came to Colusa and was district manager of that territory. In February, 1917, we find him moving into Grass Valley, where he has been district manager ever since. The position of influence and leadership he here fills is evident from the fact that he is a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, of Grass Valley. He has risen from the ranks of the ordinary, hard-working and dependable employee to his present office, in which he gives eminent satisfaction both to the capitalists he represents and to the men he has the pleasure of directing.

In the year 1909, at Millville, Shasta County, Mr. Hartsock was married to Miss Mae Hereford, of Shasta, Cal., an accomplished lady, and the center of a circle of devoted friends. Mr. Hartsock is a Blue Lodge Mason, holding membership in Woodland, and belongs to the Eastern Star of Colusa. He is also an Elk, affiliated with Lodge No. 518, of Nevada City, and is a popular and energetic Woodman of the World.

**HERBERT THOMAS.**—An energetic, capable and successful business man of French Corral, Cal., Herbert Thomas operates his ranch of 200 acres two and one-half miles above the town, and for the past twenty-three years he has been water agent for the Northern Water and Power Company from Shady Creek down to the lower end of the system. He was born at Birchville, Nevada County, on March 24, 1866, a son of Richard and Salina (Davis) Thomas, natives of Wales and Maryland, respectively. In 1856 Richard Thomas came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and three years later Miss Davis came by the same route and they were married in California. Richard Thomas settled at Thompson Flat near Oroville, Cal., and engaged in mining; he then removed to North San Juan and acquired valuable mining properties in that vicinity. He made his home at North San Juan for about ten years, when he removed to French Corral, where he owned an interest in the Old Kansas mine with John T. Morgan and others; this was a very rich mine. About 1872 the family removed to Birchville, where the father had charge of the Milton Mining & Water Company's property; from 1874 to 1881 he had charge of the Manzanita mines at Sweetland, and then for about twenty years he was in charge of the Malahoff mine, all owned by the Milton Mining Company. There were eleven children in the family, only three of whom are now living: Thomas resides at Vallejo, Cal. Herbert is the subject of this sketch. And Mary is now Mrs. May R. Thomas and resides in San Francisco.

Herbert Thomas received his education in the public schools of Birchville and at the age of eighteen began to make his own way in the world;

he began mining but soon gave it up for farming which has since engaged his attention.

At Nevada City, Cal., on December 21, 1900, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Margaret Fogarty, born at Birchville, a daughter of John and Johanna Fogarty, both natives of Ireland and early settlers at Birchville. Mrs. Thomas is one of ten children and she received her education in the Birchville schools. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas: Hazel is now Mrs. Kessler and resides at Camptonville; Gladys is at home; Ralph works in the Idaho-Maryland gold-mine at Grass Valley; Walter is a high school student; and Margaret, Elizabeth, Warren, Eugene, and Alma Grace. Mr. Thomas is a Republican in politics.

**MILES D. COUGHLIN.**—Widely known and popularly esteemed as an exceptionally experienced and very efficient court reporter, Miles Daniel Coughlin holds an enviable official position at Nevada City, in which town he was born on October 3, 1900, the son of Jeremiah Daniel and Catherine A. (Clancy) Coughlin, both natives of Nevada County. His grandfather, Dan Coughlin, was a native of Ireland, who came out to California in the days of the gold excitement, and thereafter followed mining, coming to have a number of claims of his own. He later combined his mining with the occupation of ranching at Union Hill, near Grass Valley. Dan Clancy, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was also a native of Ireland, and was one of the pioneer blacksmiths of Nevada City. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Coughlin, and they are Miles D. Coughlin, the subject of this sketch, and Cecil Francis Coughlin, his brother, who was born at Nevada City, October 24, 1909. Jeremiah Daniel Coughlin and his wife are still living, and Dan, as he is known, is an engineer on the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, with which company he has been associated for thirty-five years. He is a member of Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E. of Nevada City, and Court Garfield, No. 9, Foresters of America, of Nevada City.

Miles D. Coughlin attended the Nevada City Grammar School, and then took the commercial course in the Nevada City High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1918. He had studied stenography, and he became the stenographer for the law-firm of Messrs. Searls & Searls; and so well did he "make good" in that private capacity, that he was called upon, in time, to discharge an important public trust, becoming one of the youngest, if not the youngest, official court reporter in the State of California. He did his first court reporting in December, 1920; and he has continued, with added experience, to give more and more satisfaction to all concerned. He was appointed a notary public for Nevada County by Gov. William D. Stephens in July, 1922.

Mr. Coughlin is known for his public-spiritedness; and this finds frequent expression in his participation in the activities of Hydraulic Parlor No. 56, Native Sons of the Golden West; Wyoming Tribe No. 49, Improved Order of Red Men; Court Garfield No. 9, Foresters of America; and the Nevada City fire department, of which organizations he is a member.

Mr. Coughlin takes a very active interest in the Nevada City fire department, which was organized in 1860, and is therefore one of the oldest and most noted volunteer fire departments in the State; and it was never more efficient than at the present time, when it boasts sixty husky firemen as active members. It consists of two units, namely, Nevada Hose Company No. 1, and Pennsylvania Engine Company, No. 2, both of which are united under the command of one department chief. Mr. Coughlin joined the department in 1920, becoming a member of Nevada Hose Company No. 1. He was elected foreman of Nevada Hose Company in June, 1923, and is still filling that responsible post. He is known for his geniality and affability, for his keen sense of duty, and strict fidelity to every trust.



*Miles Loughlin*



**WILLIAM T. DAVIS.**—Among the most experienced pioneer mining men of Northern California, William T. Davis is often sought for information or advice both within Auburn, where he has long been a well-known citizen, and also beyond the borders of Placer County. He was born in Joe Daviess County, Ill., on October 2, 1860, the son of William and Belinda (Pettitt) Davis, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Illinois. The first trip of the senior Davis to California was made in 1850, when he came around the Horn in a sailing vessel and tried his luck at mining on the Yuba River and in Hangtown, now Placerville; but after three years he returned to the East. Ten years after the date of his first journey to the land of gold, that is, in 1860, Mr. Davis came back to California, crossing the plains, and located at Forest Hill in Placer County. He developed the Davis Mine, named for him but now called the Pine Nut Mine, and followed mining for the rest of his life. He was highly esteemed for his intelligence, experience, integrity and progressiveness.

William T. Davis, of this review, the only surviving member of the family, came into Placer County in 1869, accompanying his mother in one of the first emigrant trains to cross the continent. He started to work for wages at the age of thirteen, and at seventeen he entered the mines. He worked in the El Dorado Mine, the Paragon Mine, and others at Forest Hill, in Placer County, and he has been the superintendent of a number of mines at "Last Chance," in the same county. For sixteen years he was the engineer of the Pacific Slab Consolidated Mining Company; and he was also connected with the Morning Star Mine, the Brooklyn, the Olympia, and the Big Bar Mine in Duncan Canyon. His last mine development was in the Home Ticket Mine, which did not turn out well. He gave up mining in 1922. For the past four years he has been a member of the firm of Davis & Macbeth, at Auburn, dealers in auto accessories, including tires and tubes, and in tire-repairing and the furnishing and replenishing of batteries; and they also handle Shell gasoline and oils.

Mr. Davis is ever ready to relate a story or two from the experiences of his earlier days; and few in Placer County can tell more interesting narratives of the days in the early mining camps. He is a Mason, a member of Eureka Blue Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., at Auburn. A daughter is now Mrs. Alice P. Sylvester, of San Francisco.

**BENJAMIN HALL.**—Prominent among the experienced and progressive financiers who have made an enviable reputation as mining men and successful bankers is Benjamin Hall, now living in comfortable retirement at Nevada City. Mr. Hall was born near Manchester, England, on May 28, 1867, the son of Robert and Rachel (Sykes) Hall, both natives of England. He grew up in a family of three children, early left half orphans by the death of their father at thirty-seven years of age. Mrs. Hall and the children came out to America in 1880, and in April of the same year arrived at Nevada City. The children were Benjamin, of this review; Betsy, who married Mr. Nuttall, of Oakland; and Annie, who is now Mrs. Sherman, of San Francisco. Mrs. Hall is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-eight.

Benjamin Hall attended the local grammar and high schools, and also went to the Lincoln night school in San Francisco and took both a mechanical course and a course in mechanical drawing. During this time he served an apprenticeship as a machinist in the Globe Iron Works in San Francisco, continuing there about three years. He then came to Calaveras County and began his career as a mechanical engineer in a quartz mill at West Point. Thereafter he went to Deadwood, in Trinity County, where he was employed in a quartz mill for two years. Coming to Nevada City, he was associated with the Delhi Mine, near Columbia Hill, and also ran a quartz mill for the Federal Loan Mine. In 1892 he was associated with

Joe Northey and his son, and also William Black, in the purchase of the Maltman Reduction Works, on the Grass Valley road, a plant established in 1858; and in 1893 they incorporated the same, as the Pioneer Reduction Company, Mr. Hall being president, and conducted it with success up to a few years ago, when they closed down. Although it is no longer in active operation, Mr. Hall still has an interest in the property. He also owns a reduction plant at Unionville, in the State of Nevada, and at one time, years ago, owned and operated a reduction plant at Sutter Creek, in Amador County.

Some fifteen years ago Mr. Hall bought an interest in the Citizens Bank of Nevada City, and became the assistant cashier; and later he was chosen as cashier and vice-president. Three years ago, however, he sold his interest and retired. He is a vice-president of the Miners' Foundry & Supply Company of Nevada City; and through other associations he is able to exert a widespread influence for good in the business circles of the county.

At Nevada City, on October 8, 1891, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Janie Robbins, born in Redruth, England, who was brought to America at the age of ten months by her parents, John and Catherine (Trathen) Robbins, who spent their last days here. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall: Verna L., a graduate of the University of California, class of 1917, with the A. B. degree, and a teacher in the Union High School of Sebastopol; Robert Robbins, who was associated with his father in mining interests and is now with the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco; Cyril B., who is a student at Stanford University. Mr. Hall is a Past Master in Nevada City Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., and is a Past High Priest of Nevada Chapter No. 6, R. A. M. He is also a Past Commander in Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., and with his wife is a member of Evangeline Chapter No. 9, O. E. S., of which Mrs. Hall is a Past Matron. During the war Mr. Hall was chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross and district chairman of the Liberty Loan drives.

**JESSE MONROE SANFORD.**—Born on the old Burkhalter ranch near Wolf in the Pleasant Ridge district of Nevada County, Jesse Sanford first saw the light on December 22, 1889. He was educated in the Pleasant Ridge school and remained with his father, Wallace J. Sanford, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and helped in the stock and sheep raising till he was twenty-five years old. In 1914 he leased a ranch of 1500 acres eighteen miles southeast of Grass Valley, in the Wolf District; from year to year this leased acreage varied from 1500 to 4000 acres, on which he engaged in sheep and cattle breeding and raising. He had as high as 225 head of cattle and 2000 head of sheep. January, 1923, Mr. Sanford gave up the lease on the Underwood and Nicholls lands at Wolf and removed to Waldo, Yuba County, where he leases the David Jones ranch; and also the Scott & Cabbage Patch ranches, embracing about 2500 acres, which he devotes to cattle and sheep raising.

Jesse Monroe Sanford was married at Dutch Flat on March 14, 1915, to Miss Nettie Calvin, born in New Mexico, on February 24, 1897, daughter of A. L. and Nettie (Howe) Calvin, natives of Ohio and Kansas, respectively. She was raised in Rifle, Colo., where her father was a cattleman. She came to California in 1913. Her father passed away in 1916, but her mother is still living, making her home in Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford have three children: Willard Glen, Eva Mary, and Annabel. Mr. Sanford is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Foresters of America, of Grass Valley. He is a member of the California Wool Growers' Association, and the local, as well as the State Cattle Growers' Association.



a. g. woelf



**ALBERT G. WOLF.**—A well-trained executive, whose important technical work is appreciated both by his employers and by the public, is Albert G. Wolf, the efficient and popular district engineer of the Pacific Fruit Express, with headquarters at Roseville, who has charge of all the company's icing plants in the extensive territory known as the Northern Division, from Bakersfield or the Tehachapi, on the south, to the Oregon line on the north, and as far east as Ogden, Utah. The extent of the company's operations is much greater than is generally realized; for besides the great quantity of ice manufactured at Roseville and other places in the district, it becomes necessary at times to buy additional ice, both manufactured and natural, as from Lake Tahoe, much of which is had from the Union Ice Company. But the icing of the company's own cars, and all the other refrigerator cars, is mainly done at Roseville; and thus the number of railway cars passing in and out of the Roseville yards in July, 1923, aggregated the enormous total of 100,000. About five and one-half tons of ice are required by each car, and so an enormous amount of ice has to be put in to keep these many cars in proper refrigerated condition. The capacity of the ice-making plant at Roseville is at present 1250 tons of ice a day. With such an admirable outfit, the Pacific Fruit Express enables the California fruit-grower successfully to ship his fruit to markets in every corner of the United States and Canada, and it also enables the would-be purchaser to secure the most luscious California fruit in the best and soundest of condition.

Albert G. Wolf was born at Plainfield, Will County, Ill., on March 24, 1889, the son of F. G. and Salome (Rohr) Wolf, both of whom were natives of Germany, and both of whom still live, making their residence in Roseville. The father was a carpenter and builder at Plainfield. He sustained a serious injury, and the family soon thereafter removed to West Chicago, Ill., where our subject continued his schooling and was graduated from the West Chicago High School as a member of the class of 1908. Thereupon he left for Roseville, Cal., and accepted employment with the Pacific Fruit Express, entering the mechanical and engineering department. By actual work he gained a practical knowledge of engineering, and especially of refrigeration, at the same time taking the very thorough course prescribed for his branch in the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa. Working his way up steadily, he became chief engineer of the Roseville plant in 1918, and district engineer in 1921. He has one chief assistant at the Roseville plant, with nine foremen, seventy men in the ice plant, and 240 men for car-icing purposes. While attending strictly to his responsible duties for the Pacific Fruit Express, he at the same time keeps in close touch with the trend of events in Roseville; and having great faith in the town's future, he invests his surplus earnings here. He resides in a residence on South Lincoln Street, which he has recently built at a cost of \$6000; and he is a quarter-owner in the Roseville Ice Company, a local concern, owns two other residences, and has other important interests in the city of Roseville. He is a director of the First National Bank of Roseville, and president of the People's Finance & Thrift Company.

In April, 1924, Mr. Wolf was elected city trustee of Roseville, having the satisfaction of receiving the highest number of votes of any candidate on the ticket. He is serving acceptably and well, and is chairman of the Welfare Committee, which includes the health, police and electric-light departments.

At Stockton, in 1915, Mr. Wolf was married to Miss Margaret Sanders, of Roseville, a daughter of Mrs. Ellen Sanders; and they have three children: Ellen, Marian, and Albert G., Jr. Mr. Wolf is a Mason, belonging to Roseville Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M., and is also a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Sacramento Consistory; and with his wife he is a member of Rose Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

**PETER C. PETERSON.**—Among the successful and enterprising business men of North Bloomfield is Peter C. Peterson, proprietor of the hotel at that place. He is a native of Denmark, where he was born on January 19, 1868, the eldest in a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, born to Hans and Mary (Peterson) Peterson. The father was a farmer in Denmark, and he passed away at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died at the age of sixty-seven.

Peter C. Peterson attended the public schools in Denmark until he was fourteen years old, when he left home and in 1882 arrived in California and made his home with an aunt, Mrs. Mullerus, at North Bloomfield. Here he attended the public school for two years, then for a time worked in the hotel at North Bloomfield; later he attended a business college in San Francisco and after finishing his course, returned to the North Bloomfield hotel where he was employed for two years. He then went to Nevada City and worked as a bookkeeper until he went to South America in the employ of the Plia de Ore Mining Company in Ecuador, and was there employed for two years and rose to be assistant foreman. Again he returned to North Bloomfield and bought an interest in a mine at Relief Hill, which he operated for the next seven years; then he was five years at the Union Blue Mine near North Bloomfield. Following this he mined for himself at various places and also followed the trade of carpenter, which he had learned when he was about eighteen years old. Seven years ago he became the owner and proprietor of the North Bloomfield hotel, which he has since conducted with gratifying success.

At Nevada City, on December 30, 1898, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Lillian Jane Penrose, born at North Bloomfield, the daughter of R. and Sopora (Jasper) Penrose. R. Penrose was a native of Denmark and came to California in the fifties, and followed his trade of shoemaker in North Bloomfield until his removal to Modesto, Cal., where he passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of five children: Ernest L. (deceased), Oliver R., Elmer L., Laurence R., and Chester R. In politics Mr. Peterson is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Nevada City, of which he is a Past Grand. Besides his hotel property, Mr. Peterson owns a home in North Bloomfield.

**J. GORDON MACKAY, M. D. C. M.**—Among the successful and prominent surgeons of Superior California is J. Gordon Mackay, M. D. C. M., county physician of Placer County. He is a native of Ontario, born April 6, 1878, of American parents. He prepared for the university at Albert and Woodstock Colleges, and was graduated from Trinity University in Toronto, in the Class of 1901, receiving the coveted degree M. D. C. M. He was tennis champion at Albert College, and presiding officer of the Omega Upsilon Phi Fraternity at Trinity. Continuing his studies and research work the doctor took a postgraduate course in surgery at the Chicago Post Graduate Medical College in 1902.

Deciding to locate on the Pacific Coast, Dr. Mackay closed his practice in the East and came to California in 1903 selecting Placer County as the field for his future professional career. He practiced three years at Towle, and for the following seven years he was a successful surgeon at Truckee, and while there served as surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and chief surgeon for Lake Tahoe Railroad and Transportation Company for ten years. In 1912 Dr. Mackay located in Auburn, where he soon demonstrated his ability as a diagnostician and a surgeon and acquired a very large and lucrative practice. During all these years he has established the highest standing as a man, as well as in the profession of surgery, having continued his studies during these years of added valuable practical experience in his work for humanity, thus gaining much scientific knowledge and a high reputation as a successful surgeon in Northern California. For



the past ten years he has been county physician for Placer, a position he is filling with much ability and very creditably.

Dr. Mackay was married in San Francisco in 1911, when he was united with Miss Margaret Marzen, a native daughter, born at Truckee. Their fortunate union has been blessed with one son, John Gordon, Jr. Dr. Mackay is prominent in fraternal circles. He was made a Mason in Clay Lodge No. 101, F. & A. M., at Dutch Flat; is a member of Donner Chapter R. A. M. at Truckee; Auburn Council R. & S. M.; Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T., Auburn; and is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. in Sacramento. Mrs. Mackay is a member and Past Matron of the Eastern Star Chapter at Truckee. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay are both members of the Del Paso Country Club. He is a popular member of the Tahoe Club of Auburn and has served on its board of directors. Dr. Mackay is a member and ex-president of the Placer County Medical Society and also holds membership in the State and American Medical Associations.

Dr. Mackay is a very enterprising, progressive citizen, and has much faith in the future growth and development of this favored region with its wonderful soil and climate. Thus we find him ever ready to give of his time and means, as far as he is able, to further any project or movement that has for its aim the upbuilding of the community or enhancing the comfort and happiness of the people. A man of pleasing personality and affable manners Dr. Mackay is well and favorably known and has a host of friends throughout the county who appreciate him for his kindness and many worthy attributes of mind and heart.

**WILLIAM H. HUSTLER.**—A practical and energetic carpenter and miner is found in William H. Hustler, who resides at North Columbia Hill, Nevada County, where he has made his home since 1857. He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on October 14, 1849, and is now the only living member of his immediate family. His father, Joseph Hustler, a native of Yorkshire, England, married Miss Martha Morehouse, a native of the same place, and together they came to the United States in 1846. Joseph Hustler was a weaver by trade and he remained in the East until 1854, when he came via Panama to California and settled at North San Juan, Nevada County, where he worked in the hydraulic mines. In 1857, the mother with the two sons came to California, also via Panama, and joined Mr. Hustler at North San Juan. Two sons were born to this pioneer couple: J. A. and William H. Joseph Hustler lived to be ninety-two years old and his wife was sixty-eight years old when she passed away.

William H. Hustler attended school at the North San Juan district school and at sixteen years of age began to work in the hydraulic mines with his father. In young manhood he learned the carpenter's trade, which he still follows at North Columbia Hill, where the family reside. He has also done a great deal of mining in this vicinity.

On February 21, 1901, Mr. Hustler was married to Miss Mary A. Brophy, who was born at Tyler, Cal., a daughter of James and Katherine (O'Connor) Brophy, both natives of County Queens, Ireland. James Brophy came to California in 1856, and three years later his wife came, accompanied by her brother, to join him in the West. After arriving in California James Brophy spent the greater part of his time in the mines, although the last few years of his life he was also engaged in ranching. He passed away at the age of sixty-five years, survived by his widow and five children. The children are as follows: John, now deceased, was justice of the peace at Cherokee; Michael served as deputy assessor of Nevada County and as supervisor of district No. 4, and now lives in British Columbia; Patrick; Mrs. Hustler; James, deceased; and Frank. Mr. Hustler is a Republican in politics.





*M. Skieson*

**W. J. WILSON.**—The owner and head of the pioneer fruit shipping firm of W. J. Wilson & Son, Inc., of Newcastle, Placer County. W. J. Wilson was born a native of the county, at Stewart's Flat, September 7, 1862, the son of the late W. J. Wilson, Sr., the pioneer in the fruit industry at Newcastle, who is mentioned on another page in this history. Mr. Wilson's earliest recollections are of the operations of the gold miners engaged in sluice mining at Stewart's Flat and Miner's Bar, near that place. He moved with his parents to Newcastle in 1865, and attended the public schools at that town for about two or three months a year; his educational advantages were meager, limited to the intermittent school attendance, for he had to work on the small home ranch and thus help the family's resources. The Central Pacific Railway was then building through Newcastle, and soon became a reality. Mr. Wilson, Sr., set out an acre of fruit on the home place, strawberries, peaches and pears, and our subject and his sister would get up at four o'clock in the morning and help pick strawberries for shipping, for his father was the first fruit-shipper from that section and sent the first carload over the road in the early seventies. As the business grew young Wilson entered heartily into the work and can be said to have grown up with the fruit business; W. J. Wilson & Son was first organized as a partnership, and in 1906, the firm of W. J. Wilson & Son was duly incorporated under the laws of the State, and has become one of the important business houses of Superior California, with a far-reaching influence on its home community. One of the best known firms of the kind in the country, they ship fruit in carlots to cities in all parts of the United States, the firm name W. J. Wilson & Son, Inc., being known in all Eastern cities as standing for reliability; and the first carload of California fruit ever shipped out from Placer County to Tampa, Fla., was sent from this house.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson, occurring at Newcastle, January 15, 1890, united him with Miss May Hall, who came to California from St. Louis, Mo., her birthplace, when a child of six years, with her widowed mother, and brothers and sisters, her father, John Benjamin Hall, having died in Missouri. John Benjamin Hall was very prominent at St. Louis, Mo., where for many years he was in the government's Internal Revenue Department, serving as assistant assessor at St. Louis from 1863 to 1869. Subsequently he was appointed assistant assessor for Division No. 5, of the First Collection District of the State of Missouri, his appointment being made by President U. S. Grant, of whom he was an ardent admirer and a warm personal friend. He died while holding the last named office. Among his papers was a personal letter from U. S. Grant, commending him for his faithful and able discharge of the duties of his office. He was a staunch Republican. Mrs. Wilson grew up at Ophir, Placer County, in Oakland, and at Madera, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of six children: W. Harold, the advertising manager for the leading theaters in San Francisco, where he resides. He married Mrs. Josephine Martin, formerly club editor for the San Francisco Examiner; L. H., popularly known as "Bill" Wilson, served in the U. S. Navy during the World War ranking as ensign and was waiting to go to France, when the Armistice was signed. Afterwards he served as ensign on the U. S. Idaho, cruising with the fleet to Panama and the west coast of South America. He married Miss Elizabeth Van Arsdale and they have two children, William Van Arsdale Wilson, and Margaret May; E. Merl is working for a lumber firm in San Francisco; Madalin is a senior at the Dominican College at San Rafael; Kenneth, is a sophomore in the Placer Union High School; Agnes, who was the second child in order of birth, died when six and one-half years old.

Mrs. Wilson, for several years, has been an active member of the Tuesday Club of Sacramento. She served from 1921 to 1923, inclusive as State Chairman of the Legislative California Congress of Mother's and Parent



*H.P. Sartain*



Teachers' Association: as chairman of publicity of the California Federation of Women's Clubs for the Northern District, 1923-1924. She is also a member of the executive board of the Placer County Federation of Women's Clubs, 1923-1924; and during 1923-1924 is serving as president of the Travel Study Club, of Auburn. For five years she has served as a member of the county probation committee under Judge Prewett, of Auburn.

Mr. Wilson has built a beautiful residence, finished in 1910, and named "Overdene." From its veranda can be seen portions of Sacramento, Eldorado, Butte, Sutter and Placer Counties, with their wealth of orchards and vineyards. On a clear day Mt. Diablo can be seen in the distance, while the dome of the State Capitol, the dome of the Cathedral, and the "sky-scraping" office buildings of Sacramento can be seen. Keenly interested in the welfare of Newcastle and of Placer County, Mr. Wilson has taken an active part in their upbuilding and advancement; he is vice-president of the Placer County Bank; and for the past three years has been president of the California Fruit Distributors, of San Francisco, the largest distributors of deciduous fruits in California. Fraternally, he is a member of the Elks, of Grass Valley, and with his family belongs to the Catholic Church.

**HENRY P. SARTAIN.**—The enviable fame of Lincoln beyond the confines of the enterprising and attractive town is partly due to the well-kept hostelry, the Burdge Hotel, now under the able management of its proprietor, Henry P. Sartain. He is a native of Missouri, where he was born in Fayette, Howard County, on January 1, 1862. His parents were H. D. and Melissa (Bailey) Sartain; and when the latter passed away, the Fayette Advertiser, one of the well-known Missouri newspapers, said of her:

"Mrs. Melissa E. Sartain, wife of H. D. Sartain, died at the home of her son, Luther H. Sartain, at Estill, Mo., and was buried at Boonesboro, Thursday afternoon, after funeral services were held at that place. Mrs. Sartain was the first white child born in Linn County. She was born January 22, 1844, in an Indian cabin purchased by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Bailey, who came to Missouri from Kentucky and bought a tract of land from the Indians in what is now Linn County, where the Indian cabin, in which Mrs. Sartain was born, was standing. Dr. Bailey was the son of Jacob Bailey, a sturdy pioneer of German descent, who lived in Kentucky in the early days. Mrs. Sartain was reared in Linn and Howard Counties, and was a member of Mount Moriah Baptist Church for sixty-seven years.

"Mr. Sartain's mother's people, the Hurts, were forced to leave old Franklin in 1844, at the time of the memorable flood. Mr. Sartain, now ninety-one years old, was born in Tennessee of French descent, and is hale and hearty, but is left in the declining years of his life to walk the path without the company of his wife, who was his companion for so many years. Mr. and Mrs. Sartain were married December 17, 1857, and seven children were born to them, four of whom are living. The ones who survive are: L. H. Sartain, of Estill, Mo.; H. P. Sartain, of Lincoln, Cal.; H. B. Sartain, of Colusa, Cal.; and Mrs. H. C. Springman, of Kansas City, Mo.

"Mrs. Sartain suffered five months in her last illness, but it is said by those who were closely associated with her, that she retained the same cheerful and loving spirit to the end. She was a good Christian woman of the type rapidly passing; a woman interested first in her husband, children and home, and caring little for outside things aside from the church, which she felt to be her guide in keeping the home. One of the last requests of Mrs. Sartain was that the neighborhood boys, as she called them, should serve as her pallbearers, and in compliance with her request, the following did so: R. G. Estill, J. R. Estill, C. R. Estill, Charles Ellison, Taylor Smith and Bill Canole."

Henry P. Sartain attended the public schools of Fayette, Mo., and then, while still a mere boy, joined his father as a partner, and took up the cattle-business, which he continued to follow until he came to California in 1881. He located at Lincoln, and for a year and a half found profitable employment in the pottery here. Then he became superintendent of a ranch of 2500 acres in Colusa County, and there he remained until he returned to Lincoln, about twenty-five years ago. He then purchased the old hotel; but after having it for seven years, it was destroyed by fire on the day before Christmas, 1904. On the Fourth of July of the year following, he opened the more modern hotel with fifty rooms and more modern in every respect; and this he has since conducted with marked success and satisfaction to everybody. He has also engaged in farming, and with his increasing prosperity, he has come to own property in Alameda.

As a representative citizen, Mr. Sartain has become prominent in civic and commercial life. He is one of the State National Forest commissioners, and for the past twenty years, he has been a deputy sheriff. He is now serving his first term as a city trustee. He is vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Realty Board of Placer County. In national politics he is a Democrat, but even in political affairs such as generally make men partisan and biased, he is a man above party. He is an Elk, and an Odd Fellow, having been through all the chairs of the latter; and he belongs to Oak Leaf Lodge No. 86, K. of P. He is fond of hunting deer and ducks, and in many ways is so appreciative of the natural advantages of Placer County that he could not be otherwise than deeply interested in its progress.

An interesting incident in Mr. Sartain's career was his identification with early staging; for he was the owner of a line of stages from Colusa to Marysville, and from Colusa to Chico; and he had three old-time vehicles, and one of the few remaining old-time drivers. He ran a stage, too, from Colusa to Arbuckle; and his service included the handling of the mail and of the Wells Fargo Express.

**GEORGE PERKINS.**—The genial proprietor of the Holbrook Hotel, George Perkins, of Grass Valley, is well known throughout Superior California, for he was born and raised in this part of the State and for many years has been meeting the public at the hotel where he now is host. Born September 29, 1877, in Grass Valley, Nevada County, he is the son of George and Jane (Cole) Perkins, both natives of Cornwall, England, and early settlers of Nevada County. The father was a miner in the old country, in tin and lead mines, and on coming to the United States he found employment in the copper mines in the Lake Superior district. He came to Grass Valley in the sixties, and worked in the North Star, New York Hill, and Omaha mines. Seven children were born to him and his good wife, all of them now living: Mrs. Nellie Mitchell, Mrs. Bessie Fuller, Mrs. Carrie Lundstrom, Mrs. Minnie Coffin, Mrs. Lila Gross, George, of our review; and Mrs. Florence Meyers. The father was an Odd Fellow and also belonged to the Red Men; he served as city trustee of Grass Valley. Both parents are now deceased.

George Perkins was educated in the Grass Valley schools, and graduated from the Grass Valley High School with the class of 1895. At the age of eighteen he went to work as clerk in the L. Hyman Company clothing store, and he was also with Ryan & Stenson in their clothing store. Some fourteen years ago he became proprietor of the Holbrook Hotel bar, and in 1922 he leased the hotel proper and is now proprietor of the establishment. Mr. Perkins believes in making progress the watchword for Nevada County. He has lived here and grown up with the district, and does all in his power to help advance local interests.



**JOSEPH B. DALBEY.**—No name is better known and none more highly respected in the Sheridan Precinct than that of the Dalbeys. The two brothers, Joseph B. and Charles A., equal owners of the undivided interest in the 640-acre grain farm, are sons of Franklin and Catherine Ann (Johnson) Dalbey, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born on March 10, 1811, and the latter born on June 14, 1824, in Springfield, Ill., their marriage occurring on October 5, 1845. Franklin Dalbey sold his 320-acre Iowa farm, and, with his family of nine children, started for California, across the plains with an emigrant wagon-train, in 1867. After enduring severe hardships, among them a fight with the Indians, near Denver, Colo., and losing four horses, they pulled up at the Roscoe place, south of Sheridan, Cal., August 23, 1867.

Deciding to locate here, Franklin Dalbey bought the Mitchell and Whiting ranches, comprising 640 acres of land, and a good, two-story house, and they took possession about the middle of October, and raised their first crop of wheat and barley in 1868. This sturdy pioneer couple became a part of the agricultural development of Placer County, reared their large family to become active in its later advancement, and reached a good age before passing to their reward, the father's death occurring January 10, 1887, aged almost seventy-six years; and the mother lived until October 26, 1896, reaching seventy-two years in age. They had nine children. George, born June 28, 1846, is now a contractor and builder at Wheatland. He married, first, Miss Sarah Hickman, of Iowa, and some time after her death, he married Carrie Andrews, of Yuba County, and they had three children: Ermina May, Franklin, and George Jr. Rachel, born December 29, 1847, married Isaac L. Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in Oregon, leaving seven children: Charles, Frank, Will, George, Melvin, Kate, and Luella; Mrs. Thompson resides at Central Point, Ore. Franklin Jr., a harnessmaker at Wheatland, married Melinda J. Crane of Nevada County, on January 27, 1875; he died August 1, 1882, leaving a widow and two children, Herman LeRoy, at Whittier, Cal., and Arthusa May, who died when thirteen years old. Susan Maria, born February 27, 1852, married William Dippel on November 2, 1873, and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1923. Joseph B., born December 25, 1853, and Charles A., born August 26, 1855, are partners in ranching in Placer County. Harrison Clark, born April 10, 1857, married at Wheatland, August 5, 1888, Miss Nora Isabel Hoffman, a native of Indiana; they reside at Winters, and have four children: Lester, Clyde, Lulu and Melvin. Mary Elizabeth, born August 11, 1859, married William Sweet of San Francisco, and they have five children: Ethel, Mrs. Walter Bennett, who has two children, Leland and Thelma; and Willie, Chester, Raymond, and Hazel. Anna Eliza, born July 22, 1861, married Ben Goode, July 22, 1896, and died leaving one child, Helen, now Mrs. Ed Bagley of Stockton.

Joseph B. Dalbey was born near Manchester, Iowa, and crossed the plains with his parents, in 1867; he attended school both in Iowa and California, and assisted his parents on the home ranch near Sheridan. It was there, on February 14, 1883, that his marriage occurred, uniting him with Miss Ella Erickson, who was born in Sweden, and was left an orphan when a babe; she was brought to Illinois, where she remained until fourteen years old, and then came to Sacramento. Four children have blessed their union. Charles Niron, who married Edna Wessing and has one child, Malcomb, resides at Marysville, and is a prominent Odd Fellow, being a Past Grand Master and Past District Deputy Grand Master in that order. Elsa is the wife of Frank Glenn, a rancher living near Lincoln, and they have two children, Evelyn Marie and Helen Marnell. William Herman died in infancy. Clarence Joseph married Meta Tuchsén of Sheridan, and they have one child, Clarence J. Jr. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, being a Past Grand and a Past District Deputy Grand Master, and is also a mem-





*Joseph Buryhill Dalbey*



*Ella E. Dalbey*

ber of the Encampment; and he belongs to the Ancient and Mystic Order of Cabiri, and the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has served as secretary for four years. His wife is a Past District Deputy President of the Rebekahs.

Mr. Dalbey has followed ranching continuously on the Dalbey ranch, except for twelve years spent in the nursery business in Sheridan, which business he discontinued as it took too much time away from the ranch. He maintains a blacksmith shop on his ranch with a full complement of tools, and modern machinery and implements used in growing his large grain crops and in harvesting, for he is one of Placer County's greatest producers. In 1923, his crop averaged twenty sacks to the acre. He has remodeled the house, which was on the place when his father bought it, and built a large and substantial barn. Mr. and Mrs. Dalbey are among the foremost people of Sheridan Precinct, and both are active in furthering its advancement. Mrs. Dalbey is a woman of exceptionally pleasing personality, and an excellent helpmate and devoted mother; she enters heartily into home and community life and few women have more warm friends. Politically, Mr. Dalbey is a consistent Democrat, and fraternally, he is a member of Nicolaus Lodge No. 157, F. & A. M. at Wheatland, and with his wife is a member of Wheatland Chapter No. 48, O. E. S., and he belongs to Sheridan Lodge No. 312, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand and a Past District Deputy Grand Master, and with his wife he is a member of Orinda Rebekah Lodge No. 233, at Sheridan, in which Mrs. Dalbey is a Past Noble Grand.

**CLARENCE R. MURCHIE.**—Prominent among the leaders in commercial and financial circles in Nevada City, and popular among those successful men who may well claim to have done something definite toward the making of Nevada County, is undoubtedly Clarence R. Murchie, president and manager of the Nevada City Hardware Company, well-known among the concerns best catering to the wants of the household and the house-builder in and about Nevada City, near which place, at the old Murchie Mine, in Nevada County, he was born on April 28, 1876. His father, John C. Murchie, now deceased, came out to California from New Brunswick, Canada, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in 1850, having been preceded to California the year before by his father. Grandfather Murchie, also named John C., opened and developed the old Murchie Gold Mine, and it was named for him. His sons were associated with him in the management of the mine, which became a large producer, and was afterwards sold at a good profit. John C. Murchie, Jr., then followed teaming, and was well-known to many on account of his ability, experience and dependability, and his genial personality. Fraternally, he was a popular Odd Fellow. He married Miss Sarah Gross, a native of Ohio, who is still living, and they became the parents of eight children, three of whom have survived. These are Ed. M., Clarence R., of our review, and Alice, each of whom had the best educational advantages afforded by their time and environment.

Clarence R. Murchie went to the public school in Nevada City. At the age of eighteen he was a clerk in the Nevada City postoffice, under Postmaster Calkins. Later he entered the employ of George E. Turner, a pioneer in the hardware business since 1850. Mr. Murchie continued with this well-known establishment until he gained a thorough knowledge of the business. So well did he succeed that in 1908 he was able, with his associates to buy the hardware establishment, and the name of the firm was changed to the Nevada City Hardware Company, which they incorporated, with Mr. Murchie as president and manager. Under his able direction the business has grown and expanded. It has been a fixed principle of the operators, to assist as far as possible in the general welfare of the community, and this attitude has very naturally helped to increase their own



prosperity. The original store was located on Commercial Street, but in 1873 it was moved to its present location. It is now probably the oldest business in continuous operation in Nevada City.

In the year 1900, at Nevada City, Mr. Murchie was married to Miss Annie Clemo, a native of Nevada City and the daughter of William Clemo, a pioneer miner. Their union has been blessed with three children: Ruth A., a graduate of the State Teachers' College at San Jose; Arnold R., attending the University of California, class of 1927; and Carl F. Mr. Murchie is a member of Oustomah Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., Nevada City, in which he is a Past Grand. He is a Past Chief Patriarch of the Encampment, and is also a Past District Deputy Grand Patriarch; and with his wife he is a member of the Rebekahs. Mr. and Mrs. Murchie belong to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Nevada City. He is chairman of the board of trustees and treasurer of the official board; and he has been superintendent of the Sunday School for over twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Murchie contribute liberally to the benevolences of the church, and have taken a decided stand in favor of the temperance cause.

**STONEWALL JACKSON WARE.**—Born on the Reinhart Ranch, five miles from Grass Valley, on April 9, 1866, Stonewall Jackson Ware is a son of Silas Elliott and Emily Catherine (Underwood) Ware. His grandfather Underwood landed in Grass Valley in 1850, and soon afterwards settled on what is known as the Twitchell Ranch. He lived there for a number of years, then sold this land and purchased 200 acres at Wolf, which later became the property of William Sweet. He later moved to a point about eighteen miles from Grass Valley and lived there the rest of his days.

Mr. Ware's father was a shoemaker by trade. He was married in Missouri and had come with his wife to California, in 1863, and settled in Grass Valley. His mother, who had attended the schools in Grass Valley, returned to Missouri and finished her education there, and it was in Missouri that she met and married Mr. Ware. S. J. Ware was educated in the Pleasant Ridge school and took care of his maternal grandparents until they died. He has lived all his life on the old Underwood Ranch, which is now owned by Jesse Sanford, with whom he makes his home. He was engaged in stock farming and was associated with W. J. Sanford for many years. He is a Democrat in politics.

**ORRIN J. LOWELL.**—As district attorney of Placer County, Orrin J. Lowell is carrying on his life work in the town and county where he first saw the light of day, and where he was reared and educated, with the exception of his course of studies taken at the State University. Born in Auburn, October 9, 1883, he is the son of John Marshall and Armada (Carter) Lowell, the former a native of Maine, now deceased, and the latter of New York State. John Marshall Lowell came to California in 1866, via the Isthmus, and on arriving at Newcastle, then the end of the railway, proceeded to Dutch Flat, where he mined, taught school and made shoes for the miners. An expert cobbler, he made fine footwear by hand, which was a very lucrative business in those days before the many shoe factories which have since come into being. Later he taught school in other districts, and for ten years was principal of the Auburn schools. The latter days of his life he kept a general store in Auburn, being associated in business with his brother, George P. Lowell. The wife and mother came to this State when sixteen years of age. A college graduate, she taught school in Placer County for some time; she is now living here. Five children were born to them: Marshall Z.; Grace A., who died at the age of sixteen; Arthur C.; Orrin J., of this review; and Mrs. Dorothy M. Green.



*Ed. Ames.*

Orrin J. Lowell graduated from the University of California with the class of 1907, and in 1912 was admitted to the bar; he is a member of the law firm of Lowell, Lowell & Lowell, with offices in Auburn and San Francisco, all three brothers being members of the firm. At the primary election, August 29, 1922, Orrin J. Lowell was elected to the office of district attorney, which position he is now filling.

The marriage of Orrin J. Lowell, which occurred on July 14, 1910, united him with Carrie Ziegler, a native of Pennsylvania. One daughter, Elinor, has been born to them.

Marshall Z. Lowell, deputy district attorney for Placer County, and member of the law firm of Lowell, Lowell & Lowell, was born in Auburn, May 1, 1877, and was educated in the Auburn schools. He conducted the Lowell Grocery in the city for fifteen years, served as county clerk for eleven years, and in 1918 was admitted to law practice, since which time he has been associated with his brothers and active in legal circles in his home community, and in the bay cities. His marriage united him with Flora Bartlett, born at Suisun, Solano County; and two sons have blessed their union, Marshall Z., Jr., and Garrett C. Prominent in fraternal life, Mr. Lowell is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., and of the Chapter; of Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W.; and of Miami Tribe No. 55, Red Men; and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

**EDWARD AMES.**—Well-known as among the most successful of the many progressive and enterprising orchardists in Placer County, Edward Ames, who lives about one mile west of Newcastle, exerts an enviable influence in favor of a more rapid development of the agricultural resources in this part of the State. He was born on the old Ames ranch in Dutch Ravine, one mile west of Newcastle, in Placer County, on March 21, 1867, the son of Louis and Elzina (Schneider) Ames. The father was a Belgian, while the mother came from the kingdom of Hanover, in Germany. Louis Ames followed the sea when he was a boy, and on attaining his majority, he landed in San Francisco, after having made the rough-water trip around the Horn. In 1849, the same year, he settled in Placer County, and thereafter mined at various places in the county, and also in Idaho; and still later he settled on the ranch that has ever since borne his honored name. He acquired a quarter-section of land and at once commenced vigorously to clear it, and then to irrigate it by means of water from a miner's ditch; and by 1878 he had set out a considerable area as an orchard. The trees of this orchard are still bearing. Here he built a comfortable home, and spent the balance of his life, living to be sixty-nine years old. His wife had passed away at the age of fifty-one years. This pioneer couple were the parents of four children: Edward Ames, of this review; Louis E., of Newcastle; Matilda, now Mrs. Ernest Jones, of Lodi; and Charlotte, the wife of Fred Hatch, of Oroville.

Ed Ames went to the Newcastle grammar school, and after his school days were over was always associated with his father; and when the latter deeded the ranch to his children, our subject received fifty-one acres as his portion. Later, he purchased for himself an adjoining sixty acres, so that he now has 111 acres, of which he has developed some fifty-five acres to a variety of fruit, for the most part plums. In 1913, Mr. Ames built his home, now well-known as a local center of hospitality. In the meantime he was married at Newcastle, on October 16, 1892, to Miss Adelia McKellar, a native of Maine and the daughter of Warren McKellar. She accompanied her parents to California when she was seven years old. The family settled at Sierra Valley, where her father was a carpenter; later, they moved to Placerville, and there he followed farming. When he retired, he took up his



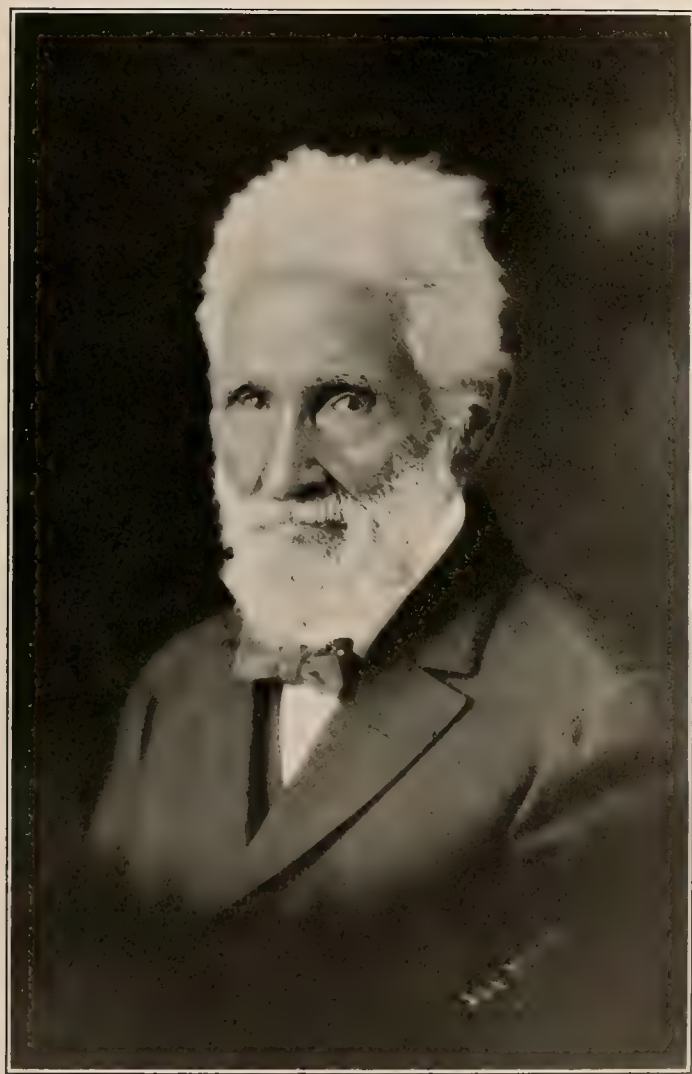
residence in San Francisco; and there he died. While Mrs. Ames was very young, her mother died. Mr. McKellar married a second time, and had two children by his later wife: Charles, who is a carpenter at Newcastle; and Myrtle, Mrs. Farley, of San Jose. Mrs. Ames attended the Sierra Valley school. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Ames have one son, Elwynn Warren Ames, of Newcastle, who married Miss Sybol Sweesy, of Penryn, by whom he has two children: Phyllis Laverne and Melvin. Mr. Ames is interested in various fruit companies. By general consensus of opinion, as well as by reason of the record production of his ranch, Mr. Ames' orchard is regarded as the best producer in the county. Mr. Ames is the originator of the long limb pruning. He started it seventeen years ago and has been pruning along that line ever since. In his own orchards, as well as in orchards he has pruned on this plan, in other counties, he has demonstrated it a success. He is considered an expert in orcharding, and his opinion and advice are frequently sought. He is a member of the Gold Hill Center of the Placer County Farm Bureau.

Mr. Ames belongs to Miami Tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., at Auburn; and he is also a member of the I. D. E. S., of Newcastle. In politics he is a Republican.

**F. X. LAVALLEE.**—The mining industry of California finds a worthy representative in the person of F. X. Lavalée, who has been actively engaged in mining pursuits for the past sixty-seven years. He was born at Sorell, Canada, on January 6, 1836, the seventh of eleven children, of whom only two survive. He attended the public school in Canada and farmed there until 1855, when he accompanied his boyhood classmate, J. H. White, to California coming via Panama. Arriving in California they mined on the Cosumne River in 1855 and 1856. On May 18, 1856, Mr. Lavalée and his friend went to Siskiyou, Cal., and five months later Mr. Lavalée started to Montana on horseback. It was several years before Mr. Lavalée returned to Placer County, July 12, 1860, and since 1865 he has been continuously identified with the mining industry of this section. He is the owner of a half interest in the Minerva Mine at Ophir, and holds title to the Green Mine in the same vicinity, which has been operated by his son of late years. He also owns the Good Friday Mine.

The marriage of Mr. Lavalée united him with Miss Lydia Hamilton, born at New Brunswick, Canada, who came to California via Panama, in 1858. They were the parents of four children; Charles, deceased; Ernest; Alice, also deceased; and Guy F., residing at Lincoln. Mrs. Lavalée passed away at the family home in Ophir, in 1888, being then forty-eight years old. There are nine grandchildren in the families. Mr. Lavalée received his U. S. citizenship at Auburn, Cal., and has since voted the Democratic ticket. He has served on the grand jury of Placer County. In 1920 Mr. Lavalée disposed of his property and residence in Ophir and now makes his home with his children, enjoying the company of his grandchildren, of whom he is very fond.

**FRANK PROVIS.**—The career of Frank Provis, a native son of California, is an example of the value of energy, pluck and perseverance as accessories to native ability in building up for himself the present prosperity which he now enjoys. He fills the responsible position of superintendent of the mill of the North Star Mines Company, a position that requires skill, good judgment and knowledge gained only by years of experience. He was born in Amador County, Cal., on December 2, 1865, a son of Frank and Marian Ann (Rowe) Provis, natives of Cornwall, England. The parents were married in England and the father came to California in 1850, followed by the mother in 1852. They settled at Volcano,



*F. X. Garulla*

Cal., where the father engaged in mining, being foreman of a quartz mine there. Five children were born to them: William and George are deceased; Mary J. is now Mrs. Oates; Elizabeth is Mrs. Ralph and resides in Sacramento; and Frank is the subject of this sketch. The father lived to be fifty-seven years of age, and the mother was fifty-three years old when she passed away.

Frank Provis received a grammar school education in his native country. In 1896 he located at Grass Valley and became mill foreman for the Empire Mine; then for a short time he was with the Allison Ranch Mine. For the past twenty years he has been mill foreman for the North Star Mines Company.

At Amador City, Cal., on August 22, 1890, Mr. Provis was married to Miss Anna Perryman, born in Cornwall, England, a daughter of John and Jane (Parsons) Perryman. Mrs. Provis was seven years old when her parents settled in Amador City and she was reared and educated there; her father was a miner. Mr. and Mrs. Provis are the parents of four children: Evelyn; Ethel is now Mrs. Bertner; Freda is now Mrs. Kestler; and Francis is deceased. Mr. Provis is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Grass Valley Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Provis is a member of the Rebekahs of Grass Valley.

**E. H. CROWN.**—As superintendent of the repair shops of the Pacific Fruit Express, E. H. Crown stands as high as a man well can stand in the matter of refrigerator car transportation. He is not only the superintendent of the shops at Roseville, Placer County, which is the head center for repair and construction on refrigerator cars and all work incident thereto, of all the refrigerator cars belonging to the company on the Pacific Coast, but he also has the superintending of repair shops and necessary repair work on such cars for the Pacific Fruit Express at all other places in Northern California, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Washington, and at Denver, Colo., in all of which places the gigantic Pacific Fruit Express system's refrigerator cars are laden with fruit and vegetables for the East, and North, and South, there being about thirty-five to forty such stations besides Roseville. The Pacific Fruit Express has two districts, namely the Northern and Southern. Besides the Northern district they also have two large general repair shops: one at Los Angeles; the other at Colton, both in the Southern district, but these do not come under Mr. Crown's jurisdiction, which is confined to the Northern district. The Pacific Fruit Express is now the largest fruit and vegetable car service in the world, owning and operating approximately 33,732 refrigerator cars of its own. It is a subsidiary of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railway, while it is also allied with the Western Pacific railway, handling the refrigerator cars for that company. 3057 new cars were ordered in November (1923), when there also remained 675 refrigerator cars to be delivered on a previous order, so that the company will have 3732 more of its own cars available in the season of 1924, or an increase of fourteen per cent over 1923. In addition to the vast expenditure for refrigerator cars, the company is enlarging its icing plant at Roseville, and is increasing its facilities for handling cars at other distributing points. The P. F. E. deals directly with the shippers, and its plan of distribution of cars is made under a very careful and intensive study of the needs of each section, determined by the perishable products it produces.

Mr. Crown was born in the State of Maryland, about twenty-one miles west of Washington, D. C., on January 18, 1866. He is the son of Leo and Annie (Gloyd) Crown, both from old time Maryland families, the father coming from English and French blood, while the mother's people were Irish and German. The prevailing religion of his forbears has been Catholic.



He received only a common school education and started out to do for himself as a farm laborer, and he knows what it is to swing the cradle and scythe, and to rake and bind grain by hand. His father was a farmer, but his uncle, Samuel Gloyd, was a blacksmith and wheelwright and his little shop back in Maryland, he taught his nephew, young Crown, the elementary principles of construction and the machinist's trade, and incidentally developed muscle for him by "learning" him to pump the bellows and swing the sledge at his forge.

He later farmed rented land for several years in his native state, and then went to Montezuma, N. M., in 1884, and went to work for the Santa Fe railway as engine watchman and caretaker of the engine house. In 1886 he became engine wiper at Las Vegas, N. M. He rose from that position until he became traveling inspector for the Santa Fe, traveling through Kansas, Texas, Old and New Mexico, and in the course of his travels he became interested in the cattle business at Chihuahua, Old Mexico, for a time, while at the same time he was holding a position with the Mexican Central Railway. He next engaged in the stock business in West Texas, but losing out in that business he re-engaged with the Santa Fe. In 1900 Mr. Crown went to Los Angeles and went to work for the Armour Refrigerator Company, and in the spring of 1901 was transferred to Sacramento. He continued with that firm until 1905, when he went to work for the Southern Pacific Railway, and in 1907 became an employee of the Pacific Fruit Express, which was then in its infancy. He has remained in their employ since that date, and has made a record for efficient and loyal service.

The marriage of Mr. Crown, occurring at Garnett, Kans., October 7, 1889, united him with Miss Mary M. Horton, a native of Kentucky, and they are the parents of five children: Annie, now the wife of Alex Petch; Florine, wife of Henry Kruse; Eva, widow of the late P. F. Miller; Arthur L., served in the World War, in the Medical Corps, and is now storekeeper for the Pacific Fruit Express at Roseville, while Lloyd E. is in the dairy business at Sacramento. Mr. Crown resides with his family, in his home on the Flint-ridge road in Sacramento, while his office is at the Roseville offices of the Pacific Fruit Express. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow of long standing, having joined that order at Las Vegas, N. M., in 1887. He has never taken an active part in politics, voting for the men and measures he feels will insure the general welfare for this and the coming generations for, like other men of wide experience and vision, he knows that we stand just on the threshold of real world advancement.

**JOHN SWEET.**—A native of Cornwall, England, where he was born on March 25, 1861, a son of William and Katherine (Blight) Sweet, the present postmaster at Wolf, Nevada County, has done his share in the general upbuilding of this section of the county. He is a son of a mechanic who worked on mining machinery and mine equipment prior to coming to California. As early as 1864 the father came to Nevada County and followed his calling, then made a visit to his old home, but soon came back to California to look after his interests and pursue his calling. His family followed him, coming in 1871, and locating at Wolf, where the elder Sweet had purchased the Underwood place of 200 acres; today part of this property is the home of the Sweet family. In 1871 William Sweet quit mining and took up agriculture and the raising of cattle. He died, in 1872, in the prime of life. Katherine Sweet lived to the age of seventy-four before she answered the final call.

John Sweet is one of five children born to their parents: Ellen is Mrs. Jane Partridge of Grass Valley; William lives in San Francisco; Mrs. Eliza



*Susan E Rodgers.*

Carter, a widow, lives in Grass Valley; John of this review, and Harry, who is part owner of the original Sweet ranch. John Sweet owns 100 acres of the original property and to this he has added 580 acres, upon which land he raises stock. Some twelve years ago the home burned and Mr. Sweet rebuilt on the same spot. He has been fairly successful in his operations and has won a name and place for himself in his locality.

The marriage of John Sweet on November 1, 1892, united him with Miss Mary Jones, born in Grass Valley, a daughter of John Jones, an Englishman who had settled in this county at an early day and was a miner for years. Mrs. Sweet is one of six children: John T., working in this section; Frank and Etta are both deceased; Clara, Maggie and Mary make up the family. For the past thirty-three years Mr. Sweet has served Wolf as postmaster; and he has been a notary for four years. His views on political questions are liberal and he supports the men and measures he considers will be beneficial to the greatest number of people.

**MRS. SUSAN ELLEN RODGERS.**—In the Ophir district of Placer County is located the property now owned and occupied by Mrs. Susan Ellen Rodgers, a successful orchardist of this section. She is a native of the state, her birth having occurred at Forest Springs, Nevada County, February 2, 1863, the eldest daughter of William Demetrus and Margaret (Platt) Sutton, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. William D. Sutton came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1859 and while en route became acquainted with Miss Margaret Platt and on February 4, 1860, they were married at Nevada City, Cal. William D. Sutton engaged in mining for a number of years, then followed his trade of blacksmith. In 1872, he settled in the Ophir district and purchased a small ranch, which he developed to fruit. There were five children in the family: Susan Ellen, the subject of this review; George, deceased; Catherine; Nelson, who resides at Chico; and James, residing in Shasta County. The mother of our subject passed away on September 15, 1880, the father surviving until July 31, 1889, when he passed away, aged fifty-seven years.

On July 4, 1881, at her home place, Miss Sutton was first married to Joshua Salmon, born at Germantown, N. C., on June 30, 1832, a son of John and Nancy Salmon. Joshua Salmon came to California across the plains in 1853 and engaged in ranching in Yolo County; later he came to Placer County where he also farmed on what was known as the Salmon ranch just above Ophir; he mined some in this section. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Salmon: Lorenzo is an orchardist at Ophir; Elbert entered the United States Army during the World War, June 24, 1918, serving in Company E, 115 Ammunition Train in the 40th Division. He was sent over seas, leaving New York August 16, 1918, landed at Liverpool and thence went on to Havre, France, serving there until April 21, 1919, when he started on his return to his own shores, receiving honorable discharge at the Presidio, May 17, 1919, when he again took up the peaceful pursuit of horticulture, caring for his mother's orchard. The youngest son, Calvin, enlisted in the Navy, May 4, 1917, serving until January, 1919, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. He is now ranching at Oroville. Mr. Salmon passed away in February, 1902. On March 22, 1909, Mrs. Salmon was married to Robert Rodgers, born at Mud Springs, Eldorado County, Cal., a son of John and Rowena Rodgers, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. Rodgers had one daughter by a previous marriage, Illa, who resides in Oakland. Mr. Rodgers passed away in 1918 at the age of fifty-seven. Mrs. Rodgers is a Democrat in politics.



**ASHER DAVID SURLINE.**—Three miles west of Auburn on the Ophir road lies the twenty-nine-acre home place of Asher David Surline. Most of the acreage is in orchard, and the balance is being prepared for planting to fruit trees. Since locating in Placer County, Mr. Surline has met with undisputed success; and as a man of honor and honesty, he has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men and the good-will of the community. Born in Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, December 23, 1848, he is a son of William and Lydia (Spencer) Surline, both natives of the State of New York. William Surline came of good old Knickerbocker stock. He was engaged in farming all his life. Both parents passed away many years ago. A family of five children were born to them, of whom our subject is the third.

Asher David Surline received but a meager education, for from early boyhood his time was mostly given to hard work. When he was twenty-two years old, he began farming on his own account; but later he entered the employ of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad Company at St. Louis, Mich. On June 30, 1873, he was married at St. Johns, Clinton County, Mich., to Miss Sarah Jeanette Anderson, born at Northville, Wayne County, Mich., a daughter of John and Margaret (Stevens) Anderson, both natives of Scotland, where they grew up and were married. They came to the United States and settled in Michigan in frontier days. John Anderson learned the trade of the blacksmith in Scotland; and when he settled in Michigan he engaged in farming and worked at his trade at the same time. He cleared a large farm from the oak openings in Clinton County, and improved it well. Four children were born to them. Gabriel was born in Scotland, and while en route to America passed away and was buried at sea. John S. resides at Central City, Nebr. Sarah Jeanette is the wife of our subject. Margaret Mary resides at Central City, Nebr. Mrs. Anderson passed away in 1855; and Mr. Anderson was married a second time, to Miss Cornelia Britten, a native of Michigan. Of this union there were also four children: Edith, now Mrs. Sowles, residing in Michigan; William, residing at St. Johns, Mich.; and Lillian and Nellie, both residing in Michigan.

In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Surline removed to Nebraska, where he worked at his trade as a bridge carpenter for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway out of Central City for two years, and then went with the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the next fifteen years, in Wyoming. For ten years of this time Mrs. Surline ran a boarding-house, cooking for the bridge gang, which numbered from thirty to seventy-five men, the wholesome food and capable service being greatly appreciated by the men, as well as by the railroad officials. The bridge-building crew worked from Wyoming to Utah. Mr. Surline next located in Salt Lake City and worked at his trade for fifteen years. While there he retired in 1915, receiving a pension from the Union Pacific Railroad Company for thirty years of continuous service.

Mr. and Mrs. Surline's first trip to California was made in 1906. They greatly enjoyed the climate and subsequently made several more trips; and in 1911 they purchased their present ranch, and their son Ed came out and started improvements, setting out orchards of a variety of deciduous fruits. In 1915 Mr. and Mrs. Surline located on their ranch and continued the improvements, making of their place a valuable orchard property. They are members of the California Fruit Exchange at Newcastle.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Surline. Margaret is now Mrs. Sears, of Laramie, Wyo. Grace is Mrs. Drummond, and resides in Salt Lake City. George resides in Laramie, Wyo. John Roscoe is associated with his father on the home place. Edwin I. resides in Oakland, Cal. Alta is now Mrs. Forster, and resides at Rocklin, Cal.



A D Louisa Mrs. Nettie Louisa

On June 30, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Surline celebrated their golden wedding at their home, when all of their children and most of their grandchildren were present, as well as some of their other near relatives; and now they are planning to celebrate their diamond wedding. We hope their ambition will be realized.

**CHARLES G. SEBRING.**—The position of station agent and yard master in Colfax, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is one that involves no little responsibility and executive capacity. That Charles G. Sebring is quite equal to it is attested by his years of service with the railroad company. A native of California and a son of one of the early pioneers, he was born in Newville, Colusa (now Glenn) County, April 18, 1877. His parents were Dr. Cyrus and Mary (Scribner) Sebring, both now deceased. The mother was a native of St. Louis, Mo. The father crossed the plains with an ox team and practiced medicine in Newville for forty years. He located Bartlett Springs, in Colusa County, and traded the same for thirty head of cattle. This is now one of the famous spring resorts of California. Charles G. Sebring was raised and educated in the farming district of Colusa County. On the death of his father, he went to Orland and worked at odd jobs up to 1896, when he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Greenwood Gravel Pit, where he was in charge of 300 Chinamen. He has been with the Southern Pacific Railroad ever since. He was assistant agent at Keswick, Shasta County, and later at Woodland, Yolo County; and from there he went to Viridi, Nev., as agent, and then to Sparks, Nev., as train dispatcher. Next he was sent to Placerville, Eldorado County, as agent; and finally he came to Colfax as agent and yard master in 1913, since which time he has filled this important post.

Mr. Sebring was married in Orland, Glenn County, to Minetta Roser, a native of Orland, and has one son, William C., who is a graduate of Placer Union High School, and is engaged in the electrical business at Grass Valley. In 1922 Mr. Sebring was Master of the Illinoistown Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., at Colfax; and he is High Priest of Siloam Chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.

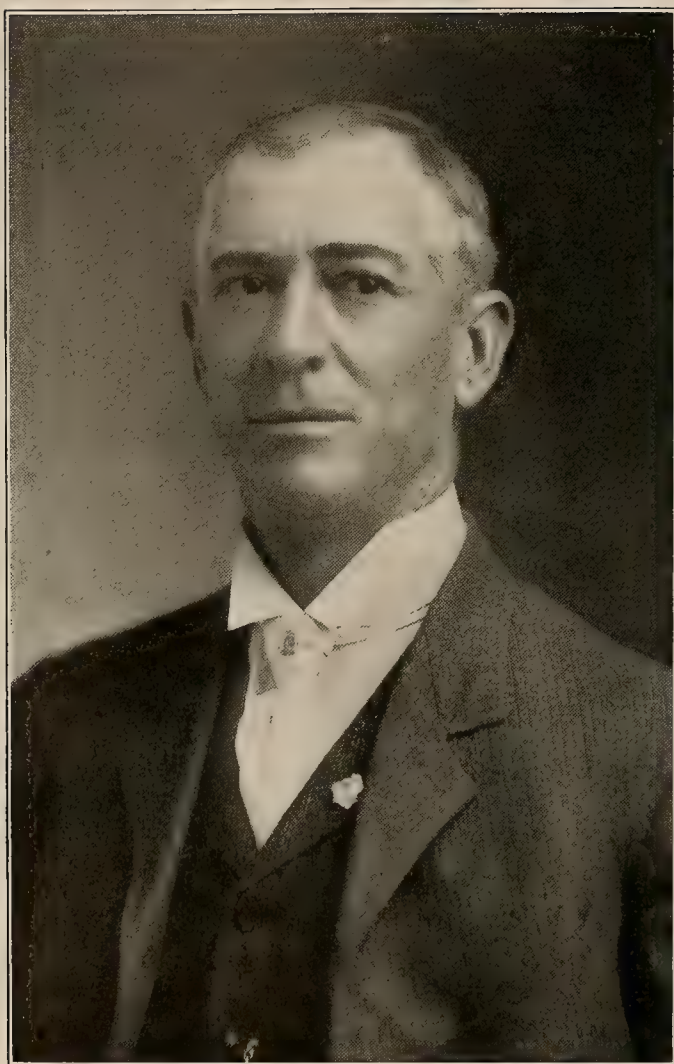
**L. LEROY KING.**—An interesting representative of one of the oldest pioneer families in Placer County, who has himself lived in Roseville and vicinity for the past thirty-three years, L. Leroy King is aggressively active in the local real estate field and wields an influence in favor of general progress, such as anyone might covet to command. His father, the late Lewis Leroy King, was an experienced and successful farmer who became the pioneer real estate dealer in Roseville and did so much for the substantial and permanent development of the town and country round about, having come to this section in 1890, when he settled on a ranch now known as Cherry Glen. He was born at the Mission San Jose in 1855, and died in 1914, when he was fifty-nine years old; he breathed his last in a hospital in Oakland and was buried in his home city, Roseville. He left a widow, Mrs. Annie C. King, whose maiden name is Hellar, and who resides in Roseville, where she is prominently identified with the Woman's Improvement Club, and with other commendable activities of progressive and charitable women. Lewis L. King was a dealer in real estate at Roseville as far back as January 16, 1891, and he had established an enviable reputation for a knowledge of his field and also for thorough dependability. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. King had two sons and two daughters: Elva May married Arthur T. McBride, of Antelope, Sacramento County, and there on their farm they are rearing their five children; Lelia E., the wife of William C. Keehner, the superintendent of streets in the City of Roseville, is now the mother of six children; Earl E. died in 1900 at the age of nine; and L. Leroy is the subject of our instructive review. Mrs. King



is a native daughter, having been born at Haywards, and her influence has naturally been such that her family has grown up in accord with California institutions and the spirit of Californians. The family may be traced back to England and Wales. One grandfather and grandmother of our subject, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel King, were early settlers in New Providence, Iowa, and came to California from there. The other grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hellar, were pioneers of Haywards, in Alameda County, Cal.

L. Leroy King was born on June 20, 1889, and was only a year old when he was brought by his parents to a farm near Roseville; and there on his father's estate he grew up. His father carried on agricultural operations, but he also operated in real estate and insurance, representing in particular the Pennsylvania Mutual and the New York Life Insurance Companies. Leroy attended the public schools of Roseville, and then took a commercial course at Atkinson's Business College at Sacramento. After that he went to work for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, at Roseville, but at the end of thirteen months he entered the service of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company; and in six months he became manager of the Roseville Telephone Company, continuing as manager for six months, returning for two years to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. On September 1, 1914, he took a three months' leave to look after his father's business, but his father died on Thanksgiving Day, 1914, and then he stepped in to take full charge of his father's interests. The firm was known as King & Blair at the time of the demise of the senior partner, but Mr. Blair died of pneumonia after a three months' illness, and a year and one month later, on Christmas Day, Mr. King took charge, and from that time on he has managed the business. His office is at 233 Vernon Street. Notwithstanding the fact that he rendered effective service in the ship-yards at Oakland during the World War, he has succeeded so well that he has paid off a mortgage that had stood upon his father's farm, thereby re-establishing the independence of the estate. In connection with Charles Jennings, Mr. King has opened up the King & Jennings Subdivision of five and one-half acres in the Schelhous Tract, of Roseville, platting it in 1922; and already has sold all of this tract of twenty-six lots. He owns ten choice acres just outside of and to the south of the city limits; and he possesses other valuable residence properties in the town. He owns twenty-nine feet of the business block in which his office is situated, and was the first person to begin business there, thus encouraging the expansion of commercial and financial life hereabouts.

At Roseville, on June 1, 1918, Mr. King was married to Miss L. Madge Berry, of Roseville, who was born and reared in the Sylvan School district, and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Berry, now residing at Roseville. Two children have blessed this union: Kathryn Mae and Dorothy Jacqueline. Mr. King has served for two years as the secretary of the Roseville Fire Department, and he is also secretary of the Placer County Realty Board, which office he has filled to the satisfaction of everyone, since the Board's organization in 1919. He belongs to the Rocklin Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West; and to Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M., of Roseville. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of Sacramento; and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple of Sacramento, of which he is the Sheik at Roseville. He belongs to the Shrine Drum and Bugle Corps of Sacramento, and is a bugler in that organization, and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. For four years he was a member of the California Republican State Central Committee, and for eight years a member of the Placer County Republican Central Committee. Mr. King also serves his fellow-citizens as a deputy sheriff of Placer County. During the World War he was chairman of the Y. M. C. A.



*John Soto*

drive in 1918, and raised about \$800 for that deserving organization. He is a member of the Farm Bureau of Placer County, and also of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce and of the Roseville Chamber of Commerce; and in all of these societies he is progressive and broadminded. The ten acres he has improved with a very comfortable and ornate residence, in which he and his family reside.

**JOHN SOTO.**—A thoroughly enterprising, progressive and very successful orchardist who has done much to make Ophir district well-known throughout Placer County, and beyond, is John Soto, who was born at Freeport, in Sacramento County, on November 10, 1867, the son of John and Amelia (Dutra) Freitas-Soto, both natives of Fayal, in the balmy Azores. John Freitas-Soto was a sailor for nine years, coursing the high seas. He came to California in the exciting days of 1851, and mined for a while on Rattlesnake Creek, near Folsom, later settling at Freeport, where he undertook the raising of truck-garden products, and also grain. There were no railroads in those days to help him dispose of his crops; and so he drove a twelve-mule team to Carson City, Nev., and there sold his produce to the miners, getting a good price for every pound or bunch. He spent the remainder of his life at Freeport, breathing his last there in his eightieth year. John Freitas-Soto built and managed the ferry across the river at Freeport, which the county purchased about three years ago. Mrs. Freitas-Soto died at Sacramento on February 13, 1924, aged seventy-five years.

John Soto, of this review, together with the other members of the family, dropped the first part of the compound name, Freitas-Soto, retaining only the name Soto. There were eighteen children in the family, sixteen of whom are still living: Mary, John (the subject of our review), Amelia, Frances, Nancy, Manuel, Antone, Anna, Rose, Minnie (now a nun at the Sisters' Convent, in Sacramento), Gloria, Victoria, Clara, Joseph, William and Isabella.

John Soto attended the Freeport schools, and when he was twenty-three years old started out for himself, having helped his father until that time. He managed one of his father's ranches in Yolo County, across the river from Freeport, where there were eighty-two acres devoted to alfalfa, beans, and garden truck. On November 12, 1892, he married Miss Amelia Correa, who was born at the old J. K. Correa ranch, at Dutch Ravine, near Newcastle, and was educated at Newcastle, and after thus setting up his household, he continued to farm for a time in Yolo County. In 1893, however, he removed to Newcastle, in the Ophir district, and rented ranches for about ten years. He then bought sixty acres about one mile to the north of Newcastle, ten acres of which were in orchard, and the balance in timber. He cleared the timber land and set it out to fruit, especially pears, peaches, plums and cherries. He also built a fine residence, a packing-house and a barn, and a garage and a house for a tenant, and he put up his own pole-line, to secure electric lighting service and the telephone, from Newcastle.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Soto. John is deceased. Agnes is Mrs. Donovan, of San Francisco. Clarence served in the World War, and now resides at Ophir. Grace is an employee of the Newcastle branch of the Placer County Bank. John is in charge of the home ranch. Ernest runs a fleet of trucks, hauling fruit for the orchardists.

Mr. Soto was formerly a director in the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association, and his influence in favor of the expansion of industry is still felt to the advantage of the community. He is a Republican, and a public-spirited citizen. Mr. Soto is a member of the U. P. E. C., of Newcastle; while Mrs. Soto is a member of the S. P. R. S. I.



**MRS. MARGARET ORZALLI.**—For more than half a century Mrs. Margaret Orzalli has resided in Nevada County; she came to her present home place a bride and here she has since made her home. Her birth occurred in County Roscommon, Ireland, on July 28, 1851, a daughter of Thomas and Julia (Moran) Curry. Her father was a cattle jobber and lived to be forty-eight years old, the mother lived to be sixty years old, both passing away in Ireland. Her father having died when she was about ten years of age, Margaret Curry went to Yorkshire, England, where she made her own livelihood working as a dairy maid, and there, too, she learned the culinary art or domestic science, which has stood her in such good stead in later life. In Yorkshire, too, she also attended school and there laid the foundation which, with subsequent reading and self-study, has made her a well-informed woman. In May, 1871, she came to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where she remained for a little over one year, when she came to Nevada City, Cal., in 1872.

In Nevada City, November 26, 1880, Miss Curry was married to Louis Orzalli, born in Italy, August 9, 1853, a son of Antone and Julia Orzalli. The father, Antone Orzalli, came to California in 1860 and settled at Nevada City, where he worked as a day laborer; later, in 1872, his son, Louis, came to California with his uncle, Zipriano Orzalli. In 1881 Mrs. Orzalli purchased forty acres in the Chicago Park section of Nevada County; this is now run as a summer resort. There is a majestic pine grove on the place, so she named it Orzalli's Pine Grove Resort. They cleared a great portion of the ranch and set out orchard and vineyard. There are several large springs that furnish ample water for irrigation. Mrs. Orzalli opened the resort in 1901, and being a very healthy and pleasant locality, it has become very popular and well patronized, having guests from all over the United States as well as Canada. Mr. Orzalli is still caring for the orchard and vineyard as well as raising the vegetables which greatly assist Mrs. Orzalli in maintaining the excellent cuisine of the resort. Mr. and Mrs. Orzalli have had two sons; Antone was killed in a mine near Nevada City, at the age of thirty years; Joseph is at home. Mrs. Orzalli is a Republican in politics.

**JAMES D. McCORMICK.**—In the early days of California, when the discovery of gold brought men of every class from all parts of the world, there were many desperadoes among them. There were times when they got the upper hand and bade defiance to all law and order. It was then that the vigilance committees were organized and gave a few salutary lessons to lawbreakers by suspending some of them on various trees. "Hangtown," the original name of Placerville, suggests the character of the times. It took a man of undaunted nerve, quick at the trigger, to be a sheriff in those days. That the late James D. McCormick was equal to the task is evidenced by the fact that he filled the office for two terms and lived, to the terror of evildoers, and made his county safe for an honest man to live in. Where would such a man be likely to hail from, if it were not from Old Ireland; and where would he find the locality most suited to his nature, if not in Kentucky, in the days when feuds were rampant? But he did not stay there long. The rush for gold called him, as it did so many other daring spirits, to the West; and to California he came, via the Isthmus, and brought up at Michigan Bluff in Placer County. He followed mining for a while, but it was not long before it was found that he was the man they needed for sheriff. Next to the sheriff, who looked after the living, an officer was needed to look after the dead, a coroner. Jimmy McCormick did so well in his two terms with the one office that it was quite natural that he should be wanted for a couple of terms in the other office; and so we find him serving his day as coroner.

With such a record to his credit, we should expect to find this sturdy pioneer a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Masons. Neither was he the kind of man that liked to live as a bachelor, if he could find a wife to his liking; and that he did in the person of Miss Honora Murphy, a native of his own country. Their union was blessed with nine children, four of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Emma Kirby, Mrs. Hettie Dunham, Mrs. Dollie Reeves, and Mrs. Mary Kenison. Mr. McCormick died in 1892, and his widow survived him until 1909, when she passed away at eighty years of age.

**ALVAH J. SPRAGUE.**—Prominent among the most progressive and successful ranchers of Placer County, who have done much to develop the resources of this portion of the State, and distinguished for a public-spiritedness that has again and again been helpful in forwarding movements for the general welfare of the people, may well be mentioned Alvah J. Sprague, a native of Maine, where he was born June 3, 1844. He was educated in the public school in the vicinity of his home and when a boy in his teens enlisted for service in the Civil War, serving in Company G, 7th Maine Infantry until he was captured and sent to Libby Prison, where he remained until he was exchanged. Soon afterwards he was discharged on account of disability. He was advised that a sea voyage would benefit him, accordingly he engaged as a sailor on a vessel to Acapulco. The ship was destined to proceed to Guam from that point. Mr. Sprague wanted to come to California, so he deserted the ship and remained inland until the vessel left the harbor; then as soon as he could he joined the crew of a ship coming to San Francisco, where he arrived in 1864 with but sixty cents in his pocket. He then enlisted in the United States Army for service in an Indian uprising in Northern California, and after receiving his discharge was employed as a carpenter by the Southern Pacific Railway, working at the front as far as Terrace, Utah, when he returned to Colfax, Cal., and worked as car inspector until he bought a ranch and contracted to get out wood for the engines on the Southern Pacific.

In 1875, he married Miss Mary Dudley, the third child of Thomas and Eleanor (Stuart) Dudley, mentioned in the sketch of George Edward Dudley elsewhere in this volume, and had a store on the American River. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sprague have been engaged in ranching on a portion of the old Dudley ranch at Roseville, and their farm life has been attractive to others interested in agricultural pursuits, because of the modern methods pursued, the up-to-date equipment, and the positive, progressive results attained. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague have eight children: Allie, who is at home; E. A. Sprague, a passenger conductor on the Southern Pacific running out of Oakland, who married Miss Josie Wales, and they reside in Berkeley. Their one child, Robert E. Sprague, is a machinist in the Sacramento shops for the Southern Pacific. H. A. Sprague is a train-master on the Shasta division of the Southern Pacific, and resides at Dunsmuir; he married Miss Nellie Haggerty, and has two children, George and Henry. Zina Sprague married Bernice Dorringer, with whom he resides at Sparks, Nev., and he is a freight conductor on the Southern Pacific. Alvah lives on the home ranch. Eunice is the wife of E. H. Bellmer, manager of the Sacramento Laundry, and resides in Sacramento, with his three children, Alice, Edgar and Jack. H. D. Sprague is a machinist, for the Virginia and Truckee Railway, and lives at Carson City, Nev. And Lillian married Elmer Thomas, a wholesaler in produce, and they reside at Sacramento. Mr. Sprague is a Past Commander of Sumner Post, G. A. R., in Sacramento; a member of the Odd Fellows; and with Mrs. Sprague belongs to the Rebekahs, the Eastern Star and the Ladies of the G. A. R.



Geo. M. Lyster



**GEORGE M. DYKE.**—A native son of Placer County, who has been an eye-witness to the growth and development of this section of California, and has taken an active part in the advancement of his native locality, is George M. Dyke, the owner of a forty-acre ranch near Rocklin and valuable gold-mining property above Auburn, as well as considerable city property in Roseville. Born at Rocklin, Cal., June 20, 1877, he is the youngest of four children born to William M. and Elizabeth (Williams) Dyke. William M. Dyke was born in Delaware and was a ship carpenter and calker by trade, as was also his father before him. William M. Dyke came to California about 1862 and settled at Rocklin, and there he passed away; the mother of our subject passed away in 1880. Their four children are as follows: Ellen, Mrs. O'Donnell, Portland, Ore.; William H., who is more fully mentioned below; Mamie, Mrs. Kester, residing in San Francisco; and George M.

Mr. Dyke's brother, William H. Dyke, is a machinist residing in Oakland. He was born on July 30, 1872, in Rocklin. In 1897 he enlisted in the United States Navy. He served through the Spanish-American War, and afterwards until 1903, when he was honorably discharged. During these six years he served on the Concord, Wheeling, Petrel, and Solas, steamships belonging to the government. William H. Dyke married Miss Annie M. Richter, of Vigo, Shasta County, and they have two children, William Francis and Edna.

Dick Dyke, as George M. Dyke is familiarly known by his many friends, grew up in Rocklin and attended public school there. At an early age he went to work as a cook in the mining camps near Auburn. His ancestors had been ship carpenters and seafaring men for several generations; and it is not surprising, therefore, that he should have a longing for the seaman's life. Accordingly he became a sailor in the merchant-marine service on the Pacific Ocean; and when the Spanish-American War broke out, he enlisted in the United States Navy and was on the United States steamship Yorktown for fourteen months. During this time he crossed the Pacific and visited the Hawaiian Islands, China, Japan, the Philippines, Australia and other places. He served through the Spanish-American War and received an honorable discharge from the service. Returning to his home in Rocklin, he then entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as trainman, being thus employed for ten years, after which he went into business for himself in Auburn. He operated a successful business for thirteen years. By close attention and careful saving of his money, he was able to make some good investments; and on September 19, 1923, he opened Dyke's White Lunch, in Roseville.

The marriage of Mr. Dyke in Auburn on September 7, 1902, united him with Miss Blanche Ireland, who was born in Sacramento, a daughter of Michael William and Sarah Ann (Butler) Ireland, born respectively in Amsterdam, N. Y. and Evansville, Ind. The latter came across the plains with her parents in 1852, in a covered wagon drawn by oxen, to Sacramento, where she was reared and educated; and there, too, she met and married Mr. Ireland, who had come hither via the Isthmus of Panama. After residing in Sacramento for many years, Mr. Ireland moved his family to Roseville. The father died in 1917. His widow survived him until 1921, when she, too, passed on, mourned by her family and many warm friends, by whom she was much beloved. Mrs. Dyke is the youngest of their five children, and received her education in the public schools of Roseville. Her union with Mr. Dyke has been blessed by the birth of a daughter, Hazel Ann. Fraternally, Mr. Dyke is a charter member of the Eagles Lodge. He is a practical and conservative business man, and his restaurant receives a good patronage, which is a guaranty of the good-will and esteem with which he is held in the community which has been his home practically from his birth.

**MRS. JESSIE KELLOGG RICHARDSON.**—Among the women who took an active part in the social affairs of Newcastle in former years, is Mrs. Jessie Kellogg Richardson, now of Sacramento, where she resides with her husband, Rev. Channing A. Richardson, superintendent of the Sacramento district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Jessie Kellogg, as she was known in maidenhood, is the daughter of the late George Douglass and Lavinia Huntington Kellogg, who were prominent in affairs in their day and time at Newcastle, where the father was especially known as the pioneer of the fruit industry, in which he was very successful, and who is mentioned at length on another page in this history. The eldest of their two children, Jessie Kellogg was born in Moundville, Mo., but grew up in Placer County. After completing the public school, she entered the College of the Pacific, now called the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, where she majored in vocal music. She was graduated from the Conservatory of Music in that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after her graduation, at her parents home in Newcastle, in the year 1901, she was united in marriage with Rev. Channing A. Richardson, a native of Wisconsin, born at Milton. He was graduated from Milton College and later from Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., after which he was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1900 he came to California and became a member of the Northern California Methodist Conference, his first charge being Newcastle, and it was here he made the acquaintance of the young lady who afterwards became his wife. Afterwards he was pastor in the following places: Modesto, San Jose, Palo Alto, and Napa, when he was selected as one of the five district superintendents and since 1918 he has been superintendent of the Sacramento district, the family making their home in the Capital City.

Mrs. Richardson is the proud mother of three stalwart boys: George C., Ralph H., and Frank. Very naturally she continues her deep interest in religious work and is prominent in church and social affairs in Sacramento, although of necessity much of her time is devoted to the rearing and training of her children.

**CHARLES A. BARTLETT.**—One of the venerable pioneers, who has been an eye-witness of the rise and fall of hydraulic mining in Northern California, is Charles A. Bartlett, who is still living in quiet retirement, with his wife, on a small ranch at Gold Run, where he is often visited by his children and grandchildren. He has been a lifelong acquaintance and close friend of W. B. Lardner, editor of the historical section of this book, and who mentions him often in his chapter on Gold Run as an authority on hydraulic mining in the early history of the town. There were eleven children in the Bartlett family of whom Charles A. was the ninth, and he was born February 21, 1834, in Knox County, Maine. His father, Thomas Bartlett, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and was born in Thomaston, Knox County, Maine, November 28, 1789; the mother, Sarah Parkman in maidenhood, was born in Lincolnville, Maine, November 9, 1798.

Charles A. was reared on the stony hillside farm and went to the little red schoolhouse in the woods in pursuit of an education. At the age of nineteen the lure of the Great West called him from the parental roof, for three of his brothers had already gone to California: Ephriam, in 1849; William in 1851; and Benjamin H., in 1852, and January 1, 1854, found him in New York City, boarding a steamer for Greytown via the Nicaragua route to California; and twenty-one days later he was in San Francisco. From there he went direct to Coloma and engaged in channel mining on the American River above Placerville. In 1857 he went up the river four miles from Auburn and mined with fair results; next he worked at building a ditch and saw the opening of the extensive hydraulic mines at Dutch Flat.

Two of his brothers brought the ditch into Gold Run and it was then taken over by the Bear River Ditch Company. Our subject then moved to Gold Run, where he has remained ever since.

On January 9, 1874, Mr. Bartlett was married in Dayton, Nev., to Ida A., daughter of the late John and Elizabeth (Pickwell) Wilson, both natives of Maine. Her father was a carpenter who came with his family to California via Panama in 1855, and stopped first at Rattlesnake Bar, in Placer County. Afterwards he moved twelve miles out on the Grass Valley and Auburn road and kept a hotel, and there his wife died April 23, 1863. Ida A. Wilson was born in Boston, Mass., and came to California with her parents when she was two and a half years old. She received her education in Placer County and in Gold Hill, Nev. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett was blessed with the following children: Frank, who died in infancy; George Albert, born August 1, 1877, is married and has two children, they reside in Blue Canyon; William A., born June 19, 1879, is still at home; and Mrs. Grace E. Stewart, who lives at Gold Run with her four children. Mr. Bartlett has been a school director at Gold Run many years. Politically he is a Democrat. Mrs. Bartlett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Since this biography was written Mr. Bartlett passed away February 14, 1924, almost ninety years of age.

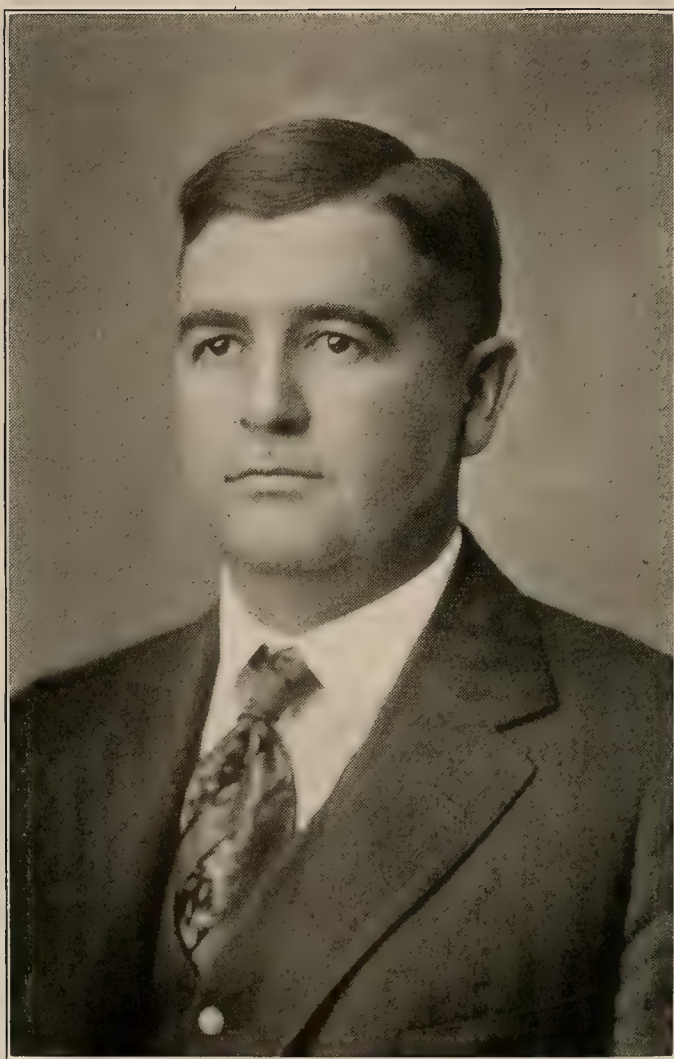
**CHARLES HENRY STILSON.**—A native Californian, Charles Henry Stilson, attorney-at-law in Auburn, was born on February 2, 1873, in the town of Halfmoon Bay (then called Spanishtown), in San Mateo County, of New England parents, his father being a native of New Hampshire—his mother of Vermont. Charles H. Stilson, Sr., came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1860, settling on a ranch near Spanishtown, his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Andrews, following by the same route the succeeding year. They engaged for several years in the dairy and stock-raising business. Upon his father's death in 1881, his mother moved, with her three children, to San José in order that they might receive the benefits to be derived from better schools. In due course his elder sisters, Hattie Louise and Ella May, graduated from the State Normal School at that place, and were successful school teachers up to the time of their marriages.

Mr. Stilson received his grammar and high school education in San Jose, and after taking a special course in stenography and English, moved to San Francisco and entered Hastings College of the Law, but becoming dissatisfied after one year's attendance, withdrew and entered the office of an attorney who specialized in probate practice, and on April 28, 1897, was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of this State.

After serving as chief clerk and stenographer under several of the most prominent attorneys of San Francisco, he moved, about the time of the disastrous earthquake and fire, to Nevada, and entered the offices of the leading law firm of Tonopah; but within a year's time his yearnings for his native State became so great that he returned and settled in Auburn, becoming the "right-hand bower" of the late L. L. Chamberlain, then the foremost lawyer of Placer County. Since the latter's death and up to the first of the year, he has been of valuable service in offices of various local attorneys. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that very few cases of importance have been tried in Placer County within the past fourteen years without Mr. Stilson's being connected in one way or another with them.

Recently Mr. Stilson severed his connection with other attorneys and opened offices of his own, and both the legal fraternity and the community at large predict for him a highly successful career. Aside from being an expert legal stenographer and familiar with forms and procedure and office





*Frank P. Bell*

work, he possesses a thorough knowledge of the law, which, coupled with an aptitude for hard work and a likeable disposition, bid fair to place him ere long where he belongs—in the front rank of his chosen profession.

On August 21, 1901, Charles H. Stilson married Miss Grace E. Fay, only daughter of James D. Fay, a prominent San Francisco attorney in his day, and associate of Creed Haymond, Southern Pacific Railroad attorney. To them was born, on February 13, 1905, a daughter, Grayce Fay Stilson, a recent graduate of Lowell High School of San Francisco and now a student of the University of California.

**FRANK R. BELL.**—Born in Nevada County, on the Ray ranch, near North San Juan, on October 20, 1883, Frank R. Bell, president of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce and prominent business man of that city, is the son of Francis and Virginia J. (Ray) Bell, the former a native of Ohio, now deceased, while the mother is a native of Nevada County, and is still living. Francis Bell engaged in the lumber business in Nevada County, operating two sawmills. An uncle, V. G. Bell, was the first man to operate hydraulic mining machinery in the county, and was one of the pioneer mining men of the State. Francis Bell owned 1500 acres of timber land and operated sawmills at North Bloomfield and also the Eureka Mills and the Graniteville Mill. In 1888 he came to Auburn and bought the first hydraulic electric-light plant in the city, which was also the first one so operated in California, Mr. Drum being the founder of the plant. In addition to his lumber interests, Mr. Bell was interested in mines in Nevada County; and he also engaged in ranching on a large scale, owning a 1000-acre ranch in Mendocino County, which is still in possession of the family. This land was devoted to grain and to stock-raising. A man of prominence in this part of the State, progressive and public-spirited, he took an active interest in civic affairs and served as supervisor of Placer County to fill an unexpired term. He was one of the promoters of the Opera House and City Hall in Auburn, and stood ready to help in all progressive movements for the good of the community. Fraternally, he was a Mason, a Knight Templar, and an Odd Fellow. Six children came to him and his good wife: Frank R.; Mrs. Mio M. Marsh, of Alameda; Mrs. Viola V. Yocco, of Auburn; Mrs. Ida D. Miller, of Auburn; Eugene W., of Oakland; and George V., a mining engineer, now deceased.

Frank R. Bell received his education in the Auburn schools and later attended a private school in Berkeley, and the University of California. Returning to Auburn, he took charge of his father's affairs, and later established a retail electrical store, carrying a full supply of electrical goods and doing contracting in that line.

The Bell Electric Company, owned by the Bell family, is an electric lighting system which furnishes the lighting for the city of Auburn and for the territory embraced within a radius of four miles outside of the city. The power is bought from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. This lighting system, founded by the father of our subject, has been extended and improved to meet the needs of the growing city, and is a public utility of inestimable value to the community.

The marriage of Mr. Bell, occurring on February 16, 1921, united him with Helen S. Spinney, a native of Marin County; and one daughter has blessed their union, Calista Jane. Mr. Bell has always carried on the traditions of his family in doing all within his power to advance his home community. In addition to his duties as president of the Chamber of Commerce, he is a director of the Tahoe Club, a business men's club which been very successful since its organization, in 1909. During the war he had charge of the Intelligence Bureau for the county, and was active in all Liberty Loan drives. Fraternally, he belongs to various branches of Masonry including Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento.

**JOHN W. CULVER.**—The proprietor of the Corral House, in French Corral, since 1906, is John W. Culver, who was born in Dixon, Solano County, September 5, 1860, a son of William and Mary (Bagley) Culver, natives of Detroit, Mich. The father came to California via Panama about 1854. He was ninety-three years old when he died in Solano County. The mother died at the age of forty-five.

John W. Culver attended King's district school in Solano County and started out for himself at the age of twenty-two. He took up a homestead near French Corral, Nevada County, and went into stock- and fruit-raising. On December 25, 1893, he was married to Lillie M., daughter of John and Louise (Schmidt) Kuhlman, natives of Baden, Germany. Mr. Kuhlman came to California in the early days and was a hotel keeper at Yuba Dam. Lillie Kuhlman had previously married J. W. Wilcoxson, a native of Missouri, who settled at Yuba City and followed ranching. By this marriage she had two children, viz.: Edward, chief operator of the Wise Power House; and Benton, fireman at the Drum Power House. By the present marriage Mr. and Mrs. Culver have two children, William, of San Francisco, and Dorris, at home.

Mrs. Culver is a member of the Daughters of the Golden West at French Corral. Mr. Culver still has the homestead of 160 acres and also sixty acres which he bought from the Kuhlman estate, which now belongs to Mrs. Culver.

**WILLIAM GILBERT RICHARDS.**—A pioneer of Nevada County, for over forty years engaged in business in Nevada City, William Gilbert Richards was born in the State of Michigan, November 22, 1852, the son of William S. and Jane (Gilbert) Richards, both natives of England. The father came to California in 1852, via the Isthmus, and mined in Nevada and Sierra Counties, later going to the Compton Mine on Deer Creek. He ran a hotel for a time, at North Star, and also the Golden Gate Hotel, in Grass Valley. In 1880 he bought the New York Hotel, in Nevada City, and was host of that hostelry for many years. His wife and son, William Gilbert, joined him in California in 1858. Twelve children in all were born to this pioneer couple, four of whom are now living. A Mason and a member of the order of Red Men, Mr. Richards was popular and well known throughout the county.

William G. Richards was educated in the Grass Valley schools, and started to work in the mines at the age of fourteen, first finding employment at the Cornish Mine, where he helped feed the mill with shovel, working twelve-hour shifts. Two years later he started to work underground in the mines, and for a time worked in the mines at Virginia City, Nev. Returning in 1875 to Nevada City, Cal., in 1877 he started in the grocery business, in which, since that early date, he has been continuously engaged in Nevada City, building up a reputation for honesty and square dealing as a merchant, and known for his public spirit and active interest in the progress of his home town. He served as town trustee and as clerk of the board for Nevada City, and also as a member of the volunteer fire department of that city. Fraternally, Mr. Richards is a member of Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., and of Nevada Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E.; and he belongs to the Half Century Club of Nevada County. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Richards owns a fruit and stock ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Richards united him with Mary Elizabeth Gluyas, a native of Sutter Creek, Amador County, and a daughter of James Barnett and Mary A. (Gundry) Gluyas. Mr. and Mrs. James Barnett Gluyas were born, reared and married in England. They immigrated to New Jersey, U. S. A., and thence Mr. Gluyas sailed around Cape Horn, arriving at San Francisco in 1852. The ship on which he took passage was short-handed,



so he engaged to work as a sailor around the Horn, being three months on the trip. His wife joined him in California in 1856. Nine children were born to them, four girls and five boys. Three of the boys died in infancy. Two sons and daughters are still living, of whom Mrs. Richards is the oldest. James Barnett Gluyas was one of the foremost mining men of his day. After his arrival in California, he mined first at Sonora, on Sutter Creek, and later followed mining at various places, including the Keystone Mine and the Eureka Mine, being superintendent of the latter, in Grass Valley. He also mined at Gold Hill and Virginia City, Nev.; at Bakersfield, Cal.; and at the Hearst mines in the Black Hills, Dakota, acting as superintendent of various mines. He became a leading gold mine authority, and finally went to Australia, as superintendent of the Broken Hills Mines in that country; and there his death occurred.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Richards: Gluyas J., with the Drum division of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company; Gilbert W., in the automobile-tire business in Sacramento; Ruth, wife of E. M. Rector; and Marion, superintendent of music in the Eureka schools.

**GUY W. BRUNDAGE.**—Accompanying the agricultural and horticultural growth of any community can always be found a corresponding growth and expansion of business and commercial life. This latter phase of development ultimately necessitates the establishment of banking institutions providing adequate facilities for commercial credit and interchange; and the men at the head of these institutions are very often largely responsible for the success or failure of the many comparatively small ventures, which as a whole, are the very backbone of a district's prosperity. A prominent figure in financial circles in Placer County, and one who has had the best interests of the district at heart, is Guy W. Brundage. Mr. Brundage was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., on September 23, 1883. He received his general education in the public schools, graduating from the high school at Marshalltown, Iowa. In 1901 he made his first trip to California, locating in Oakland, where he worked as clerk in the Central Bank for two and one-half years. After this preliminary "skirmish" in the business world, the young man decided further to educate himself, and with this object in view he attended Grinnell College, at Grinnell, Iowa, graduating with the class of 1907. The first year after completing his college courses was spent as clerk in the Citizen's National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa; but California was his real objective, and accordingly he came West the second time, arriving in Auburn on May 15, 1908. That same year he organized the First National Bank of Auburn, and in 1910, the Central Bank of California, since which time he has been cashier of both institutions. The personnel of the two banks is as follows: For the First National Bank, J. E. Walsh, president; W. F. Jacobs and Dr. Robert A. Peers, vice-presidents; Guy W. Brundage, cashier; J. G. Walsh, assistant cashier; directors, L. Huntley, H. T. Dyer, and S. G. Watts. Hon. Judge J. B. Landis, of Placer County, was one of the organizers, and served as a director up to a short time ago. For the Central Bank of California, J. E. Walsh, president; Dr. Robert F. Peers, vice-president; Guy W. Brundage, cashier; J. G. Walsh, assistant cashier; and Charles H. Slade, director. This bank has branches at Newcastle, Colfax, and Truckee.

His work in these two banking institutions during the past fifteen years, the most constructive period in the history of California, has brought Mr. Brundage into prominence throughout the central and northern part of the State, and for 1922-1923 he was president of Group No. 1, California Bankers' Association of Northern California. In addition to his own business affairs, he has found time to help in those of the city. For ten years he was city treasurer of Auburn, giving his home city the benefit of his knowledge



*W. Randolph*

and experience in financial work. He has always considered it a duty to render civic aid in all good causes. During the time of stress in World War days he was a member of the executive committee on all Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, and he is (1924) chairman of Auburn Chapter, Red Cross.

The marriage of Mr. Brundage, which occurred on November 17, 1908, at Oakland, Cal., united him with Pauline Starzinger, of Des Moines, Iowa. Two children have blessed their union, Beatrice and Vincent. Active in Masonic circles, Mr. Brundage is a member of Eureka Blue Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., and has gone through all branches of the order, including Ben Ali Shrine, of Sacramento. He is Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, for the State of California. Known and esteemed for his sterling qualities of mind and character, and for his sympathetic dealing in helping men to help themselves, Mr. Brundage is widely recognized as one of the substantial builders of Placer County.

**JOHN HAYES RANDOLPH.**—An interesting, influential man of affairs, whose valuable experience has undoubtedly quickened his progressive ideas, is John Hayes Randolph, the wide-awake general manager of the Ranch Division of the Earl Fruit Company in Placer County. A native of old Virginia, he was born at Lynchburg on October 6, 1871. He is a son of Robert and Sarah Louise (Hayes) Randolph, natives respectively of Virginia and Georgia. On his paternal side, Mr. Randolph comes from one of the oldest families in the South, the Randolphs of Virginia, prominent among whom was John Randolph of Roanoke.

John Hayes Randolph was reared and educated in Richmond and Lynchburg, and graduated from the University of Virginia in the class of 1892, with the degree of A. B. He was then associated with his uncle in the grain and commission business in Norfolk, up to 1897, when he came to Kansas. There he remained with a grain and commission house until 1898, when he came further West, to California, locating at Newcastle. Here he associated himself with George D. Kellogg, shipper and grower in Newcastle; and in 1909 he was with the Producers' Fruit Company, of whose business in Placerville he had charge until 1913. The following spring he went to Oregon, representing the Producers' Fruit Company in the Rogue River and Umpqua Valleys, where they had shipping plants at Ashland, Medford, Central Point, Grants Pass and Roseburg. In 1915 these plants were sold to the Earl Fruit Company, and Mr. Randolph then returned to California and entered the main office of the Producers' Fruit Company in Sacramento. There he was sales manager for two years, and also a director in the company.

Returning to Newcastle, Mr. Randolph became general district manager of the company for Placer County; and when, in 1923, the Producers' Fruit Company consolidated with the Earl Fruit Company, Mr. Randolph accepted the position of responsibility he now holds. The Earl Fruit Company operate twenty-three ranches, comprising 1100 acres of bearing fruit trees, in Placer County, extending from the Auburn to the Loomis district, all under the efficient charge of Mr. Randolph. Besides the above enterprise, the Earl Fruit Company do a general fruit-commission business. Mr. Randolph is also a stockholder in the Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation, of which the Earl Fruit Company is a subsidiary company.

Mr. Randolph married Miss Birdie May Bensley, a native of Montana, who was reared in California. Their union has been blessed with three children: Virginia Lee, Albert Hayes, and Evelyn May. Mr. Randolph is an Elk, holding membership in Grass Valley Lodge No. 538. He is a member of the Tahoe Club and the Placer County Country Club, of Auburn, and the Del Paso Country Club of Sacramento, being a charter member of the two last named.



**THEODORE R. FULLER.**—The place which the manager of the Phillips Pharmacy in Grass Valley holds in business, in the church, in fraternal circles, and in family relations is a credit both to himself and to the community in which he lives. A native of California, and a son of native parentage, he was born in Forest, Sierra County, Cal., March 18, 1894. His parents were Orange and Catherine (Holold) Fuller, both natives of Sierra County, of pioneer families. The father has followed mining in Sierra and Nevada Counties since the age of seventeen. He is a member of Olympia Lodge No. 74, Knights of Pythias. There were five children in the family: Libbie G., Orange H., Theodore R., Mary M., and Bertha.

Theodore Fuller was educated in Sierra and Nevada Counties; and at the age of sixteen, in 1910, he entered the employ of the Phillips Drug Company in Grass Valley and took up the study of pharmacy. He passed the examination, is now a registered pharmacist, and since January 1, 1919, has been manager of the store which he entered as a boy.

Mr. Fuller has always taken an active part among the Native Sons of the Golden West. He joined the Quartz Parlor No. 58, Grass Valley, when eighteen years of age, and is at present District Deputy of the order. He is a member of the Grass Valley Congregational Church and a baritone soloist in the church choir. One of his greatest delights since a boy is fishing, and he is an expert angler. He married Fannie M. Mitchell, a native of Grass Valley.

**JOHN LAWRENCE NAGLE.**—By far one of the most important and extensive industries in Northern California today is fruit-culture; and in this field, replete with financial opportunities, ought to be found men of broad training and keen business judgment. In truth, to such gigantic proportions has grown the enterprise, launched scarcely forty years ago in a country rich with possibilities for its success, that were the exact number of workers in that connection to become known, astonishment would reign supreme in the minds of those who know little of the extent of this carefully organized, perfectly controlled source of production.

In his vital association with the fruit industry during the past twelve years, the manager of the California Fruit Exchange of Sacramento, John L. Nagle, has attained thorough familiarity with every phase of his work and in his direct, conservative methods, and ability to master every problem that arises, is recognized as a man perfectly adapted for his position.

Mr. Nagle was born September 5, 1877, in Boston, Mass., where he received a preliminary education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he entered Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Md., at which place he remained for three years, and in 1896 entered Georgetown University at Washington, D.C., from which institution he was graduated in 1899. Later he entered the employ of Haskell-Adams & Company, importers, of Boston, Mass. After serving these people two years as salesman, he was selected to handle the account of Nelson-Morris & Company, beef packers, of Chicago, in San Francisco. His associations with the latter firm took him into the fruit districts of Northern California. Becoming impressed with the opportunities offered in the growing of fruit, he determined to engage in the business; and for this purpose he located in Newcastle, Placer County, in 1901. Two years later he was joined by his brother from Boston, and together they purchased large tracts of land and planted the same to deciduous fruits.

In 1904 Mr. Nagle was appointed manager of the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association, a branch of the California Fruit Exchange, which position he held until 1910, when he was made manager of the California Fruit Exchange, the largest independent deciduous fruit marketing organization on the Pacific Coast.

The California Fruit Exchange has grown in the past twenty years from a shipment of 200 cars to 11,000 cars, and now embraces associations from the Imperial Valley to Shasta County, handling the products of over 2000 fruit-growers, and distributing the same through all the principal markets of the United States and Canada. On account of its affiliation with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange of Los Angeles, the largest citrus organization in the world, it is enabled to employ a force of salaried agents, numbering over 100, located in all of the large markets of this country. Through Mr. Nagle's personal efforts, in 1919, the Exchange bought a box factory and sawmill and 17,000 acres of timber in Plumas and Sierra Counties; and the plant at Graeagle has been remodeled so it is one of the most efficient and up-to-date lumbering manufacturing plants in the West. It is owned and operated by the members of the Exchange and the earnings are pro-rated and added to each grower's return in proportion to the sale of fruit. The mill is now furnishing the members with one-third of their requirement, but has a capacity of about one-half of their requirement.

Mr. Nagle has increased his holdings in Placer County, and is now one of the largest fruit growers in the northern part of the State. On account of his close relationship with the Exchange, most of his time is taken up in Sacramento, though he looks after his personal properties once a week.

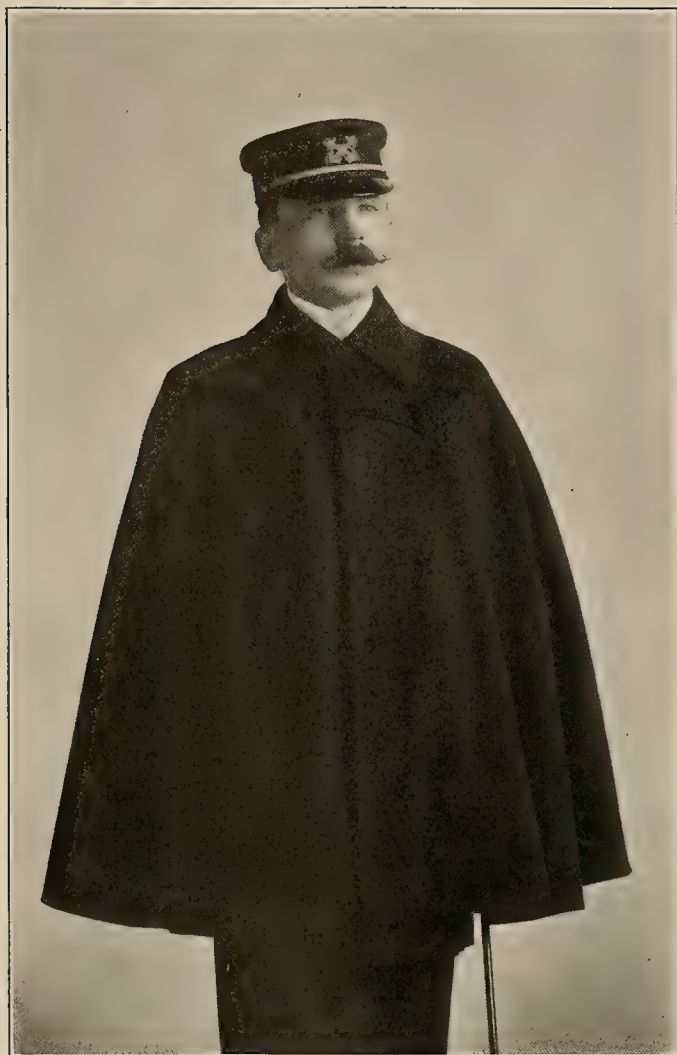
Mr. Nagle is a director in the Western Pacific Company, the California National Bank of Sacramento, and the Bank of Loomis. He is the president of the Hotel Senator Corporation that financed and built Hotel Senator in Sacramento, the finest hotel west of Chicago, at a cost of \$2,250,000.

For years Mr. Nagle took an active part in athletic sports, and for two years he held the one-mile record for the Southern States. He was also enthusiastic in football and baseball; but, owing to pressure of business, has of late years found it impossible to devote any time to that field of pleasure. Widely known as a man of exemplary principles and progressive spirit, he enjoys the high regard of his friends and associates, and in all public movements of worth may be counted upon to lend material assistance.

**CARL G. BELL.**—A native son who has aided materially in building up and improving Colfax and its vicinity, is Carl G. Bell, who was born at Greenwood, Cal., January 29, 1878, a son of Alexander and Amelia (Winkelman) Bell. The father, a native of New York State, was one of the early pioneers who came to California via the Isthmus in 1852. He located in Eldorado County and later was secretary of the Park Brothers' Iron Works in San Francisco. Afterwards he planted 100 acres of grapes and deciduous fruits on his ranch at Colfax, and organized the Colfax Mountain Fruit Company at that place. The mother was born in Greenwood, and is still living at the old home in Colfax. Their children are Carl G., of this review, and Mrs. S. K. Morrison, of Reno.

With the exception of a year spent in Alaska, in 1900, Carl G. Bell has lived in Colfax, where he has been agent for the Union Ice Company. For a time, also, he was agent for the Kenison Soda Works of Auburn. Mr. Bell purchased the Colfax Telephone Exchange when it had only fifteen stations, and has gradually built it up until it is now a large exchange, serving Colfax, Weimar, Iowa Hill, and Chicago Park, with about 200 stations. He is also engaged in the bottling business and in manufacturing soda and soft drinks, as well as being the agent for the Union Ice Company.

Mr. Bell's family consists of his wife, Mrs. Gladys (Welch) Bell, born in Colfax, and one daughter, Janet. In fraternal affiliation, he belongs to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E. He is a member of the Colfax Chamber of Commerce, for two terms served as a member of the board of trustees, and was also street commissioner.



*J. M. Katzer.*  
*U. S. N. Ret.*



**STEPHEN M. KATZER.**—A tribute to the delightfulness of Nevada City as a home is the residence there of Stephen M. Katzer, a retired naval officer, who has been all over the inhabited world, and has found no place he likes better. He was born in Bohemia, May 7, 1870, a son of an ex-officer of the Austrian army, and a landed proprietor in Bohemia, where Stephen was educated in the local schools, after which he entered the Gymnasium, and was graduated when seventeen years of age. He then joined the army as a one-year volunteer, paying his own expenses as was required of a one-year cadet. He served in the Third Hussars, Regiment of Cavalry, and at the close of his enlistment passed the examination for Second Lieutenant of Reserves.

Six weeks later he came to the United States, arriving in Baltimore, Md., October 1, 1888. He traveled through Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and arrived in California in 1891. In Texas, he took out his first citizenship papers in 1889, obtaining his full naturalization papers in San Francisco, February 25, 1898, the delay being caused by his being away on cruises in the United States Navy. Soon after his arrival in California he enlisted in the United States Army, May 22, 1891, at the Presidio, San Francisco, in Battery K, 5th U. S. Heavy Artillery. After three years and three months service, he was mustered out and honorably discharged, on August 21, 1894, from the Light Artillery, having been transferred during his period of enlistment. On March 5, 1895, he enlisted in the United States Navy as a landsman, and in three months time, by examination, he was advanced to Writer, first class, on the Independence, later being transferred to the Philadelphia. In March, 1896, he was advanced to chief yeoman on the Philadelphia. He was with Admiral Dewey in the Spanish American War, serving on the Olympia from June 5 to July 4, 1898, after which he assisted in placing the S. S. Manila (captured from the Spanish) in commission.

He continued in the navy in that position on a number of different ships until September 1, 1903, when he was sent to Mare Island to organize a yeoman's school, which he successfully accomplished. On November 30, 1905, the school was transferred to the Pensacola, stationed at San Francisco, where Mr. Katzer continued until July 3, 1908, when he was appointed paymaster's clerk on the U. S. Battleship Wisconsin, the flagship of the Fourth Division of the White Squadron under Admiral Evans, then under Rear-Admiral Sperry, and later under Rear-Admiral Schroeder in the voyage of the fleet around the world, ending at Hampton Roads in February, 1909. On December 31, 1909, he was sent home to Vallejo, and March 31, 1910, he was ordered to Boston to assist in putting the North Dakota into commission. He served on this vessel until March, 1911, when he was ordered to the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, to close up the station and abandon it. Returning to New York, he assisted in placing the Florida in commission, and then served as pay clerk on the Dixie, from May, 1912, to May, 1913, when he was ordered back to Vallejo. In August, 1913, he was ordered east to the U. S. S. Minnesota, and he continued on her until May, 1914. Then he was under treatment at the United States Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., until October 31, 1914, when he was ordered to the United States Navy Yard at Boston, as chief clerk to the general storekeeper of the yard, until he was ordered before a Retiring Board for officers of the United States Navy. On May 7, 1915, he was ordered to the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., for observation and treatment, and on May 31, 1915, was placed on the retired list of officers of the navy, in conformity with the recommendations of the Retiring Board, at Boston, Mass.

Mr. Katzer purchased a small place in Auburn, Placer County, Cal., where he remained five years; he then found that his disability made a higher altitude necessary, and so he located in Nevada City. Meantime,

during the World War he was ordered to San Francisco on recruiting duty, serving until June 28, 1917, when he was ordered back to the mountains on account of his physical condition.

Mr. Katzer is a splendid shot. At Mare Island, in 1905, he won the Sharpshooter's Medal.

On January 4, 1903, in Portland, Ore., Mr. Katzer was married to Miss Aurelia Hanneman, a native of New York City. Her father, Eugene Hanneman, brought his family to Portland, Ore., where Mrs. Katzer was reared and educated. This happy union has been blessed with two children: Herman, a graduate of the Nevada City High School, who at the age of nineteen qualified as a second lieutenant of infantry, Reserve Corps, and is now in the employ of the Alpha Hardware and Supply Company in Nevada City; and Eugene, born July 31, 1913. Mrs. Katzer is a cultured and refined lady, of a pleasing personality, and is a popular member of Evangeline Chapter No. 9, O. E. S., Nevada City. Mr. Katzer was made a Mason in Greenwood Lodge, No. 568, Brooklyn, N. Y., and later demitted to Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., at Nevada City. Generous to a fault, Mr. and Mrs. Katzer are liberal entertainers, and fortunate are their many friends who have the privilege of their bountiful hospitality.

**CHRISTIAN HENNY.**—A general contractor whose varied, extensive and successful operations testify to his wide experience and his established reputation for ability and thoroughness, is Christian Henny, of Finley Street, Auburn. A native of the Ophir district in Placer County, he was born on July 9, 1875, the son of Christian and Bertha (Rittenger) Henny, both natives of Switzerland, born near Berne, where they were both reared. Christian Henny, Sr., in that far away republic, heard as well as read of the discovery of gold in California, and became so interested in the New Eldorado that he came hither in 1853. He followed mining in Placer County, and became the owner of various mines in the Ophir district. He owned the California Mine, and was interested in the Gold Blossom, and Bellevue. The California mine was the extension of the famous Ora Fina and is still owned by the family. He was married at Gold Hill to Bertha Rittenger, who had come to California with her parents when a girl. Mr. Henny also engaged in teaming and freighting when Newcastle was the end of the railroad, a place just above old Castle. From this point he hauled heavy freight-loads drawn by a sixteen-mule team over the heavy grades to Virginia City, Nev., a business he followed successfully for many years. Thus he was one of the hardy pioneers that blazed the trail through the mother lode country.

He later engaged in farming on his ranch at Ophir, and was among the first to engage in horticulture, setting out an orchard of fifty acres, that is still in full-bearing and a source of profit to his widow, who still resides on the ranch. So he was one of the pioneer orchardists of the region, developing one of the most productive ranches in the county, the place being historic because the old California mine is located on a part of the ranch. All the children own gold nuggets taken from the mine on the ranch by their father, and these, made into stick-pins and cuff-links are highly prized by them. When Christian Henny, Sr., first began raising fruit they thought they were doing well when they had arrived at a point in growing so they could haul from five to eighteen boxes a day to market, and now they produce and haul six hundred or more boxes a day from their orchards. Christian Henny, Sr., passed away in March, 1908, aged seventy-two years. Eight children were born to this pioneer couple: Fred is on the home ranch; John died December 19, 1903; Albert passed on in 1909; Mrs. Anne McKay resides at Winnemucca, Nev.; Christian is the subject of this interesting review;

Mrs. Lizzie Hansen lives at Ophir; Mrs. Birdie Smith and Mrs. Josie Larke both live in Sacramento.

Chris Henny, as our subject is familiarly called by his many friends, began work on the home ranch at the age of ten, assisting his father while he also attended the local school. When his school days were over, with his brother Albert, he leased the home place and ran it for three years, at which time in 1903 he located in Auburn. Some twenty years ago he established himself in business as a general contractor, doing teaming and also excavating for road construction, using thirty-two horses or more, besides trucks, for railroad and highway work. He built Puts Lake Dam, close to Blue Canon, as well as much other construction work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He has done much highway construction in Placer and Eldorado Counties, and is now doing the work of straightening the highway between Auburn and Newcastle. He is one of the most important men in that field in this locality, and is closely connected with more than one building-up and forward movement. About eighteen years ago he built his residence on Finley Street, where he resides with his family.

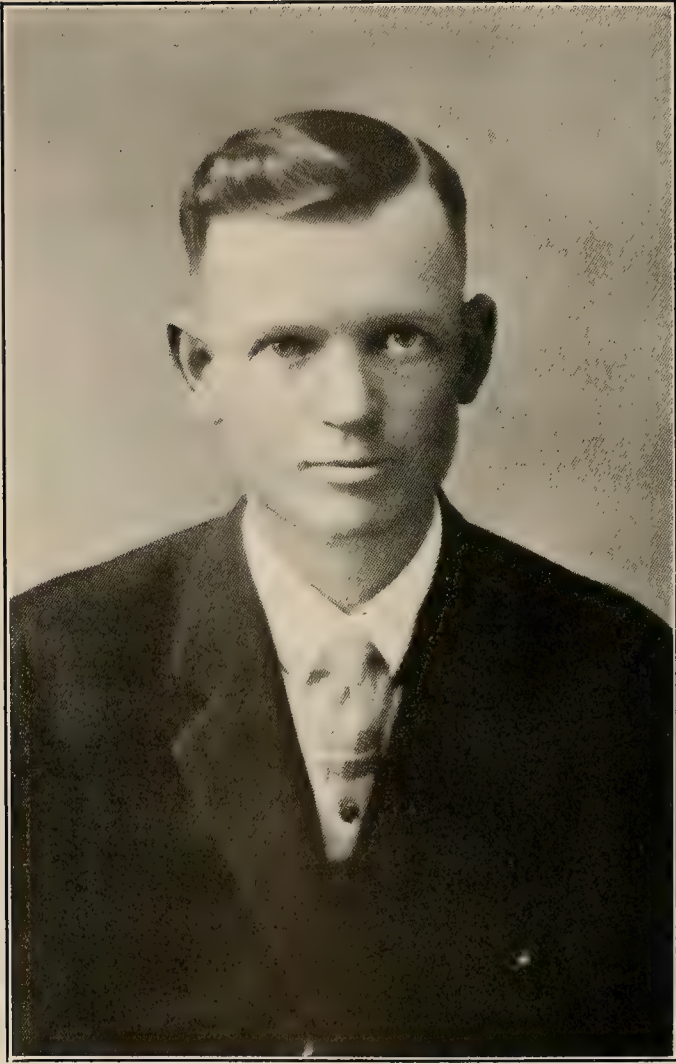
Mr. Henny was married at Carson City, Nev., on June 22, 1900, being united with Miss Winifred Sullivan of that city, who is a daughter of John and Margaret (Conner) Sullivan, pioneers of the Comstock Lode, Nev. Mr. Sullivan was for many years with the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. They spent their last years with Mr. and Mrs. Henny, in Auburn. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Henny was blessed with the birth of two children: Phillip, a very promising and popular youth of thirteen, was accidentally shot by a playmate, from which wound he died November 30, 1918, a sad shock to his parents and many friends; Patricia is attending Auburn High School. Mr. and Mrs. Henny are both philanthropic and liberal and believe in doing for others, and in the kindness of their heart they are raising and educating, as if she were their own daughter, Edna Welch, who is also attending Auburn High School. Mr. Henny is a popular member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and belongs to Auburn Parlor No. 59; and he is also a member of the Tahoe Club, of Auburn. Whoever is acquainted with him, knows a good fellow twelve months in the year.

**ALLEN G. THURMAN.**—A live wire in local journalistic circles is Mr. Thurman, editor and publisher of the Colfax Record of Placer County. The paper was established by M. Bessau on November 26, 1908, and had reached a circulation of only 167 when Mr. Thurman bought it in 1920. It now has 900 subscribers, and will soon reach the 1000 mark. It is a newsy, well-edited and well-printed paper; and there is also a job-printing department run in connection with it. Through the efforts of the editor and the publicity given by his paper, the Colfax Chamber of Commerce was organized. Mr. Thurman was made its secretary and one of its directors, and has been largely instrumental in making of it a progressive and effective organization.

Mr. Thurman was born in Port Townsend, Wash., October 10, 1888, the son of Granville W. and Mary (Dunbar) Thurman, the former a native of Oregon and the latter of Scotland. He attended the public schools of Portland, Ore., and was cash boy in Meier and Frank's Department Store, of that city. Later he was a carrier for the Portland Telegram, and there acquired his early enthusiasm for newspaper work. Coming to San Francisco in 1917, he was city circulation manager of the San Francisco Call. He came to Colfax in May, 1918, and two years later bought the Record.

On June 13, 1916, Allen G. Thurman was united in marriage with Ruth Tuttle, a native of Washington.





*W.B. Lardner Jr.*

**WILLIAM B. LARDNER, JR.**—A successful contractor who, by placing his experience and enterprise at the service of the community, has been able to make a contribution of value toward the building up of Auburn, and the hastening of the day when this growing city shall come to its own, is William B. Lardner, Jr., of Linden Street. He was born at Auburn on August 4, 1887, the son of the Hon. W. B. and Jennie (Mitchell) Lardner, and enjoyed the advantages of the excellent grammar and high schools of Auburn. When nineteen years old, he began to learn the carpenter's trade and architectural designing, entering upon an apprenticeship under A. D. Fellows, the architect and builder of Auburn; and in 1906, shortly after the great fire in San Francisco, he hastened to the stricken city and for sixteen months assisted in its reconstruction.

Returning to Auburn, Mr. Lardner worked for contractors until 1910, when he established a business in that line for himself, early acquiring an enviable reputation through his ability to make his own drawings. For a year, he was in partnership with A. J. Locher; but now he is operating alone. In the fall of 1917, he was occupied in war service in the Moore shipyards at Oakland, thus extending his knowledge, through outrigging and derrick work, in a desirable manner for fourteen months.

In 1913 Mr. Lardner erected the Hotel Auburn, and four years later, the high school gymnasium. He also built the beautiful residence of Dr. Robert A. Peers at Colfax, in 1923, an edifice costing \$50,000, and the H. G. Herkomer home on the Mount Vernon road, one of the finest in the county, the hand-carved interior work, executed in England, forming a feature of this very fine home. He remodeled the Jackson Gregory home in Auburn, and has built many cottages and bungalows. To facilitate his work, Mr. Lardner is equipping a mill with modern machinery, where he will do his own mill and cabinet work. He has a large and roomy building for this purpose, in which are also located his offices. His work is always of the highest order; and work of that class sells and pays for itself.

In 1912, at Auburn, Mr. Lardner was married to Miss Amonda Johnson, a native of the Ophir district, in Placer County; and they have seven children: Lynford, Phyllis, James Howard, Catherine Jane, Mary Loraine, Amonda Claire, and George Henry. Mr. Lardner belongs to Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W., and to the Miami Tribe No. 55, Red Men. He is an interested member of the Tahoe Club, as well as the Placer County Country Club. Always willing to do his part, Mr. Lardner has been an active member of the Auburn fire department for over fifteen years, being a member of Company No. 1. Liberal and enterprising, he is ever ready to give of his time and means, so far as he is able, towards the building up and development of his native city, in which he justly takes much pride.

**ISAAC LE ROY BURNS.**—This accomplished and experienced representative of the banking interests of Northern California, at present serving the community of Roseville as cashier of the Railroad National Bank, was born at Verona, Sutter County, on September 2, 1873, the son of John Burns, a native of New York State, who came out to California in 1850, by way of Panama, when he was a young man. He took up farming and stock-raising, and at Verona was married to Miss Eliza G. Abdill, a native of New Jersey, who came here in early days as a child with her folks, and who grew up at Verona. Mr. and Mrs. Burns farmed and died at Verona, the mother of our subject passing away when he was a school-boy. Mr. Burns lived to be eighty-three years of age, and died at Verona, in March, 1919. They had six children. Addie is the widow of Charles Peaslee, and is interested in an Alaska gold mine, and she resides at Sacramento. Alice is the wife of A. H. White, and resides at Marysville; her husband deals in real estate and insurance. Isaac Le Roy Burns is the subject of this review. E. H. Burns lives in Sacramento, as does also E. W., his brother.

Grace married R. W. Ewing, but she is now deceased, survived by two children.

I. LeRoy Burns attended the public schools at Verona, and the business college at Stockton, and then took a special course in pedagogy; and from his eighteenth to his twenty-fourth year, he taught school. At the end of these six years, however, he entered mercantile business, at Verona, where he was appointed the first postmaster, filling that responsible office until 1906. Then he entered the United States Internal Revenue service, in which he continued until 1921, when he became the first vice-president of the Railroad National Bank at Roseville, and was soon made cashier. During his service for the government, he had the collection of the income, liquor and other taxes for the entire northern half of California, traveling from the Oregon line toward the south; and his selection of Roseville as a residence was due to the superior educational advantages here.

Mr. Burns was married in 1900 to Miss Bertha O. Whitlock, born in Sutter County, a daughter of David and Mary (Harris) Whitlock. Two children blessed this union: Berta C. attends the Chico Normal School, and Jack L. graduated from the Roseville High School in 1924. In 1918 Mr. Burns built an attractive residence on Oak Street and has lived there with his family ever since.

Mr. Burns is a member of the County Republican Central Committee, and also of the Roseville Chamber of Commerce; and he is a Mason and a Shriner. He joined Orange Parlor, N. S. G. W., at Pleasant Grove, but belongs to the Rocklin Parlor at Roseville. Both town and county owe much to the broad mind and twentieth century progress of I. LeRoy Burns, without doubt one of the most progressive, up-to-date, patriotic and influential of Californians.

Mr. Burns devotes his entire time to the interests of the Bank. The officers are: president, George W. Peltier, of Sacramento; vice-presidents: G. P. DeKay, a farmer of Roseville; C. A. Fogus, a railway man of Roseville; and W. A. Clark, also a farmer of Roseville; cashier, I. LeRoy Burns; assistant-cashier, T. G. Schuster. The board of directors is composed of George W. Peltier, G. P. DeKay, C. A. Fogus, W. A. Clark, I. LeRoy Burns, W. E. Purdy, F. W. Crowder, H. E. Moe, R. D. Gould and A. F. Burke. The Railroad National Bank commenced business in August, 1921; and at the close of business on June 30, 1924, it had a total of \$436,851.68 resources, with a capital stock paid in of \$50,000, a surplus fund of \$5,000, over \$50,000 of outstanding circulating notes, and over \$132,000 of individual deposits subject to check. There were \$15,000 worth of State, county or municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank or surety bond, and other time deposits to the amount of \$199,671.09, all of which testifies to the soundness of the institution.

An incident in the life of Mr. Burns not likely to be forgotten is here briefly given: On Saturday, July 26, 1924, during the noon hour, when there was a lull in business, I. LeRoy Burns was standing at the paying teller's window, in the Railroad National Bank, sorting some currency. While so engaged a man entered the bank in a business-like way and passed back of the counter through a door in the partition on the left, holding in his right hand, at his hip, a revolver; with the other he dropped five coin bags on the floor and curtly told Mr. Burns, "Fill 'em up." Mr. Burns at once began to comply with the request, gathering up and sacking all of the money in sight near the window. While Mr. Burns was waiting on the bandit, the latter ordered Tod Schuster, assistant-cashier, to lock the front door; and as he was walking to the door, Charles Lucas, a patron, entered, and the bandit told him to keep still and to join the others back of the counter, who were Mrs. Tod Schuster and Mrs. R. W. Terry. He then told them all to step into a room in the rear and stay there. He then



helped Mr. Burns to fill up the money sacks. Not being satisfied with what was in sight, he made a search of the vault, also of the drawers. In one of the latter he found some currency Mr. Burns had dropped in there just as the man came in the bank door. Securing this money, he seemed content, and left the bank and made his escape. He secured \$7,404.77. The bank was insured in two companies against loss by theft.

**LENA DAHNEKE.**—The descendant of an old pioneer settler, Lena Dahneke was born in North San Juan, Nevada County, the daughter of Henry D. and Catherine (Allison) Dahneke. The father came from Hanover and the mother from Fearn, in Germany, and they were married in this State. It was in 1859 that Henry D. Dahneke left his native country and made the trip to America, coming to California that same year, via Cape Horn, and engaged in mining during the time when hydraulic mining was in full swing. He met with ordinary success, made his home in North San Juan and here he died on February 23, 1910, at the age of seventy-eight years. The wife and mother is still living, she having come across the Isthmus in 1860. At the age of eighty-six years she is enjoying life and is surrounded by a host of friends who respect her for her many fine qualities of mind and heart. Henry D. Dahneke was a Democrat in politics and in fraternal circles he held membership in the Workmen. There were three children in the Dahneke family: William H., died at Dawson, Alaska, March 31, 1922, sixty-one years old, and had been in Alaska each year, for twenty years; Louis is a resident of Berkeley; and Lena, of this review.

Lena Dahneke attended the public school at San Juan and she went to San Francisco, where she was employed for a number of years. About seven years ago she returned to her old home at San Juan and has since taken care of her mother. She has made many friends both here and in the Bay city and is highly respected by all.

**H. G. VAN LENNEP.**—Fortunate in the enjoyment of a reputation for both ability, wide experience in his particular field, and unfailing willingness to try to serve and accommodate, H. G. Van Lennep, the popular manager of the Auburn Garage, on the Lincoln Way in Auburn, has made a remarkable success of his venture and is today credited with furnishing town and county with a service such as one may often look for in vain in much larger and more densely settled localities. He was born at Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nev., on August 27, 1876, the son of David and Susan B. (Groves) Van Lennep, the former, now deceased, having been a native of Smyrna, Turkey; while the latter, still living, was born in Ohio. Mr. Van Lennep was a civil engineer, and was associated with mining in Nevada, in early days; and with the help of George Roeding, of Fresno, he introduced the Smyrna fig into California. He came to Auburn in 1879, and bought a ranch about a mile from town. Mr. and Mrs. Van Lennep had two children: H. G., of this sketch, and Edward, who is now deceased.

H. G. Van Lennep attended the Auburn schools. Thereafter, for fourteen years, he was in the employ of the Central California Electrical Company, now the Pacific Gas & Electric Company; and for three years he was in Amador County, in charge of the water and electric department. Afterwards he was power-house operator in Placer County, in charge of several of their power houses. In 1909, in company with his brother, he established an automobile business in Auburn, and in 1912 he took over the Placer Machine & Auto Company's plant. His brother died in March, 1914. The corporation of which he is the managing operator has a large garage, machine shop, etc., and carries a full line of auto accessories. This corpo-



*Thos. H. Nelson.*

ration is about to take possession of the magnificent new concrete garage building on Lincoln Way and High Street, now nearing completion, and within a year will build another structure at the rear of it which will double their floor space and will be one of the largest and most up-to-date garages in Central California.

In 1909, Mr. Van Lennep was married to Miss Mary E. West, a native of Indiana, who was reared in Dixon, Solano County; and they have one son David W. Mr. Van Lennep belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

**THURE N. NELSON.**—Although a native of foreign shores, Thure N. Nelson has lived in his adopted country since the age of four years and has reached success in life through his own efforts and business ability. Born in Sweden May 29, 1864, he is the son of John and Sophie Nelson, both natives of that country. The father came to the United States for the first time in 1847, making his way to Iowa, when Des Moines was a trading post called Fort Des Moines and later returning to Sweden; and when Thure was four years old his parents brought him over the water to the land of opportunity, and located in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1868.

Educated in the public schools of Des Moines, Thure Nelson was for four years thereafter in the employ of the government as letter carrier in Des Moines. Later he was assistant manager of the Edison Electric Light Company in the same city, and then for sixteen years he was employed as a traveling salesman on the road in the Middle States. Arriving in Auburn, Placer County, Cal., in 1908, Mr. Nelson purchased the old T. P. Dixon ranch, on the Auburn and Sacramento road, just outside of the city, consisting of seventy acres, thirty acres being devoted to fruit-raising. He remained there for twelve years, brought the property to a high state of development, and sold it to good advantage, and was thus well repaid for his years of earnest endeavor.

Mr. Nelson then located in Auburn and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has been very successful, acquiring valuable property in Auburn. In the winter of 1923 he erected the Nelson Building, on Lincoln Way, in the heart of the business section, a one-story reinforced concrete and steel building, which he had completely fitted for the transaction of his business affairs, and also a Truscon steel service station on the same lot. While the business block is a comparatively small one, it is of very attractive architecture, unique and substantial, and will long stand as a monument to his name.

The marriage of Mr. Nelson, in Des Moines, Iowa, September 27, 1885, united him with Miss Mattie A. Holmberg, born in Sweden, who came to this country alone at the age of sixteen years. Eight children have blessed their marriage, six of whom are living: Leroy A., who served in the United States Navy as first musician on the battleship Tennessee; Ethel R., wife of R. L. Johnson and mother of six children; Wendell E., who participated in the World War but did not get overseas; Daisy B., wife of Clarence Harris of San Jose; Violet C., a graduate of the Auburn High School, 1923, and now her father's assistant; and Rosella, the youngest, and the only one born in California, the other five having been born in Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Nelson is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Auburn, in whose benevolences his family also generously participate. He is one of Auburn's most loyal boosters. His knowledge of the surrounding country has been gained through years of residence in this section, and through his faculty for keeping in touch with all projects which affect Superior California, and more particularly Auburn and vicinity; and his confidence in the advancement of Placer County is founded on the observation of facts.



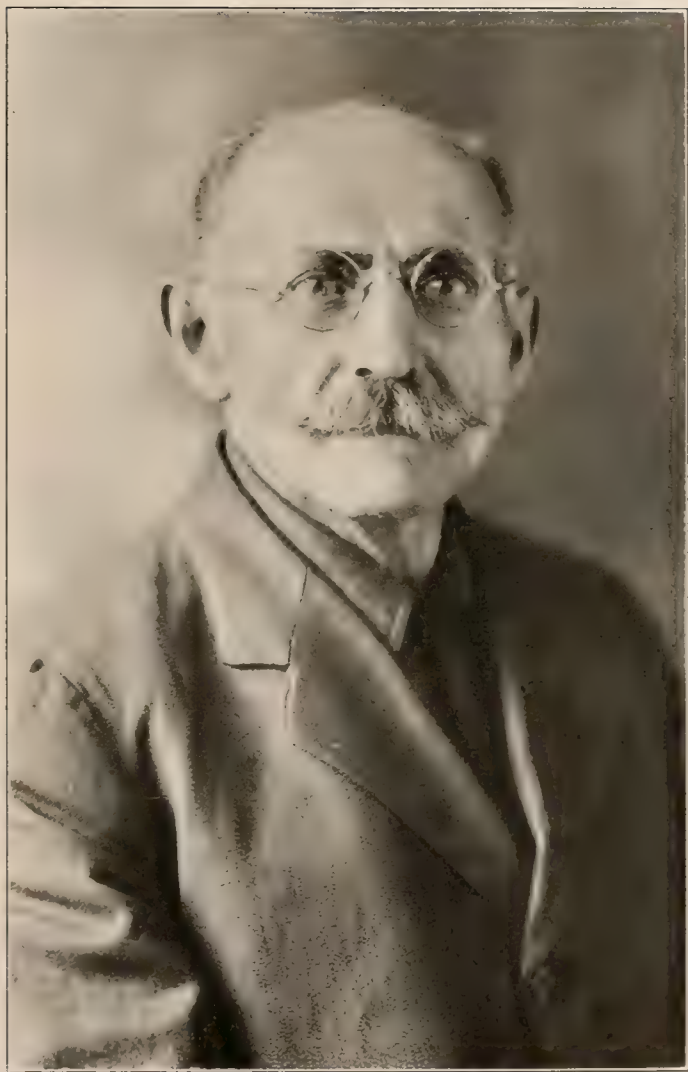
**HERMAN E. SONNTAG.**—An industrious, energetic and capable orchardist and agriculturist is found in Herman E. Sonntag, who has met well-merited success in his free and independent occupation. Twenty-five years ago he purchased eighty acres of rough land one and a half miles from Peardale Station, and since then he has added more land until he now owns 900 acres. He has cleared the land and planted an orchard of pears and prunes and also has a twelve-acre vineyard on his ranch. Born at Oberlungwitz, Saxony, Germany, October 20, 1858, he is a son of Otto and Ernestina (Mehlhorn) Sonntag. There were six children in the family: Herman E. of this review, Mauritz, Robert, Emil, Minnie, and Clara. The father, Otto Sonntag, was a miller by trade. He passed away in 1860; and subsequently the mother was married to Mauritz Boehm, who was a blacksmith by occupation. Mauritz Boehm passed away in 1919, aged ninety-eight years; the mother of our subject lived to be eighty-nine years old.

Herman E. Sonntag received a public-school education in his native country; and at fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade under his stepfather, which occupied him for four years. He served in the German army from 1878 to 1880.

On April 15, 1883, Mr. Sonntag was married to Miss Pauline C. Helbig, born at Collenberg, Germany, a daughter of Christian and Carolina Helbig. There were seven children in this family: Herman, Frank, August, Augusta (deceased), Ernestina (deceased), Pauline C., and Ida. After his marriage Mr. Sonntag maintained his own shop in Germany until he came to the United States in 1890. After his arrival in this country, he settled in Marshall County, Kans., and was occupied with farm work for a year and a half, after which he went to Nebraska and for the next six years worked for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. On September 13, 1898, he came to California and purchased his present home place. Here he built fine farm buildings, which were destroyed by fire in 1919; and he has since built another residence. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sonntag: Ida, Paul (deceased), Carl, Max and Fritz (both deceased), Annie, Gertrude, Wilhelm (deceased), Magdalena, Margaret, Else, and Herman. Mr. Sonntag is a Republican in politics. He is affiliated with the Lutheran Church. Public-spirited and deeply interested in education, for fourteen years he has been a trustee of the Peardale school district.

**ARTHUR DE WINT FOOTE.**—An illustration of the opportunities offered by California to men of perseverance and energy is demonstrated in the achievements of Arthur De Wint Foote, who came to California fifty years ago, and despite many discouraging circumstances encountered by him has risen to a position of responsibility. Since 1895 he has been in the employ of the North Star Mines Company and for a number of years has been consulting engineer for this company. He was born in Guilford, Conn., on May 24, 1849, a son of George Augustus and Eliza (Spencer) Foote, both of English descent. George Augustus Foote was a Connecticut farmer all his life.

Arthur De Wint Foote began his education in the grammar schools of his native county and completed it in Yale University. He came to California in 1873 and was active in his profession as a civil engineer here until 1878, when he went to Dakota Territory and ran the canal line which brought water to the first mill on the Homestake Mine. In the fall of 1878 he went to Leadville, Colo., thence in 1881, to Old Mexico, and in 1882 went to Idaho, where for twelve years he was engaged as a hydraulic engineer, doing irrigation work on various irrigation projects, some of which are now included in the government surveys. In January, 1895, he was employed by the North Star Mines Company as civil engineer in charge of laying the pipe line and building the power plant at Grass Valley; and



*H. E. Sonntag*

immediately thereafter took charge of the mines as superintendent, continuing in that capacity for fifteen years when he was advanced to his present position of consulting engineer.

At Milton, N. Y., on February 9, 1876, Mr. Foote was married to Miss Mary Hallock, and they are the parents of two children: Arthur Burling, whose sketch will also be found in this history; and Elizabeth Townsend, now Mrs. Swift, who lives in Massachusetts. Mr. Foote is non-partisan in politics, preferring to vote for the man best fitted to serve the public.

**THE ROSEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**—Few public institutions in Northern California performing a real service to their communities have a more interesting history than that of the Roseville Public Library, conducted under the direction of the librarian, Miss Georgiana R. Willits, aided by a progressive, liberal-minded board of trustees. The circulation for the quarter ending March 31, 1923, amounted to 6,032 volumes; and more and more the people of Roseville and vicinity are beginning to realize the help obtainable through the State Library service. The requests cover a wide range of subjects, showing the steady advance to popularity since the Library was established in its present home on January 16, 1911.

The Library is beautifully located on a knoll on the Lincoln Highway, on the direct road leading to Oregon and Washington, and may now certainly be considered established on the most permanent order, having a balance on hand on July 1, 1921, of \$827.03, and enjoying an annual income during 1921-22 of \$2259.09. The sum of \$2,138.90 was derived from taxation, through the Library tax of 1.5 mills on the dollar, receiving also \$120.19 from other sources, making the total payments, \$2,495.60, so that there was a balance on hand, on July 1, 1922, of \$590.52. The library is open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 12 to 5 p. m., and from 7 to 9 p. m. The library is located in a Carnegie building costing \$12,000, and receives regularly thirty-six periodicals, including eight newspapers and twenty-eight magazines; and there is a total of 4,187 volumes entrusted to the trustees, who meet on the first Tuesday of each month.

Miss Willits was born in San Francisco, but came to Auburn, Cal., with her parents, who were pioneers of the fifties. Her father, James Hanna Willits, married Miss Annie L. McKenzie, and he was related to the late Senator Mark Hanna, Mrs. Willits coming from the family of the noted discoverer, Sir A. McKenzie, whose fame is perpetuated in the Mackenzie River. The Willits and the Hannas were originally from Wales, while the McKenzies came from bonnie Scotland. Mr. Willits was born in Indiana in 1830, and Mrs. Willits, whose folks were Canadians, first saw the light on the shores of Lake Champlain, in New York State, near Fort Ticonderoga. Mr. Willits crossed the Great Plains with Captain Brown about 1852, and was married in California; and he settled at Iowa Hill, from where he went to Dutch Flat and became a merchant. He erected there a stone building still used as a store and still serving as a kind of memorial of his honesty and activity. He died in 1898 at Watsonville. Mrs. Willits outlived her husband, and passed away at Auburn, in 1916, at the age of eighty-six, closing her eyes in the house used by the Willits as their home since about 1874. Two children were born to the worthy couple, Georgiana R., the subject of our instructive review; and James S. Willits, who manages the Willits ranch, near Auburn, assisted by his son. The parents were temporarily living at San Francisco when our subject was born, and while growing up she spent the time for the most part at Auburn, and on the Willits Ranch, near Auburn, at which place she attended the public school. She also enjoyed private instruction and Art Institute work at San Fran-



cisco, where she received a gold medal and later taught drawing in the schools of Placer County.

Miss Willits took library work in connection with her teaching at Auburn, and became the first librarian at that place; and she filled that position for six years, resigning to devote all of her time to teaching drawing in the public schools at Roseville, and at the Lincoln and Auburn High Schools. In 1920 she became the Librarian of the Roseville Free Public Library.

Mrs. Frank Cosgrove is the Secretary of the Roseville Free Public Library. The Library building cost \$12,000, of which Mr. Carnegie gave \$10,000, and the balance, or \$2,000, was raised at a meeting held on Washington's Birthday, 1911, by the Roseville city board of trustees, who then appointed a board of library trustees, and levied a tax of two mills on the dollar, for the purpose of creating a library fund. The first temporary board of library trustees was composed of Mrs. B. Woodbridge, R. F. Theile (now deceased), I. Leroy Burns, Ed Corlett, and George Macpherson. A. B. McRae donated the lot, 60 by 100 ft. in size, upon which the library building stands, a site then called McRae Hill, or Bonnie Brae, at the corner of Lincoln Highway and Pleasant Street. The building is a beautiful structure of pressed brick, and was started in the spring of 1912, and completed on October 2 of that same year. It was designed by W. H. Wicks of San Francisco, and was built by Messrs. Peterson & Wilson of the Bay City. When the library was opened, Mrs. Frank E. Cosgrove was chosen the first librarian, and she selected the first 1000 volumes; and she acted as librarian until a permanent one could be found. The library was first started in a building owned by A. B. McRae, on Main Street, and known as the McRae Block, on February 22, 1911; and it has been so well conducted since that it has met with exceptional success. Mrs. Cora Mae Woodbridge of Roseville deserves great credit for her part in securing the library. She labored untiringly to raise the money; and she it was who corresponded with Mr. Carnegie, and obtained the \$10,000.

**LORENZO LESLIE SALMON.**—An enterprising, progressive orchardist who is also well-known as an experienced, successful and dependable dealer in horses, is Lorenzo Leslie Salmon, of Ophir. A native son born in Placer County, on the old Salmon ranch, near Ophir, he first saw the light on January 11, 1887, when he entered the family circle of Joshua Lafayette and Susan Ellen (Sutton) Salmon. Lorenzo Salmon attended the Ophir schools and when fourteen years of age went to work as a ranch-hand; later becoming a teamster who soon did contract hauling at Ophir. He gave careful attention to the various problems, as they arose, in his business, and never failed to place the interests of a good patron ahead of his own, when he could; and the result was that he early established a reputation for square and even generous dealing much appreciated by many, who took pleasure in giving him the preference whenever they had anything for him to do.

At Auburn, on January 31, 1910, Mr. Salmon was married to Miss Lucille Vicencio, a native of Gold Hill and the daughter of Cosme Vicencio, worthy and representative folks who are represented in this work. Lucille attended the Gold Hill and the Ophir district schools. One son blessed this union, and they have named him Leslie Thomas Salmon. For the last five years Mr. Salmon has been both a rancher and a dealer in horses, owning some ten acres devoted to fruit above Ophir. He buys and sells horses and stock, and whoever entrusts to his judgment and probity their commercial transaction in stock is never disappointed. Fraternally, he belongs to the Red Men of Auburn. In politics, he is a Democrat; but when it comes to local matters, he is a pretty good "non-partisan" booster.



Mr. B. H. H.



Miss M. Stoddard

**MARION R. STRUBLE.**—Many discouragements marked the early years of Marion R. Struble's identification with the history of Placer County. The indomitable spirit of the man is shown in the fact that all the hardships and discouragements had no power to quench his enthusiastic faith in the possibilities of ultimate success. With a firm and self-reliant courage he met and overcame each obstacle and now he has a substantial home, surrounded on every hand by evidences of the prosperity attained by ceaseless endeavors. His birth occurred at Elkhart, Ind., April 25, 1874, the youngest of four children of Gideon and Barbara (Free) Struble, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father, Gideon Struble, upon his arrival in America settled on a farm in Indiana. He became a substantial and influential farmer, rearing and educating his children, he and his wife being well thought of and highly esteemed. The wife and mother passed away June 25, 1891, while the father survived until 1901, when he too passed on, mourned by his family and a large circle of devoted friends.

Marion R. Struble attended public school at Elkhart and grew to manhood on his father's farm, reared to hard work and long hours; he remained at home with his parents until 1893, when he came to California to the home of his uncle, Jacob Free, at Penryn, where he worked in the fruit industry for eight years.

At Penryn, on November 29, 1899, Mr. Struble was married to Miss Ava May Pearson, born in Sacramento, the second of three daughters born to Pliny and Elizabeth (Dart) Pearson. The father was born in De Peyster, N. Y., on January 23, 1845, while the mother was born in Batavia, Ill., on September 25, 1855. They came out to California from the East in early days and resided in Sacramento, where Mr. Pearson was bookkeeper for the planing mill firm of Pearson, Amsden and Burnett. During this time he purchased forty acres near Penryn from a subdivision of a large tract that had been used as a sheep range. He brought his family here in 1892, and on this ranch Mr. Pearson died on June 13, 1901, while his widow passed on February 10, 1909. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Struble has proven happy and congenial and resulted in the birth of seven children: Homer, a graduate of Stanford University in 1922, is now a student at Lane Medical College in San Francisco; Millard died in 1915 at the age of thirteen; George is a graduate of Placer County High School, class of 1922, and is now attending Stanford University; Grace and Barbara are attending Placer County High School; while Harold and Donald are still in the grammar school. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Struble made a trip to Indiana, visiting Mr. Struble's old home. In 1901 Mr. Struble purchased twenty acres, one-half of the Pearson ranch, at Penryn, and began the development which has brought them prosperity. Mr. Struble paid \$2000 for the twenty acres of land and then spent \$1500 in improvements for residence, etc. He cleared the land of timber and brush and set it out to orchard, caring for it faithfully, and after the hardships of years was rewarded by profitable returns. From these proceeds he added to his holdings and in 1908 bought the other twenty acres of the Pearson place, partly improved, and set the balance of that to orchard; then, in 1913, he purchased thirty acres adjoining his place on the south, which was already in orchard, and in 1918 added a forty-acre orchard near Loomis, a highly improved place with a record which places it at the front in yield and quality of fruit in Placer County. Mr. Struble has been a close student of horticulture. His years of experience and close observation have made him well posted in the care of his orchards, particularly pertaining to fertilization, cultivation and irrigation. Thus his expert knowledge and experience is frequently sought by others who are developing and improving their orchards, and the results show they do not go far wrong when they act on his judgment.



From 1913 to 1918, Mr. Struble held the position of general manager of the Penryn Fruit Growers' Association, resigning in 1918 to give his entire attention to his private business affairs. He is a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange, and a director of the Penryn Fruit Growers' Association. Mr. Struble was made a Mason in Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S. They are both members of the Penryn Methodist Church, to whose benevolences they are liberal contributors, while Mrs. Struble is also an active member of the Ladies' Aid.

**A. H. SCHNABEL.**—It was the gold mines of California which first made the country famous and brought fortune seekers here from all parts of the world. Some of them found the wealth they sought buried in the ground, but how the sons of these pioneers found greater wealth hanging on the trees is told in the story of A. H. Schnabel. The story begins with the pioneer gold seeker, their father C. H. Schnabel, who was born in Germany in 1815, came to America intending to live, and in 1852 received his United States citizenship. That same year, with a party of gold-seekers from New York, he made a trip round the Horn to California, and engaged in mining at Coloma; later, in 1854, he ran a general store in Doty's Flat, in which he built up a thriving business, also grub-staked many miners. In 1875 he moved to the Julian Mine, a mile and a half south of Newcastle, in which he was interested until it was sold in 1880. He married Greta Barkhaus, who died in Alameda when sixty years old. C. H. Schnabel died in Oakland in 1887, after a long and useful career.

It was at Doty's Flat that A. H. Schnabel was born, on February 6, 1855. He worked the Julian Mine with his father and brother, and later two sons built and operated a twenty-stamp mill and sunk a shaft to the 800-foot level, but the parties who bought the mine did not work it after 1881. For eighteen months A. H. worked in a mine near Shasta, but he took naturally to ranch work and after the brothers sold their mining interests in 1881 he put his whole time into fruit development. By assiduous industry and employing modern methods, by 1919, when he sold out to C. E. Virden, he had 1025 acres of highly developed orchard and vineyard properties, all within a five-mile radius of Newcastle. The brothers had started as shippers, packing their own, and fruit purchased throughout the Sacramento Valley, Palermo and Oroville, but as their acreage came into bearing they quit buying, only filling orders from ranches in Placer County. Our subject had the active management of the business. In 1897 their shipping plants were erected in Newcastle, which handled the bulk of their business. His brother died in 1898. Our subject attributes his success chiefly to strict attention to details and careful planning of his work. In a single season he packed and shipped 180 carloads. He always had an exhibit at local and State fairs. Each orchard had its distinctive brand and label, a guaranty to any buyer that the fruit was as near perfection as possible. Mr. Schnabel has retained two orchards as he does not want to be wholly without some fruit property. "Maybe my daughters will find pleasure in owning them some day when I don't need them any longer," he says. He bought the first E. M. F. motor vehicle that was ever unloaded at Sacramento. Though it has traveled 150,000 miles, it is still doing good service on the ranch.

Mr. Schnabel was married to Miss Catherine Maring, who came across the plains with her parents in 1858. Her father, Nicolaus Maring, was born in Alsace-Lorraine and became a well-known miner in the Auburn and Ophir districts. He died in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Schnabel have two daughters: Mrs. Nettie N. Stineman, of Oakland, a graduate of a college in San Fran-

cisco, and the mother of a daughter, Merrill; and Ruby Bell, who pursued a musical course at Notre Dame College in San Jose. Mr. Schnabel is a Democrat in politics and served a term on the board of supervisors in Placer County. He is a director in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank in Sacramento; and is a broad-minded and liberal citizen. He is fond of hunting and fishing and is a member of the South Butte Gun Club. In 1923, Mr. Schnabel was the second oldest native son living in Newcastle.

**RAGLAN TUTTLE.**—The third in succession in three generations of the Tuttle name to practice law in California, Raglan Tuttle is the descendant of a pioneer family of the State. Born in Oakland, December 13, 1881, he is the son of Fred P. Tuttle, a native of Placer County, born in Auburn, where he practiced law and served as district attorney of Placer County. The father is now a resident of Oakland. Grandfather Charles A. Tuttle was a native of New York State and a California pioneer, a real Forty-niner, and a prominent lawyer in Auburn and Oakland; he compiled decisions of the Superior Court of the State of California, which were published in law book form and bear his name. After practicing law in Oakland he came to Auburn, in 1881, and among other public activities served as State Senator; he was a man prominent in the public life of Central California and well-known for his keen mentality and knowledge of the law.

Raglan Tuttle finished his education at the University of California, class of 1905, and the Hastings Law College, graduating from the latter with the class of 1907. He practiced his profession in San Francisco for a short time and then came to Auburn, in the fall of 1907; and here, in the courts where both his father and grandfather met with success and gained the esteem of their fellow citizens, he is carrying on the name and profession of his forbears. Besides a general law practice, he is attorney for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in Placer County, and is also attorney for and a director of the Silva-Bergthold Company of Newcastle. Since 1911 Mr. Tuttle has been State inheritance tax appraiser for Placer County, a position of great responsibility, which he continues to hold to the satisfaction of all.

The marriage of Mr. Tuttle, occurring in Oakland in 1909, united him with Claire Pedlar, a native of Oakland; and three sons have blessed their union: Pierson, Franklin, and Richard. Fraternally, Mr. Tuttle is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., of Auburn. He is keenly interested in the further development of his home county, is the owner of a thirty-acre fruit ranch in the Newcastle district, and has been an active participant in the good roads movement and other projects for bringing this part of the State into line for future prosperity.

**H. P. JANSEN.**—A native of Denmark who has added another name to the long roll of honor credited by California to that country, is H. P. Jansen, who was born on June 27, 1867, the son of Henrich and Anna C. Jansen. Our subject grew up in Denmark to be fifteen years old, and came to the United States in 1882, making immediately for the West, and, reaching California, coming direct to Lincoln. He worked for a while on farms, and then for seven years he engaged in farming. He followed draying for eight years, and with his brother Walter, was in the warehouse business.

In November, 1922, however, he concluded to strike into another and an altogether different field, and he took up insurance, in which he has since done very well. He long ago mastered the necessary details, and with a deep interest in his patrons, so that he works for them first and only for himself incidentally, he has had no trouble in increasing his ever-growing volume of business. He enjoys the confidence of the community, and has



*Geo. E. Cogan.*



not only been a live wire in the Chamber of Commerce, but he has served as a town trustee for six years. In national politics he is Republican.

When Mr. Jansen married, in 1895, at San Francisco, he chose for his life-partner Miss Christina Mathisen, who had come to California from Denmark when she was a little girl; and they have had two daughters: Anna C., who has become Mrs. A. C. Reed; and Tilly M., who is Mrs. T. M. Bird. Two grandchildren have also added to Mr. and Mrs. Jansen's joy. He belongs to all branches of the Masonic order, and he is also an Odd Fellow. Mr. and Mrs. Jansen have also both been exceptional "boosters" for both Lincoln and Placer County, and it will never be their fault if this part of California does not come to its own.

**GEORGE COYAN.**—A native son who has an enviable record as a railroad man is George Coyan, who was born at Lost Camp, near what is now Blue Canyon, Placer County, August 1, 1870. His father, George M. Coyan, was born at Carrollton, Carroll County, Ohio, and came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California in 1850, engaging in mining in Placer County, which he followed all of his life in this county except a few years spent at Omega, Nevada County. He married Miss Mary A. McGinn, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and was brought to New York City when eight years of age by her mother; and there the mother passed away. When Mary McGinn was fourteen years of age, she came with her sister, Mrs. Furlman, to San Francisco via Panama, and on to Placer County, where she met and married Mr. Coyan. The father passed away many years ago. His widow, surviving him, made her home during the last years of her life with George Coyan in Roseville, where she died on July 1, 1921.

George Coyan was the next to the youngest of seven children in his parents' family. His childhood was spent at Blue Canyon, where he received a good education in the public schools. When he reached the age of twelve years, he started out to make his own living, working in stone quarries, sawmills and mines, carrying tools, etc. On September 2, 1887, he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the maintenance of way department, at Blue Canyon. In the spring of 1888 he then entered the motive department, first as watchman of engines and then as fireman. His first three years he fired engines with wood-burners, running over the Sierras from Rocklin to Truckee; and then for five years he fired on coal-burners. He was promoted to locomotive engineer in 1897. His runs were from Sacramento to Wadsworth, Nev., and from Sacramento to Red Bluff. At first he resided in Wadsworth for ten years, and then at Sparks until 1910, when he moved to Roseville.

Mr. Coyan was married in Sacramento, being united with Miss Kathleen Hoyt, who was born at Cameron, Mo., a daughter of Frank and Annie (Payne) Hoyt, natives respectively of Vermont and Council Bluff, Iowa. The father was a railroad man, and passed away in Missouri. The mother afterwards brought her children to Sparks, Nev., where the young people became acquainted, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage. Mr. Coyan was bereaved of his devoted and faithful wife in 1905, when she passed on, leaving him two children: Fred Hoyt, a graduate of Roseville High School, now a fireman with the Southern Pacific Railroad; and George Louis, also a fireman with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Coyan has a remarkable record as a railroad man; his seniority numbers 18, making him one of the oldest employees on the division, where he has taken such an active part in the motive department.

Mr. Coyan was made a Mason in Truckee Lodge, F. & A. M., from which Lodge he was afterwards demitted, and joined Granite Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M., at Roseville. He is also a member of Roseville Division 415, B. of L. E.

**WILLIS GREEN, SR.**—Born in Penn Valley, Nevada County, on June 28, 1861, Willis Green is the descendant of early pioneers on both sides, and has himself been a part of early-day life in California. He is the son of Morris M. and Helen (Cummings) Green, the father a native of Tamoth, N. H., and the mother born at Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1853, Morris M. Green came to California around the Horn, and located at Parks Bar and mined on the Yuba River there for six months; he then moved to Mooney Flat and for another like period mined on Deer Creek. He then went to Alleghany, Sierra County, in 1855, and worked on the old Knickerbocker Drift of the Blue Lead, mining there for one year, when he came to Pleasant Flat, on Deer Creek, Nevada County, and mined on the creek for two years. From there he went to Penn Valley and located what is known as the American Ranch, in 1857; this property was supposed to contain a half section of land, though at that time it was not surveyed, and he worked on the American Ranch with a Mr. Knight as a partner, raising cabbages for one year. After these diversified experiences in the new country, Mr. Green returned East and went to Maine on a trip, returning again to California after eight months and on his arrival he located at Penn Valley, on the place where Willis Green was born.

Helen Cummings, our subject's mother, was married the first time, in 1845, at Philadelphia, to John Hughes, a trader. In 1846 John Hughes migrated to Alton, Ill., with his family, and he engaged in the boating business, maintaining a line of flat boats that ran from Alton, Ill., to New Orleans; he continued in this business until his property, boats and stock were confiscated by the authorities. He had enough left out of the ruined business to purchase one horse and a one-sixth interest in a wagon built especially to cross the plains, and in 1848 he made the long and hazardous journey, arriving in Sacramento in the Spring of 1849. He hired out to a freighting company to drive a team from Sacramento to Nevada City and into the mountains. On his first trip he was taken ill at Rough and Ready, Nevada County, with the mountain fever, and had to stay over at that place, where he was in a serious condition, unconscious a part of the time. While convalescing, he wandered out along the creeks and in Blue Ravine, near Rough and Ready, he stooped to drink out of the brook and spied some bright metal in the creek bottom and picked it up; this proved to be a gold nugget. He went back to the lodging house and arranged with another teamster to "swap" outfits, Hughes going back to Sacramento with the empty wagon. When back in Sacramento he had quite a battle to get his health back, and before he succeeded in fighting off the fever he lay unconscious a good part of the time. When finally well enough to work again, he got on a wagon going to Nevada City, and stopped off at Rough and Ready; he remembered the spot where he had picked up this gold nugget and he went there and staked out a mining claim. Hughes is given credit for the discovery of Gold at Rough and Ready, and he worked his claim during the summer and fall of 1849 and took out \$14,000 during that time. John Hughes returned via Panama, to Alton, Ill., in 1849, reaching his home two days before Christmas, having his \$14,000, and after a short visit there he returned West and secured title to 160 acres at the site of his claim, near Rough and Ready, and for five years engaged in farming the land. He was murdered in 1857, on his ranch, by a John Montgomery.

In 1860 John Hughes' widow married Morris M. Green. In 1862 Morris Green moved to Indian Flat, Nevada County, and purchased 160 acres; here he built the family home and spent the rest of his days, mining and ranching. In 1863 he set out an orchard of seven acres devoted to apples and deciduous fruits. He died December 28, 1923, in Nevada City, at the venerable age of ninety-two. His good wife having died in 1893, he was married a second time, being united with Mrs. Lennie Shertliff.

Willis Green was one of five children born to his mother, but the only child born of his mother's union with Morris Green; the others living are: Mary, Mrs. Curry (of Nevada City), and Anna (Mrs. Tobbiassen also of that city). Willis Green was educated at the Kentucky Flat school and was always associated with his father on the home ranch, and he now owns 210 acres, including the original ranch.

The marriage of Willis Green on April 4, 1898, at Nevada City, united him with Selina R. Stephens, born at Gold Hill, Nev., the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rowe) Stephens. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green; Helen; and Willis, Jr. Mr. Green is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is a past officer in both the lodge and Encampment; he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World of Nevada City. A Progressive Republican in political belief, he has always been allied with the growth of his community, both in civic and development work, and at the present writing he is an irrigation director of the Nevada Irrigation District. On his ranch holding he carries on a diversified farming business, and his experience and knowledge of soil and climatic conditions in this part of the state make him an expert in agriculture and horticulture.

**ELIZA KETURAH DAVIS.**—A native daughter of Nevada County. Mrs. Eliza Keturah Davis was born in the Selby Flat district, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Kreamer) Arbogast, pioneers of the county whose biography will be found on another page of the history, in the sketch of her brother, Jacob P. Arbogast. Eliza Keturah Arbogast was educated in the Nevada City Grammar and High Schools, and in that city her marriage occurred, on November 18, 1888, to William Benjamin Davis, a native of Douglass Flat, Calaveras County, his birth occurring April 20, 1862. His parents, David B. and Mary (Jones) Davis, were natives of Wales. David B. Davis had settled in Pennsylvania on coming to the United States, when a young man, and there he was married. Some time later they came to California, and David Davis engaged in mining in Calaveras County.

William Benjamin Davis was reared in his home county and educated in the Calaveras schools. After their marriage he and his bride spent six months in British Columbia, on Vancouver Island, and then returned to Nevada County, where Mr. Davis engaged in mining for the balance of his active days. Just previous to his death, which occurred at the early age of thirty-nine years, he was superintendent of the Texas Mine, in Willow Valley.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis: William Leroy, Arthur W., Harry M., Gilbert J., and Thomas A. One grandchild, William Harvey, the son of William Leroy Davis, brightens the home life of the family. Gilbert J. graduated from the Nevada City High School and the Humboldt State Normal, class of 1916, and following his graduation he taught one and one-half years at the Washington district school of Nevada County, then for one year at the North San Juan school, and he then became identified with the Nevada City Grammar Schools, where, for the past three years, he has been principal. The grammar schools have an enrollment of 300 pupils, with eleven instructors composing the faculty. He is a member of the Nevada County Board of Education, and is actively interested in advancing the cause of education in the county.

Mrs. Davis is the owner of a 150-acre ranch four miles out of Nevada City, on the Bloomfield road, which her son, Harry M. Davis, manages for her. She supports the Republican platform in political matters, and is keenly alive to the progress which is being made in this part of California, now only at its beginning and far-reaching in effect.





*W. F. Durfee Capt.*

**DR. WALTER F. DURFEE, OPT.**—A young man of enterprise and much native ability who is one of the most enthusiastic boosters for the city of Auburn and for Placer County, and has also won recognition for his versatility and success in his profession, is Dr. Walter F. Durfee, Opt. A native of the great Pacific Coast region, he was born in Seattle, Wash., August 9, 1891, and came to California with his parents when he was a youth. His father, James H. Durfee, was born in Buffalo, N. Y. He was a watchmaker and jeweler, and became a pioneer of Leadville, Colo., where he engaged in business for a time. Coming then to Placer County, Cal., he was there married to Miss Frances Gillette Cannon, who was born in Placer County, a daughter of Franklin Eli and Mary (McGettchin) Cannon, natives respectively of Aurora, Portage County, Ohio, and Ayreshire, Scotland, the former of whom came to California across the plain in an ox-team train in 1852, engaging in the cattle business in Placer County, as well as being the proprietor of an hotel; while the latter came around Cape Horn to San Francisco in the early gold days.

Walter F. Durfee was reared in Sacramento and San Francisco, where he had the advantage of the excellent public schools. He graduated from the high school in the latter city, and immediately thereafter entered the Western Optical Institute of San Francisco, where he pursued his studies zealously until he was graduated, in 1912, with the degrees Doctor of Optics, Doctor of Ophthalmology, and Optometrist. He practiced for a short time in the bay metropolis and then selected Auburn as his field of professional activity, locating here in 1913 and immediately beginning an active practice. His natural aptitude and thorough preparation in his profession, coupled with a pleasing personality, spelled for him success from the start, and he enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

However, being a very public-spirited man, his support has been naturally requisitioned in other lines; so he aids materially in furthering all movement that have for their aim the upbuilding of the city and the betterment of conditions for its citizens. He organized the Auburn Commercial Club and was its president from its organization, and through his efforts it was merged into the Auburn Chamber of Commerce. After three years as president of these organizations, he became secretary and director of the Chamber of Commerce. During these years he did much creditable work.

Dr. Durfee is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand; and he is also a Past District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 4. Besides, we also find him a member of the Encampment, the Rebekahs, and of Miami Tribe No. 55, Independent Order of Red Men.

Aside from his profession and other varied interests, Dr. Durfee devotes much time to photography, in which he is talented and intensely interested, having long since passed the amateur stage. He was selected as the official photographer for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on their excursion trip on the Steamer Beauford to Alaska and Siberia, embracing fifty-two days in the months of July and August, 1923, during which they traveled 9700 miles by boat, going within 1200 miles of the North Pole and sixty miles of Wrangel Island; but the ship was too large to get to the island. It was a very interesting and instructive trip, and one he thoroughly enjoyed. With his Press Graflex Heliar Lens, he obtained some beautiful and valuable views of the far North, covering the various regions which they traversed in their voyage of nearly 10,000 miles. By special permit from the President of the United States he landed on the Pribilof Islands; and thus he has the only pictures taken on that group of far-away island possessions of the United States. On their voyage they met the Henderson (President Harding's ship on his trip to Alaska) at Duncan Bay, Alaska, and Dr. Durfee had the pleasure of photographing President

and Mrs. Harding on the upper deck of the steamer. Many of his pictures have been and are being used by magazines and newspapers.

Dr. Durfee is endowed by nature with a very frank and affable manner, which, with his liberal and kindly ways, makes him very popular; and he has a host of friends who admire him for his integrity, straightforwardness and personal worth.

Dr. Durfee is very proud of his lovely little daughter, Evelyn Myrtle.

**MRS. MARTHA TOWERS.**—Prominent among the most highly-esteemed women of Placer County, and second to none as an interesting representative of the American capable of conducting her own affairs with exceptional acumen, is Mrs. Martha Towers, of Newcastle, widely and well-known as an experienced, successful orchardist. She was born in Scott County, Minn., the daughter of Russell and Adaline (Gunderson) Salisbury, the former a native of New York State, the latter of Christiana, Norway. Mr. Salisbury came out to Minnesota in pioneer days, as a young man courageous enough to rough it in frontier life; he was a carpenter by trade, and he also had a farm, where he made his home in Scott County. And there he passed away in 1906, having lived on that same place from the year 1850—rather far back in the history of the great West. Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury were married in Minnesota in 1854, Miss Gunderson having come to the United States when she was eighteen years old. She died at the age of seventy-one, and Mr. Salisbury attained his seventy-sixth year. They had six children. Frances V., the eldest, became Mrs. Esser and died. Willie M. died at Minneapolis, June 13, 1924. Oscar is at Tacoma, Wash. Martha is the subject of our instructive review. Elizabeth married and became Mrs. Brewster of Los Angeles. And Alice is Mrs. Shelton of Sacramento.

Martha Salisbury was sent to the Scott County grammar school, and later attended Carlton College, at Northfield, Minn. At the age of twenty she took up her residence in St. Paul, and then she came farther West, to Wibaux, Mont., and on April 2, 1888, she was married at Miles City, in that State, to George W. Towers, a native of Lafayette, Ala., where he was born on September 6, 1846, the son of Royal and Martha (Todd) Towers. His father, of English descent, was a hardware merchant in Alabama. Mr. Towers migrated to Texas, where he had a large tract of land at Sulphur Springs, in Hopkins County, and was a stock-raiser. From Texas, George W. Towers went to Colorado, and there also engaged in cattle raising; and from Colorado he moved to Wibaux, Mont., where he was an extensive cattleman. He was a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, also, who had cattle at that place. In 1899, Mr. Towers sold his cattle interests in Montana, and went to Scott County, Minn., and Mrs. Towers lived on the same farm where she had been reared, for seven years. In April, 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Towers came to California and settled at Newcastle, where they purchased an orchard ranch of 120 acres; and Mr. Towers steadily brought it into a higher state of development, thereby greatly improving it. They also developed their home life by the rearing of seven children. Pearl is Mrs. Zander of Stockton. Royal is at Newcastle. Russell is at Oakland. Edwin is at Loomis. Homer is in Stockton. And Robert and George are at home. To the widespread regret of many, Mr. Towers breathed his last on May 19, 1923, esteemed and mourned by all who had come to know his worth as a man, a citizen, a neighbor and a friend. Mrs. Towers is a valued member of the Women's Relief Corps of Newcastle.

Russell Towers, the energetic son of our subject, had the honor of serving with credit in the late World War. He entered the regular army, and was trained at Fort Casey, in Washington; and he served over seas with the 63rd C. A. C. for about one year, being a first class private. He was returned to Portsmouth, N. H., and there served until he was discharged.



Edwin Towers, another son, enlisted at Angel Island, San Francisco, and was trained at San Antonio and at Kelly Field as an aeroplane mechanic. He then went to a training school in Illinois, and from there on to New York, and then on to Rumbridge, England, in January, 1918, where he continued his training for six months. In July, he went to France with the 53rd Aero Squadron; and he served as a private of the first class. From France he returned to the United States, and he was discharged at Camp Mills, New York. These enviable and highly creditable war records of Mrs. Towers' sons are the more interesting because her own father served in the Civil War. He enlisted in 1862, and served for three years with the Minnesota troops under General Grant.

**CHRISTIAN RASMUSSEN.**—Identified with the horticultural interests of Placer County since 1898, Christian Rasmussen now resides on his highly developed orchard property near Loomis. In the pioneer labor of clearing his land, and planting fruit trees, his industry and perseverance has been rewarded by the broad acres now under high cultivation. He was born April 11, 1859, at Bogens, Fyen, Denmark, the youngest of three children of Rasmus and P. (Bender) Christiansen, both natives of the same country. Rasmus Christiansen was a carpenter by trade; he passed away when our subject was one year old, while the mother of our subject died when he was three days old.

Christian Rasmussen had the privilege of attending public school and when he was fourteen years of age, he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. As soon as he was old enough he began working as a farm laborer, continuing until he decided to come to America. With a friend, he crossed the Atlantic to Quebec, Canada, and from there he came to Lincoln, Placer County, Cal., where he found work on a ranch at fifteen dollars per month; one year later he went to work at Blue Canyon, on railroad construction. In 1883, he became a fireman for the railroad company; that was in the days when wood was used for fuel, and it required great exertion on the part of the fireman to keep the fire-box full and thus have sufficient steam to take the train over the summit. Afterwards he served as a machinist in the shops in Sacramento, and then became an engineer, running the switch engine in the yards for a year. In 1889 he became a locomotive engineer on the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, which he followed continuously for twenty-four years. At the time of the A. R. U. strike, in 1894, he was off duty for a while and he and Mrs. Rasmussen began looking for a piece of land they could improve and some day have for a home. So in 1895 they bought twenty acres of unimproved land, their present place, which has since proven the best thing they ever did. While Mr. Rasmussen continued on the railroad as engineer, Mrs. Rasmussen lived at Rocklin and looked after the improving of the home place. This necessitated her making trips nearly every day to see to clearing the land of timber and brush, breaking the soil, and when it was in shape, planting the trees. The result is they had several varieties of peaches, plums and pears, which they carefully cultivated until they came into full bearing, which required seven years, at which time the crop netted them \$2800. By this experience they could see that buying land was the best investment they could make, and that real estate is the real source of a nation's wealth, consequently they purchased another twenty-acres, which they also cleared and set to orchard; later still they purchased eighty acres of rough land from the Vanderbilts, which was partly cleared, and where they are raising hay. Afterwards they bought the Pete Kayo ranch, sixty-seven and a half acres, which was in orchard. They sold twenty-seven and a half acres of it, retaining forty acres, which is all in fruit. Later still they bought forty acres adjoining their old home, which was also in orchard. This makes them owners of



*Christian Rasmussen*



*Boline Rasmussen*



200 acres of land, which is now highly improved orchards and presents a sightly appearance. At the time the railroad moved their shops from Rocklin to Roseville, the Rasmussens built a residence on their ranch and the family took up their abode on the place, and from that time they have enjoyed the greatest financial prosperity, each member of the family contributing toward the success of the enterprise.

In Sacramento, on October 4, 1884, Mr. Rasmussen was married to Miss Boline Hansen, also a native of Denmark, born at Ribe. She is a daughter of Hans and Kisten (Nielsen) Andersen, farmers at Ribe. She came to California in 1882, and it was here she met and married Mr. Rasmussen, and their union has been blessed with five children: Harry A., is a locomotive engineer, residing at Roseville; Rose, deceased; Andrew K., was in the United States army during the World War; Roscoe, is an employe of the Southern Pacific; and Mark W., the two latter being orchardists in the Loomis district. There are nine grandchildren. Roseburg Orchard, as their place is called, presents a beautiful view, with its handsome residence on the highest knoll, affording a magnificent view of the surrounding country, with its wide expanse of orchards. Great credit for their success in the horticultural field is due to Mrs. Rasmussen, who attended to the starting of the orchards, in fact placed each tree in position when the orchards were planted, and saw that the trees were given proper care. She has of necessity made a study of horticulture, i. e., pruning, cultivation, fertilization, and irrigation, as well as soil conditions, and she is today one of the best-posted orchardists in the district, to which their enterprise and success will testify, so very naturally Mr. Rasmussen gives his wife the greatest credit for their success.

Mr. Rasmussen received his United States citizenship in Auburn, in 1886, and is independent in politics, casting his vote for the men and measures he deems best fitted to serve the public. He is a member of Roseville Division, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Fraternally, he belongs to the Dania Lodge, in Sacramento. Mrs. Rasmussen is a member of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Roseville, and both are members of the Placer County Farm Bureau, and take a deep interest in the county's progress along agricultural and horticultural lines. Having been reared in the Lutheran Church, they both still adhere to that faith. They are public-spirited and liberal people, with progressive ideas and ever ready to give of their time and means towards any worthy measure that has for its aim the development of this garden spot of the world and enhancing the comfort and happiness of its peoples.

**FRANCIS WILLIAM CROWDER.**—A prominent capitalist who has also had much to do, as an extensive and very successful rancher, with the development of the resources of this portion of California, is F. W. Crowder, a native of Windsor, Buckinghamshire, England, where he was born on March 1, 1852, the son of Frederick and Anna (Rich) Crowder, who lived and died in England. He was the only one of eight children destined to come to America to live, the rest remaining in England. In 1873, at Slough, he was married to Miss Annie Cox, a daughter of John Josiah and Jane (Smith) Cox, the former a railway man who was killed, some forty-eight years ago, while working on the railroad in England, and the latter still living in the old country at the advanced age of ninety-four. Mrs. Crowder has one sister, Mrs. C. H. Jennings, of Sacramento, the only other member of the Cox family in America; but she has seven brothers and sisters in England, and a sister in Australia, all of the ten children born to her parents being still alive.

Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crowder came out to America with a group of Englishmen, who were to work in a smelter in the Salt Lake Valley for an English firm; but in 1879, after six years in that

part of the country, the Crowders came on to California, and lived for a while at San Francisco, Sacramento and other places, wherever Mr. Crowder could get work. They had three children, one having been born in England, and they settled upon their present place in September, 1882, and there set out a vineyard and an orchard. Now Mr. and Mrs. Crowder own some fifty acres in their home place, about one and one-half miles to the west of Roseville. Mr. Crowder is prominent, not only in horticultural circles, but also as a financier, he being an organizer and a director in the Railroad National Bank of Roseville. He is a Republican, and the Dry Creek precinct voting place having been located upon the F. W. Crowder ranch, he has served on the election board for years.

Thirteen children have been born to this very worthy and highly-esteemed couple, and nine of these made their advent in their happy family after the parents settled under California skies. Ernest was born in England, but died in Pittsburgh, Pa., when only nine months old; Francis John was born in Utah, and is now a rancher, residing near Roseville; Alice Jane was born in Utah, and is now the wife of I. E. Emerson, living near Antelope, California; Frederick George is a rancher, and resides near Roseville; Bertram Ralph, a rancher near Roseville; William Henry died at the age of thirty-seven, from the effects of the flu; Edwin Thomas is living at home; Nellie M., married Ira J. Benson, and died at the age of thirty-two, leaving two children, Anne and Frances; Walter Ralph is a farmer, and lives near Roseville; Lewis is an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and resides at Roseville; Thomas A. is a fruit grower, and having served in the World War, lives near Roseville; Daisy is the wife of Harry C. Smith, also a railroad man, and lives near Roseville; and Lillian is the wife of D. Mariani, a rancher near Roseville. Mr. and Mrs. Crowder have twenty-two grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Crowder celebrated their Golden Wedding on January 12, 1923, at their home, all of their eleven living children and the living grandchildren were present.

**ALBERT M. WILLIAMS.**—Auburn has long enjoyed an enviable fame, as a center of trade, far beyond the boundaries of the growing town, due undoubtedly to such enterprising, progressive business firms as Messrs. Keena & Williams, so well represented by Albert M. Williams, who is a native son, born at San Francisco on May 21, 1877. His father, also named Albert, was born in New York State, and married Miss Jane MacKay, who came from Canada. The parents came out to California in early days, and to Auburn in the late eighties. Here the father took up farming, and in time was able to retire.

Albert M. Williams attended the Auburn grammar school, and while still a youth began to drive a grocery wagon for Tom Barnett, receiving fifteen dollars a month and working seven days a week, without board. In 1895 he went to Chicago; but after a couple of years he came back to California and to Auburn, in 1897, and secured employment with the hardware establishment of H. H. Buhring. Then he worked underground in the Zancraft Mine, in Eldorado County, and the Three-Star Mine, at Ophir, in Placer County; and thereafter, having gone to San Francisco, he was a painter in the Union Iron Works. For a time, also, he was in the hotel business in Benicia, Solano County. In 1906 Mr. Williams came to Auburn again and for a while worked in the grocery store of J. M. Ford & Son; and then, for two and one-half years, he was in the baggage and freight department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, after which he returned to Messrs. Ford & Son for another three years. In March, 1914, he formed his present partnership with C. A. Keena, under the firm name of Keena & Williams. Their concern has come to play a very important role in catering to the many wants of the grocery patrons in this section.



Frank F Haskins!  
Cora May Haskins



and has been favored with liberal patronage; and its proprietors are among the most prosperous of Placer County merchants.

In Sierraville, Cal., Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Edith Dolley, a native of that town, and a member of an old pioneer family. A gifted lady, she shares her husband's popularity in fraternal and social circles. Mr. Williams belongs to Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., of Auburn; Delta Chapter No. 27, R. A. M.; Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M.; Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T.; and Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento; and with his wife belongs to Crystal Chapter, O. E. S. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the North Fork Game Protective Association of Auburn, and for fifteen years was a member and was actively engaged with the volunteer fire department of Auburn.

**FRANK F. HASKINS.**—The subject of this review first saw the light of day at Galena, Ill., September 28, 1858, a son of Henry and Margaret (Treanor) Haskins. Henry Haskins was a locomotive engineer who migrated to Missouri in 1861 and settled at St. Joseph, where he became an engineer on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. There were ten children in the family. Ella, Martha, Margaret, Lewis, John, and George are all deceased; Frank F. is our subject; Mary L. lives in Oakland, Cal.; Henry lives in Prescott, Ariz.; and George W. resides at Napa, Cal. The father passed away at the age of thirty-seven while the family resided in Missouri.

Frank F. Haskins was fourteen years old when he began learning the printing trade. In 1876 the family came West to California and made their home in Sacramento, where Mr. Haskins was employed for two years with the H. S. Crocker Company. For four years, beginning in 1878, he conducted a sawmill in the Magnolia district, near Dog Bar, Nevada County, with fairly good success; and then he removed to Coleman Station, where he was employed in a sawmill. Following this, for a number of years he was in the fruit business. In 1900 he became track foreman for the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, a position he has since occupied. Mr. Haskins owns a fine home in Colfax, but on account of his work he makes his home at Peardale.

At Grass Valley, October 17, 1881, Mr. Haskins was married to Miss Cora May Dille, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and a daughter of Asa and Jane (Owens) Dille, both natives of the same State. Mrs. Haskins came to California with her parents in 1874; they settled at Grass Valley, where the father followed his trade as a carpenter. Mrs. Haskins and her sister, Nannie, who resides in Colfax, are the only surviving members of a family six children. The father died in 1879 at the age of forty-seven years; the mother continued to live in Grass Valley for a number of years and then removed to Oakland. There she resided until a short time before her death, when she came to Colfax; and there she passed away in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Haskins, six years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Haskins are the parents of four children: Margaret, Mrs. Schwab of Berkeley; Emma, Mrs. E. E. King of Sacramento; Henry A., residing in Lost Hills, Kern County; and Hazel, deceased.

For seventeen years Mrs. Haskins conducted a private sanitarium in Colfax, meeting with merited success. Her years of experience as a nurse, and her natural ability and business acumen, qualified her well for the conduct of the institution. She is a cultured and refined woman, of a pleasing personality, and has a host of friends.

Mr. Haskins is a man of resource and initiative and well qualified to handle men and direct the practical details of his position. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Owl Lodge in Colfax.



W. H. Slade

**WILLIAM H. SLADE.**—One of the well-known attorneys of Placer County, William H. Slade has practiced law in Auburn for practically a quarter of a century, and is thoroughly informed as to the county's resources, for he has watched with the keenest interest its development during the years of growth and expansion and has been a real "booster" for his home county. Born near Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill., October 24, 1876, Mr. Slade was educated in law at the University of Indiana, and was admitted to practice in Champaign County, Ill., in 1899. After receiving his degree, he wasted but very little time in deciding to "come West and grow up with the country," for in 1900 he arrived in Auburn and started to practice his profession; and since that year he has been an active member of the city's legal fraternity. A well-read man, he soon became known as a dependable lawyer and built up a large practice in this section, which has always been noted for harboring some of the best legal talent in California.

In addition to his practice, Mr. Slade has found time to give to mining and agricultural interests. He is the owner of one of the most promising ranches in the district, consisting of 300 acres situated three miles from Auburn, fifteen acres in bearing plums, peaches and vineyard. He planned the development of the entire property, planting new trees each year; and his idea is to establish a preserved fruit plant. He considers the preserved fruit industry one of the most promising for future returns; and the history of that industry in other localities certainly bears him out in his estimate. The Santa Clara Valley has been made one of the most prosperous in the State solely through its prune and apricot preserving industries. Its huge packing plants employ hundreds of people, and its "blossom time" is advertised all over the world; and there is no reason why Placer County can not follow suit. It is the men who are starting the industry, and others of a like nature along agricultural, horticultural and viticultural lines, who will lead the valley to real prosperity.

The marriage of Mr. Slade, occurring on September 10, 1903, at Sacramento, united him with Edith A. Crary, a native of Placer County, born at Long Valley, from an early and honored pioneer family; and three children have come to bless their union: Beverly E., Evelyn, and Melvin.

**HON. CORA MAY WOODBRIDGE.**—An especially interesting and stimulating chapter in the history of triumphant American womanhood is the life-story of the Hon. Cora May Woodbridge, of Roseville, Cal., the wife of the distinguished physician and surgeon, Dr. Bradford Woodbridge, descendant of our leading Colonial patriots, and a member of the Assembly in the forty-fifth session of the State Legislature, being the first woman to be elected to that responsible position from the Ninth Assembly District. A native daughter, she was born at Franklin, in Sacramento County, on September 30, 1862, the daughter of Dowty and Amanda (Hall) Utter, the former a native of Vermillion County, Ind., where he was born near Newport, on November 6, 1837, and the latter a native of the same district, where she first saw the light on October 23, 1840. They were married on August 21, 1860, at the home of the bride's father, William Bolling Hall, near Newport, and they left immediately for California by overland stage, and the southern route, and traveled night and day for twenty-two days, stopping at stage stations only long enough for meals and to change horses. Grandfather William Bolling Hall was a direct descendant of Pocahontas and was born in Campbell County, Va., on December 31, 1801. Grandmother Nancy Jordan was born in Hardensburg, Breckenridge County, Ky., on April 28, 1808. Great-grandfather Samuel Jordan, whose mother was a Sith, (also a descendant of Pocahontas) married Elizabeth Dowell; and they were both born in Petersburg, Campbell County, Va., and they had eighteen children. Grandmother Utter was, before her marriage, Mahala Truett, and



was of Welsh descent. Grandfather William Utter was born in Massachusetts, and was a descendant of one of two Uppers who came from France or Holland, and settled in New York or Massachusetts. They had seven children, and they lived on a farm in Illinois and Indiana.

Mrs. Woodbridge attended the Franklin schools, and was graduated from the Franklin Academy, where she took a post-graduate course; and for a time she read law under a private teacher. As a Progressive Republican, she served in the Assembly, in the forty-fifth session of the California State Legislature, and she was made chairman of the Committee on Public Charities and Corrections, and she was also a member of the committees on education, agriculture, public health and quarantine, mines and mining, roads and highways, and drainage, swamp and overflowed lands. Her principal work at the session was to introduce and get passed the anti-Japanese bills, and to support the Wright Act. She proved herself an orator of no mean ability, and a hard and intelligent fighter, whenever necessary, but an excellent mixer who through gentle means won the respect of all. She is a member of the Jap Exclusion League. She made a powerful plea for an appropriation of \$3000 for taking over the works of the State Genealogical Society, a step in the right direction, although only a small beginning toward the preservation by the Government of the records of its pioneers and other worthy citizens. As to her real record in the Assembly, it is well summed up in Max Stern's "Who's Who" on Assembly members, in the Sacramento Star, at the close of the forty-fifth session, when he said of her: "Best man in the Assembly: universally loved and respected." A staunch friend of Senator Hiram Johnson, she attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1920, having been selected as one of the twenty-six Johnson delegates from California.

Mrs. Woodbridge is a member of the Roseville Free Public Library Board. In a large measure Roseville is indebted to her for the beautiful high school building, and the excellent high school. The bond issue failed to carry at the first election, but nothing daunted, she led a new campaign to victory, and bonds were voted, and the school building erected. It was she also, who got into touch with the late Andrew Carnegie, and secured \$10,000 from him, and helped to raise another \$2000 for the library building. An organizer of the Roseville Woman's Improvement Club, she was its first president, serving for six years; and she was also a member of the State Executive Board, California Federation of Women's Clubs, for seven years, and president of the Northern District Federation for two years. She is now (1924) vice-president of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce.

A pleasant incident in her life and public career was associated with President Woodrow Wilson's "swing around the circle" and his visit to Roseville; as the train pulled in, President Wilson, at the request of the mayor, Dr. Bradford Woodbridge, came to the rear end of the platform, and a gorgeous bouquet of French roses was handed him by Roseville's official rosebud, the four-year-old Harriet Fairlamb Preston, while the genial Dick Wells handed up a gorgeous basket of fruit; the basket being sent by Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge to Mrs. Wilson, for both Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Woodbridge are descendants of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, through the same ancestral house of Bolling, and are third cousins. This act drew from Mrs. Wilson a note to Mrs. Woodbridge, couched in choicest expressions of affection and gratitude.

When a child, Mrs. Woodbridge joined the Christian Church, to which her father and mother belonged, and at Stockton, on December 23, 1886, she was married to Dr. Bradford Woodbridge, whose interesting life story is very properly presented, as that of the first citizen of Roseville, in this historical work. A daughter, Anna Rebecca, blessed the union, and on November 12, 1912, was married to Lyman Foster Young, a lawyer of San Francisco,

the ceremony taking place in Dr. Houghton's famous (Episcopal) "Little Church Around the Corner," the favorite house of worship for Booth, Jefferson, Irving and many other celebrities of the stage. She is now herself famous as an operatic star; a San Francisco paper having referred to her as follows:

"The leading soprano will be the first of the world's greatest singers to come to San Francisco this season,—Anna Young, one of the principals in Steindorff's production of Orpheus, which will be given at the Greek Theater on Saturday night."

Mrs. Woodbridge is also a charter member of the Heber Chapter of the Eastern Star at Rocklin.

Under the caption, "A Good Woman Passes Away," the Elk Grove Citizen for December 13, 1917, further announces: "Mrs. Amanda Hall Bradford departed this life at the age of seventy-seven years," and gives this sketch of her eventful life:

"Mrs. Amanda Hall Bradford passed away Thursday, December 6, and the funeral services were held in the new church at Franklin last Saturday. Rev. Ellis F. Purless of Oak Park preached the funeral sermon, taking for his text the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians. He spoke in very tender words of this dearly-beloved woman, and of the high esteem in which she was held by all who knew her. He said in closing that he only wished that all within his hearing could be permitted to live as noble and useful a life as the one just ended—a life most perfect with a peaceful ending.

"The surviving children of Mrs. Bradford are: Mrs. Addie Gunn, of Sacramento; Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, of Roseville; W. B. Utter, of San Francisco; Mrs. Harry O. Owen, of Elk Grove; Dr. J. C. Moore, of Seattle, Wash.; Fred T. Moore, of New York; and Dr. C. M. Moore of Tacoma. Twelve grandchildren and three great-grandchildren also survive, and she leaves two brothers,—James Hall, of Kansas, and Dr. Melvin Hall, of Newport, Ind.

"Amanda Hall was born on October 23, 1840, at Newport, Ind. Just before her twentieth birthday, in 1860, she was married to Dowty Utter, and left immediately on a journey of continuous travel by stage for California, fraught with many dangers and thrilling experiences. After being for a little more than a year at Visalia, Mr. and Mrs. Utter came to Franklin, where they resided until his death in 1870. Widowed, and with four small children, Mrs. Utter returned to her old home in Indiana; but the lure of the Golden West was too strong, and she bravely set her face Westward again. Shortly after her return, she was married to John Wesley Moore, and three sons were born of this union, when Mrs. Moore was again left, in 1880, to battle alone with the world. With the heroism and determination of the pioneer mother, she set herself to the task of rearing and educating her family. In this she never faltered, and today her seven children 'rise up and call her blessed' and mourn the loss of one of the noblest and dearest of mothers.

"Mrs. Moore was a widow for nearly twenty years, but late in life was again happily married to William B. Bradford, whose death occurred at their home near Franklin, in Sacramento County, about four years ago.

"With the death of Amanda Hall Bradford, there passes the last of the early pioneers of this section. Not one of the old friends and acquaintances of fifty, forty, thirty, or even twenty years ago, are left today. A few weeks ago, notwithstanding her seventy-seven years, it seemed that Mrs. Bradford still had a long lease on life; her intellect was as bright, and her interest in life as keen as ever but she was stricken two weeks ago with pneumonia, and could not throw off its deathly grip.

"Mrs. Bradford was proud of her lineage, and delighted in the fact that she was directly descended from the beautiful Indian maiden of Colonial



*Joseph Birkett*



history, Princess Pocahontas, through her father, who descended from the Bollings, and she was thus related to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Mrs. Bradford had many of the characteristics of the race, her stoical, determined nature standing her well in stead, for few women could have endured and survived the sorrows and trials through which she had passed. All her life she had been a devoted Christian, and for many years was a pillar of the church and Sunday School at Franklin. The last few years she has made her home with her children, and her last days were employed in working for the Red Cross.

"Hers was an eventful and successful life, crowded full of experiences which enriched and ennobled her character. She leaves as a blessed inheritance to her children a memory rich with all that is beautiful and good."

Mrs. Woodbridge's father, Dowty Utter, was born in Indiana; and he was well educated. As a single man, in 1857, he made his first trip to California, by way of Panama; he had graduated from a commercial course, and on his arrival in California, he accepted a position as bookkeeper with a leading firm at Visalia. Returning to Indiana, he was married on August 26, 1860. By her first marriage, Mrs. Amanda Hall had four children: Mrs. Addie L. Gunn, of Sacramento; Cora May Woodbridge, of Roseville; William Bolling Utter, a dealer in hay and grain in San Francisco; and Margaret G., now the wife of Harry Owen, of Elk Grove. Dowty Utter, the father, died in Sacramento County in 1870, in his thirty-second year. By her second husband, she had the following children: Dr. John Claude Moore, of Seattle; Professor Fred T. Moore, the educator, ex-superintendent of schools of Alameda; and Charles Merton Moore, D. D. S., of Tacoma.

**JOSEPH BIRKETT.**—The fact that after having seen a great part of England, Canada, and the United States, a man of Joseph Birkett's caliber finally elects to make his home in Grass Valley, Nevada County, and to devote his time and energies to the greater growth and development of his home community, speaks volumes, both for this section of California and for the character of the man who has the ability to see its possibilities. Mr. Birkett is a native of England, born in Cumberland, September 7, 1863. On completing his schooling, he was apprenticed to the trade of the stone mason, plasterer and brick mason, and worked at his trade in the home country. In 1883 he came across seas to Canada, locating in Whitby Township, Ontario, and remained there four years, working at his trade. At the end of that time, in 1887, Mr. Birkett came to California and was engaged to work on the original buildings of Stanford University, Palo Alto; and for four years he remained there, helping to build the university buildings. From there he went to British Columbia, to Victoria, and while there erected a fine residence for Robert Dunsmuir, on the completion of which he traveled for two years, working at his trade through the Northern, Middle and Eastern States of the Union. He finally came back to California in 1890, stopping for a time in St. Helena, and then located at Mayfield, Santa Clara County, where he engaged in contracting and building. While there he built a family residence which he still owns, as he does also his old residence in Palo Alto. In 1916 he located in Grass Valley, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Birkett's first trip to Grass Valley was made in 1896, at which time he built the residence of W. B. Bourn, the owner of the Empire Mine and president of the Spring Valley Water Company. After locating there in 1916, he erected the office and stone wall at the Empire Mine; and only recently he has done work at the mine, this time on the electric pump.

Recognized as a man of public spirit, both aggressive and progressive, Mr. Birkett was elected a member of the Grass Valley city council in the fall of 1922. After the contract for improving the streets of the city was let,

in August, 1923, however, Mr. Birkett was appointed city manager and superintendent of public works. So, resigning his position as councilman, he accepted the position to which he was appointed and now devotes all of his time to seeing to everything in the improvement of the city, and particularly to the four and a half miles of concrete paved streets under construction. Mr. Birkett and Mayor M. J. Brock started the movement for the successful bond issue which gave Grass Valley its place in line with other cities which have recognized that the one greatest factor in a city's development is the building and maintaining of adequate modern streets and highways.

The marriage of Mr. Birkett, occurring at Mayfield July 4, 1890, united him with Miss Electa Orr, a native of Mayfield and the daughter of Horatio and Mary (Pickett) Orr, born in Vermont and the North of Ireland, respectively. Her father came around Cape Horn in the early gold days to California, and the mother came via the Isthmus of Panama; both are now deceased. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Birkett: Mrs. Electa Beall, of Tucson, Ariz., wife of G. E. Beall, the traveling auditor of the Southern Pacific Railway; Rita, Mrs. Farrell of Mayfield; Newton, in the San Francisco office of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, who served nearly three years in the World War, being stationed at the Presidio; and Ernest Joseph, president of the Sophomore class, Grass Valley High School.

**ATHERTON B. SNYDER.**—Among the native sons of Nevada County the name of Atherton B. Snyder stands prominent as that of a man who has rendered inestimable services toward the upbuilding and advancement of the community in which he makes his home. He is a man of good business principles, is broad-minded and liberal, well-versed on all current subjects, and enjoys to an exceptional degree the good-will and appreciation of his business associates and friends. He was born at Grass Valley, Cal., April 27, 1884, a son of Joseph and Anna (Bernhardt) Snyder, both natives of Germany. Joseph Snyder came to Grass Valley in the sixties and was superintendent of the New York Hill Mine, now known as the North Star Mine, and also the Pennsylvania Mine. Both parents are now deceased, survived by two children: Atherton B., of this review, and Henry J. The eldest son, Joseph V. Snyder, was the manager of the Grass Valley Morning Union at the time of his death in 1921, when only forty-eight years of age; he was Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, and was well-known all over the State; and he was also a member of Nevada City Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E.

Atherton B. Snyder began his education in the Grass Valley schools. Then he took a course in mechanical engineering in the International Correspondence Schools, and after finishing his course he became mechanical draftsman with the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, where he remained for five years. Then for three years he occupied the same position with the Taylor Foundry in Grass Valley. In 1910 he entered the automobile business, and three years later he built the Grass Valley Garage on Mill Street. In excavating for an oil tank in the garage, at a depth of five feet a gold mine was discovered, and several hundreds of dollars worth of gold was taken out; one piece of the gold ore is now on exhibition in the office of the Bret Harte Inn in Grass Valley. In 1914 Mr. Snyder became the agent for the Studebaker automobile and the White Truck, for Nevada and Sierra Counties; in 1921 he sold his garage and has since given his entire attention to his agency for the Studebaker automobile.

The marriage of Mr. Snyder united him with Miss Louise Keeny, who was born at Nevada City, Cal. Mr. Snyder is Past Exalted Ruler of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.



*A. B. Snyder,*



**WILLIAM G. LEE.**—Placer County has long been noted for her representative men of business affairs, prominent among whom is William G. Lee, the enterprising proprietor of the William G. Lee Dry Goods Co., at Auburn, a San Franciscan who was born in the bay city, November 15, 1872. His parents were John and Mary (Cathie) Lee, who both hailed from New York, Mr. Lee coming out to California by the way of the Isthmus in 1865. He gained a valuable position with the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

William G. Lee grew up in San Francisco, attended its public schools and early in life became a clerk in a local dry-goods store. When nineteen years of age he entered the employ of Hale Bros. Co., and for twelve years filled the responsible position of buyer for that house.

In July, 1903, he came to Auburn, when he succeeded to the business of the E. R. Gifford Co., a firm well known to the dry goods trade. For three years he continued at the old stand at Old Auburn, and succeeded in building up a good trade. He could see a great future for Auburn which was then made up of scattering buildings from old town to the Southern Pacific depot. Wishing to obtain larger and more modern quarters he interested capital in building the Central Block, with a 200 foot frontage on Lincoln Highway; upon its completion he moved his stock of goods in, occupying eighty-foot frontage of said block. This started other merchants to move up from the old town to the Central Block, and vicinity, thus giving a great impetus to the building up of East Auburn. In the meantime Mr. Lee's business prospered and expanded so that he soon opened up a branch store at Gridley, Butte County. In 1914 he became one of several to interest the Masonic bodies at Auburn in forming the Masonic Hall Association, which purchased that portion of the Central Block wherein Mr. Lee's store was located. On July 15, said association started to build a second story, completing the Masonic Temple in December of that year.

Mr. Lee has for several years been at the head of movements for important civic improvements and has given unstintingly of his time, personal efforts and means in promoting the public weal. He has worked in hearty co-operation with other persons and agencies, especially the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, of which he has twice been President, and the California Automobile Association, of whose advisory council he is a member. Mr. Lee has indeed taken an unusually active part in road improvements. He was one of the first to advocate the Truckee River Route, as the eastern portion of the Victory Highway from Auburn to Verdi, which is now under construction. The old road over the Dog Valley grade was steep and unsightly. It was through a desert country and served as a very poor introduction to the thousands of automobile tourists entering California from the East. This led Mr. Lee and other kindred spirits to advocate the Truckee Route and the formation of the Reno to San Francisco Highway Association with Harvy M. Toy as President and William G. Lee as Vice-President. When Mr. Toy became a member of the State Highway Commission and was duly selected its chairman, he ordered a survey of the proposed Truckee River Route, which is now nearing completion; as a result in place of the gateway to California running over a rough and steep road and through a desert, the main eastern entrance will henceforth be by easy grades through the beautiful Truckee River Canyon, up the Truckee River, opening to the tourist a series of views of enchanting grandeur.

It was largely through Mr. Lee's foresight and energy that the Tahoe Club at Auburn erected the beautiful and substantial two story structure which is now its home; each member being encouraged to contribute to its construction.

Mr. Lee was active in all the drives during the World War, his City and County going promptly "over the top" in each instance. In many other projects he has been a very active spirit. In April, 1924, he was a prime

mover in effecting the organization of the Tahoe Council of Boy Scouts, which includes the Boy Scouts of Eldorado, Nevada and Placer Counties. He was elected its first president and as such is doing much toward the development of patriotism and true manhood.

He likewise took a very active part in furthering the organization of the Rotary Club at Auburn, which was duly consummated on April 26, 1924, Mr. Lee being elected its first president.

Mr. Lee is a great admirer of President Coolidge and did herculean work in the campaign preceding the state primary election on May 6, 1924, which gave the president a majority of over 52,000, while it won for Mr. Lee a seat as a delegate from California to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland.

At San Francisco on September 18, 1901, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Mae Doulton, of Nevada County, a daughter of the late George and Mary (Lewis) Doulton, who were among the best known pioneer residents of Superior California. Mr. Doulton came to Nevada County in the late sixties and located at Birchville; became one of the owners of the Cherokee Flat Mine in Butte County, and became extensively interested in mining in Placer, Nevada and Butte Counties. The "Doulton Tunnel" in Nevada County was named after him. Three children have blessed the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Lee: William G., Jr., is pursuing the electrical engineering course at Stanford University; John D. is taking the course in economics in the same institution, while Louis G. is a sophomore in the Placer Union High School.

Mr. Lee is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is also a member of the Auburn Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is a trustee of the Tahoe Club at Auburn, and is a charter member and a present director of the Placer County Country Club.

**MATHEW C. LANGSTAFF.**—Of good old English stock Mathew C. Langstaff was born in San Francisco, on March 8, 1882, a son of Mathew C. Langstaff, born in Yorkshire, England, and came to California via the Isthmus in 1853. He was one of the owners of the now famous North Star Mine of Grass Valley; he also mined in Iowa Hill and Forest Hill Divide. He belonged to the Masons. The mother, in maidenhood, Euphemia Wilson, was a native of County Durham, England, and came to California via the Isthmus when she was forty-two years old. There were five children in the family: Fannie B., married Alfred Pond, of Forest Hill and died in Oakland; Chris W.; Mrs. Effie Sleighter and Mrs. Anna Austin, both of Oakland; and Mathew C., the subject of this sketch.

Our subject was two years old when he arrived at Forest Hill, and his early education was in the district school. In company with his brother Chris W. they built an electric light plant at Forest Hill and furnished light for the residents till 1918. Since then he has been engaged in the stage business, operating two lines, one running from Forest Hill to Auburn and one from Colfax to Michigan Bluff. With Charles Geisendorfer and D. A. Russell of Colfax, and Judge Landis of Auburn, and M. Savage of San Francisco, as his partners, they own the Colfax Dredging Company on the American River.

On February 25, 1909, Mr. Langstaff was united in marriage with Ruth Burley, born in San Diego, Cal., and they have two children, Thelda and Mathew, Jr. Mr. Langstaff belongs to Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., and to Auburn Parlor N. S. G. W., both in Auburn. Politically, a Republican, Mr. Langstaff was appointed, by Gov. Hiram Johnson in 1915, a member of the board of supervisors of Placer County to fill a vacancy, and so successful was he in carrying out the wishes of his constituents that he was returned to that office in 1917 and 1919, at the general elections held those years.



*F. B. Rossi*



**F. B. ROSSI.**—A capitalist of wide experience and invaluable foresight is F. B. Rossi, of Almond Street, Roseville, an interesting representative of the historically prominent Bartoli-Rossi family of the Province of Milan, Italy, who trace the branches of their family tree back through a thousand or more years. Mr. Rossi is a man of exceptional executive force, and it is not surprising that he is a leader among the Italians of Roseville and vicinity. He is chiefly engaged in looking after his many financial investments, serving on the advisory board of the Bank of Italy, and being a large stockholder in that bank's Sacramento branch. He has great capacity for hard work, and in this his devoted wife is a good second.

Francisco Bertoli-Rossi was born in the Province of Milan, Italy, on May 14, 1869, the son of Marco Ambrose Bertoli-Rossi. The worthy father was twice married and had seven children, one of whom died in infancy; and Peter and Antoinette were the two children by the first wife, who in maidenhood was Miss Angela Forizeli, and who died in Italy in 1877, in her thirty-eighth year. Mary, Francisco, Rose and Santini were the children of the second wife, who was a widow when she married Mr. Bertoli-Rossi, and who had already had one child, Joseph Magnioli, by her first husband; he left home for France, when he was seventeen years old, and later married, came to America, and settled in the State of Washington. Peter was the first of the family to come to America, in 1875. He was a successful farmer and market-gardener in San Mateo County; and he returned to Italy in 1879, about two years after his mother's death. The father was discouraged, and such arrangements were made that when Peter returned to California, in 1879, Mary, Francisco, Rose and Santini accompanied him, leaving the father and Antoinette to dispose of their little farm in Italy. Landing in New York, they proceeded to California and for a short time made their home with Peter, at his market-gardens in San Rafael; and then Francisco went to school at Fairfax, San Francisco, and San Rafael for periods of six months each. At that time, the brother moved to his farm in San Mateo County; but Francisco had ambition to do for himself, and when he was eleven years old he went to work on a dairy farm, and attended school for only a term after that. After ten months, the father and sister Antoinette joined them in San Mateo County.

When he was seventeen years old, Francisco Bertoli-Rossi started out to follow the life of a prospector. He was fairly successful as a miner and developed the New Brunswick Mine in Shasta County, and after working it for twelve years finally sold it at a handsome figure. While in Shasta County, he was married at Redding, on December 18, 1909, to Mrs. Susan (Fratu) Gulart-Peixotto, the widow of Manuel Gulart-Peixotto, and the daughter of Manuel Lawrence Fratus. The next year, Mr. and Mrs. Rossi removed to Roseville, from French Gulch. Mr. Rossi had previously built the West Hotel on Atlantic Street, as early as 1907, and he took charge of it himself in June of 1911. He had built it for George C. West, the present county treasurer of Placer County; but Mr. West, having been called to the office of county treasurer, removed to Auburn, and so Mr. and Mrs. Rossi were compelled to assume the management of the place themselves. They continued to run the hotel for six years, or until 1917, when they rented the property and good-will. Since then Mr. Rossi has engaged in various enterprises, building, operating and selling the evaporator at Roseville, and also shipping fresh and dried fruits. Mr. Rossi has also been largely and successfully interested in Redding real estate; but he has now sold most of his holdings to good advantage. He is a stockholder in the Sacramento branch of the Bank of Italy; and having a clear mind for financial matters, he is serving as a member of the advisory board of the bank, helping to pass on loans, mortgages and credits, and taking a prominent place among local

financiers and capitalists. He has also been a stockholder in the Bank of Sacramento since its organization.

Mr. Rossi is a member of French Gulch Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., in which he is a Past Grand; and a member of the Encampment and Canton at Redding; and with his wife he is a member of Minerva Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, of Roseville, of which Mrs. Rossi is a Past Noble Grand. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and a Past Chief Ranger of the order, and is now District Deputy High Chief Ranger. Mrs. Rossi is a past president and present treasurer of the Roseville Women's Improvement Club. Deeply interested in civic affairs, Mr. Rossi is an active member of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce.

**FRED G. CORNISH.**—Energetic and exceptionally wide-awake, Fred G. Cornish as field organizer of the Order of Railway Employees is the head organizer for this order for the Northern Division of California, and resides with his good wife at 112 Shasta Street, Roseville, where he is a leading citizen. He was born at Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, on March 21, 1859, and, as Elbert Hubbard said, is sixty-five years "young," being as active and energetic as a man of thirty. He grew up at Clinton, attended the public school there, and at eighteen set out in the world for himself, and entered the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in his native city, and later, for fourteen years, he was at Park Station in Chicago, and rose to be yardmaster. During his thirty-two years in the railway service he worked his way up to be a conductor, having held every other position under that grade in the train service. While in Chicago Mr. Cornish was married to Miss Rebecca Rible of Chicago, who has been and still is a most loyal and accomplished wife and helpmate.

In 1891 Mr. Cornish came out to California and went to work for the Southern Pacific Railway as yardmaster at Barstow. Thence he came to the Sacramento Division in 1896, and continued in the service of the company as brakeman until he became conductor. Rocklin was then the division point and there Mr. Cornish established his residence. When the division point was changed to Roseville Mr. Cornish lost no time in having his house moved down to Roseville, and of the many houses moved down from Rocklin to Roseville on account of the change in the division, Mr. Cornish's house was the first to be re-occupied as a residence at Roseville. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that it was Conductor Fred G. Cornish who pulled the first freight train out of Roseville after Roseville became the division point. When his right ear was injured in an accidental mining blast, (the ear-drum being affected,) in August, 1911, he was incapacitated and declared unfit for further work as a conductor. He then determined to serve the railway employees rather than the company, and being deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow-workers, he helped to organize the Order of Railway Employees, which was proposed as a means of protection to the members. From a very humble beginning, with a few interested employees meeting in a conductor's bed-room in Sacramento in 1911, the order has grown to a membership of 20,000, and is designed exclusively for railway employees. It deals with accident and health insurance, and advocates cooperative protection and harmonious railway operation. It pays for time lost by reason of sickness or accident, and at the present time is paying out some \$7,000 a month, more for loss from sickness than for loss by accident. Mr. Cornish was very active in its organization, and is a charter member. This company operates in Colorado and in all the States along the Pacific Coast. It is truly a great and beneficent organization, and is meeting with well-merited success.

The officers of this famous organization are: President, W. V. Stafford, San Francisco; Vice-president, Charles Tolman, San Francisco; Secretary, K. B. Barron, San Francisco; Assistant Secretary, C. W. Litsinger, San Francisco; Directors, R. H. Andrews, San Francisco; W. J. Congdon, Albuquerque, N. M.; J. W. Patterson, Los Angeles. Collaborating with these men of exceptional ability is Fred G. Cornish, the official organizer for the Northern District and the collector for Roseville local. Mr. Cornish is also the secretary and treasurer of the Roseville Division of the Order of Railway Conductors, of which he is a charter member; he has resided in Roseville since 1907, and no man has a wider range of acquaintances and none is more highly respected. Of an active, alert mind, with powers of keen perception, and aglow with honest, sympathetic impulses, he is one of Roseville's best and most influential citizens. He has built and still owns five dwelling houses in Roseville. His counsel is sought by politicians, and he has been a staunch supporter of Governor Friend Richardson.

Mr. Cornish's parents are both deceased. They were John E. Cornish, a native of Cornwall, England, who came to America when a young man, and Miss Julia Sheehan, a native of Cork, Ireland, whom he married at Syracuse, N. Y. They had eight children, and our subject is the only surviving son of the four boys; he has two sisters living, they are: Mrs. Edgar Egan, of Syracuse, N. Y.; and Mrs. G. H. Lane, of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Cornish gives his entire time and attention to the two organizations mentioned, and being a live wire who invariably invokes success, incidentally he never loses an opportunity of "boosting" for both Roseville and Placer County.

**GEORGE W. HAINES.**—Highly-esteemed among the most worthy and most interesting of the early settlers of Placer County, George W. Haines, of Auburn, has many friends wherever he is known. He was born in Frederick County, Md., on February 1, 1846, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in defense of the Union for service in the Civil War, as a member of the 7th Maryland Infantry, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Corps; and he served in Virginia to the close of the war, and was present on the great, historic occasion of the surrender of General Lee to General Grant. At the conclusion of his military service, Mr. Haines removed to Marshall County, Iowa, where he found work on farms; and then he went into Atchison County, Kans., rented land, and farmed for eleven years. The year 1876 found him on the way to the Coast; and after his arrival he spent two years in Sacramento, coming to Auburn in 1878. He took up forty acres of government land three miles from Auburn, and later bought another forty acres adjoining; and at that time there was no house between his place and Auburn. He also planted a fruit orchard. Ten years ago he disposed of his place, and then bought seventeen acres near Wheatland, in Yuba County, where his son, Charles E. Haines, resides.

Mr. Haines married Miss Leva B. White, a native of Wisconsin, a gifted and lovable lady who died five years ago, leaving a family of whom there are now five children living: William M.; John J., of Rocklin; Charles E., of Wheatland; Mrs. Emma Hammond, of Bowman; and Mrs. Leila A. Skellinger, of the same place. There are also twenty-five grandchildren in the family, and a number of great-grandchildren, of whom it is but natural that Mr. Haines is very proud. With a long life and so much of varied experience with men and affairs behind him, and with his own life-work a part of the great record of progress in his country and his community, he finds himself, in the years of his retirement, an appreciated and an honored pioneer, at peace with all the world, and enjoying a most desirable niche in the esteem and affections of his fellow-men.





*Sydney Teller M.D.*

**SYDNEY TALBOT, M. D.**—A well-known professional man of Nevada City, Sydney Talbot, M. D., is a native of Victoria, B. C., born January 12, 1886, a son of Jabez F. Talbot, a native of England, who married Jane Edwards, also born in England. They emigrated to Canada, stopping in Winnipeg, where Mr. Talbot was engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and later removed to Victoria, where he established himself in the same business, continuing in the even tenure of his way until he passed on, survived by his widow, who still makes her home there.

Sydney Talbot was reared in Victoria, and received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools there. In 1912 he graduated from the Los Angeles School of Osteopathy, with the degree of D. O., and one year later he received his diploma of Optometry and Ophthalmology in Los Angeles. He then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco, graduating in 1915 with his well-earned degree of M. D. After finishing his college courses, Dr. Talbot served eighteen months as an interne in the San Francisco County Hospital, getting practical experience in his profession. On September 7, 1916, he secured his license to practice. He had rounded out a most thorough course of study and work in preparing for his life-work, gaining a sound foundation in all its branches and fitting himself for the task of helping suffering humanity. On leaving the San Francisco County Hospital he came direct to Nevada City, in the fall of 1916, and until the spring of 1917 practiced his profession there, at which time he entered the war service.

Although he had taken out his first citizenship papers at the time our country entered the World War, he had not had time to obtain full naturalization papers. Thus he found it difficult to enlist in the United States Medical Corps. As a consequence, Dr. Talbot enlisted and served as one of the medical examiners at the British-Canadian Recruiting Station, on Market Street, San Francisco, being one of five medical examiners to take care of and enlist anyone who wished to join the allied forces. He continued in this position until the conscript law between European countries and the United States was passed, which did away with the above recruiting office. Dr. Talbot then went to Vancouver, B. C., and volunteered in the Medical Corps of the Canadian Army, where he was active during the "flu" epidemic. He had received orders to go overseas, and also his commission of captain, just as the armistice was signed. After the war Dr. Talbot returned to Nevada City, in the fall of 1919, and resumed his practice; and since that date he has remained a prominent figure in the professional and social life of that city.

The marriage of Dr. Talbot, occurring on August 31, 1917, in San Francisco, united him with Miss Lyda Mainhart, a native of Grass Valley, Nevada County, and a daughter of George Mainhart, prominent mining man of that city, now deceased. A talented and accomplished musician, Dr. Talbot is a graduate of the Guillemont School of Organists, in London, England, and an associate member of Victoria College of Music, in the same city, where he studied the organ and violin with the great masters of the time. Fraternally, the Doctor is active in many orders. He is a member of Nevada Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., and of the Scottish Rite bodies of Sacramento; is a member and organist of Nevada City Lodge, No. 518, B. P. O. Elks; is president of Grass Valley Lodge, No. 568, American Order Sons of St. George; and is Sachem of Wyoming Tribe, No. 49, Imperial Order of Red Men. In professional organizations, he belongs to the county and State medical societies, and to the American Medical Association, of which he is a fellow, and is also a member of the American Association of Medico-Physical Research, and the American Society of Official Surgeons. He is a frequent contributor to medical and popular journals, of articles not only pertaining to the

medical profession, but also on popular topics. Naturally a student of racial and biological subjects, he has studied the whole scope of medicine, his contention being that the practice of the medicine today is as a rule too narrow in its outlook. In his view, a medical man should be broad enough to see the light where it shines; and when there is an element of truth and virtue in the various teachings now widely advocated, it should be embraced and applied in the proper way and time. Thus he keeps himself in close touch with the advances made in his science and profession from day to day, and is recognized as one of the progressive and successful physicians of Northern California.

**GUY A. BOOM.**—An enterprising, experienced builder who has come to be one of the leading contractors in his line in Roseville, is Guy A. Boom, of 163 Placer Avenue, a resident of the community since April, 1921. A native of Minnesota, who has "made good" in the Golden State, demanding at all times the best from every quarter of the globe, he was born at Forest City, in Meeker County, about sixty miles north of Minneapolis, on November 14, 1874, the son of a carpenter and millwright, now deceased, who also had attained an enviable repute as a builder. Our subject's father came West to California and Sacramento in 1900, and for a while ranched at Orangevale; and later he became foreman of a large planing mill at Sacramento. He died at Orangevale at the age of sixty-seven, leaving a widow, who died two years later. She was Miss Viola M. Mitchell before her marriage, and she was born in Maine, while Mr. Boom came from New York State. The family consisted of four boys and a girl: Mont Rey, died in Minnesota during his fourteenth year; Guy Archer is the subject of our story; Mabel became the wife of E. A. Pierce, who runs a sawmill at Happy Valley, in Eldorado County; and S. Rolla died at the age of twenty-seven, leaving a widow.

Guy Archer grew up in Minnesota and South Dakota, and there attended the public schools, and learning the milling of flour, he was employed by the Globe Milling Company, and became second miller in an establishment turning out 700 barrels of flour a day, at Little Falls, Minn., and continued working in flouring mills for eight years. He came to California in 1900, and for three years ran a fruit ranch. Having worked with his father, who was a carpenter, from the time he was a boy, he was thoroughly at home with a hammer and a saw, and when the opportunity presented itself he took up carpenter work on the Coast. Following the San Francisco fire he worked in that city and helped to rebuild it; but in 1907 he came to Sacramento and found a greater field of endeavor for ten years, and with larger returns. He then went to Marysville for a year; then coming back to Sacramento he worked on the aviation field, at that time in the course of construction. He next took a trip to Tacoma, where his son was in the Medical Corps and Hospital Service, and for six months he worked at building there. He then went to Portland, Ore., and put in six months there at the carpenter trade; and from the northwest metropolis he and his good wife made a trip to the East, passing the following winter at Wagner, in Charles Mix County, S. D. In the summer of 1920 Mr. and Mrs. Boom came to California and settled at Vallejo, where he worked for the American Express Company for eight months. In April, 1921, they came to Roseville. Since then he has remodeled the W. A. Clark house and also the Edwin Schellhaus residence, and the Ed Parrish house; and he has built the P. E. Wormith residence and L. Leroy King's house, and he was also foreman on the Wallace Boggs residential contract, and on the Vincent store building on Vernon Street, the Reed residence on Yosemite Avenue,



and John Schellhous' country residence. He is now building three houses for Mr. King in the King and Jennings Tract, and is erecting a residence for Mrs. Mary Tibble. He built a large house for Mr. Cady and three houses for Richard Fosdick, and a house for Mr. Kinkle, as well as a house for Mrs. Hannah Thorson, and one for Will Rowe. During the past year he has built over fifty residences in Roseville.

Mr. Boom was married for the first time in Minnesota, and had three children by his first wife: Hazel M., who is now Mrs. Merrified, an employee in the post office at Vallejo, and the president of the State Federation of Postal Employees; Leonard Archer, a fireman for the Southern Pacific Railway, who recently married Miss Dorothy Dam of Wheatland, and resides at Roseville. He was in the hospital corps at Port Townsend, Wash., during the World War; Olga May, who is the wife of W. G. Baker, an engineer for the Southern Pacific Railway, residing at Roseville. By a second marriage, at San Francisco, Mr. Boom became the husband of Mrs. Ida May Eley, a daughter of the well-known pioneer, H. Coggins, who came out to California from Maine in 1858, and was a carpenter as well as a miner. He built the first toll house between Grass Valley and Nevada City, at Town Talk, in 1858, and was a most interesting representative of the sturdy, honest pioneer character. Mrs. Boom already had one child by her first marriage, a daughter, Edna B., who married Carl Kelso, and died in Portland on March 11, 1922, leaving four children; Lynden, Musa, Fern and Ina B., who make their home at Mr. and Mrs. Boom's. Mrs. Boom was reared in the Congregational Church, and she still finds pleasure in participating in church and charitable work.

**AUGUSTUS E. REYNOLDS.**—An energetic, progressive and very successful business man who has also found time to devote to public service, thereby earning the esteem of his fellow-men, is Augustus E. Reynolds, of Elm Street, formerly known as Hospital Lane, Auburn. He was born near Syracuse, N. Y., on June 30, 1864, of Scotch-Canadian ancestry, and when two years of age was taken by his parents to Galloo Island, on Lake Ontario. In 1872, the family moved back into the States, to Michigan, and in 1884 they became pioneers in the wilds of the Dakota Territory country, settling along the Jim River.

Augustus E. Reynolds attended the Methodist Seminary, near Dodge Center, and then taught school in Dakota, managing an outlaw school for \$33 per month. He drove nine miles each way daily, to and from his school, with the temperature sometimes forty-five degrees below zero, and also followed farming on the home ranch, which was cleared up from wild lands. These pioneer days were trying times, tornadoes occasionally "ripping up" things in the new country; and it is not surprising that by 1895, he abandoned the Middle West for the more attractive climate of California.

On coming to California, Mr. Reynolds bought a small place near Lincoln, in Placer County, cleared the land, and planted fruit-trees and vines; and after two years there, he worked in the Gold Blossom Mine, where he put in twelve hours a day for two dollars a day. He later became a solicitor for the Continental Building & Loan Association, with which he remained for three and one-half years; and in October, 1903, he entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company. On January 1, 1924, he became a "Senior Nylic" in service of the New York Life, with a record of twenty years' continuous service as agent for the company—an evidence of his special fitness for the insurance field.

Mr. Reynolds is a city trustee of Auburn, and one in whom the public have every confidence. He is the father of the movement to improve Auburn and make it the City Beautiful, justifying the lines of the world-famous poet:



Owen Goreman

and large sums of money have already been spent for street-paving and other improvements. He is a decidedly progressive man, and has given a deal of his private time to advance the best interests of the city in which he has made his home.

In 1888, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Laura M. Collins, of West Concord, Minn.; and they have had five sons to bless their fortunate union. Damian L. is a consulting engineer for the Pacific Fruit Express; Leslie H. is an insurance man of Auburn; Walter A. was graduated from the University of California, in 1916, and since then has also devoted himself to brokerage in insurance in Auburn; Otto W.; and Lloyd B., a draftsman. Otto W. and Lloyd B. Reynolds are now the proprietors of the Reynolds Pharmacy at the corner of Thirteenth and J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.

**OWEN CORCORAN.**—One of the best known and most highly esteemed ranchers of Placer County, Owen Corcoran came to Lincoln, Cal., when a young man of nineteen years. He was not afraid of work and he applied himself to what came to his hands to do with energy and perseverance. He had more foresight than many others, for he seemed to see the future possibilities of the State and with that end in view, in the early eighties, he purchased 160 acres of land, which was the beginning of his large land holdings today. He has since given his entire attention to ranching and stock-raising, now being ably assisted by his sons and aided greatly by the hearty cooperation of his wife. He is a stockholder and a director in the California Farm Bureau Elevator Corporation at Lincoln.

From time to time Mr. Corcoran has added to his original purchase until he now owns 400 acres in the New Hope district; he later bought the Reeves Ranch of 241½ acres, in Central precinct, to which he has added by two subsequent purchases of 150 and 183 acres, and now owns two splendid ranches, combining 974½ acres in all, and requiring the height of good management, industry, and intelligent development to bring them to their present state of income. The Reeves ranch is one of the pioneer home ranches in the Central district.

Owen Corcoran was born in County Longford, Ireland, October 4, 1857, and emigrated to America in 1877, and came to Lincoln, Placer County, that same year. At Lincoln his marriage occurred to Miss Mary Kennedy, and their union has been blessed with six children: Henrietta; Philip K.; Eugene A.; Mary E., graduate of the Chico State Normal and now engaged in teaching at Sacramento; Leeta F., attending the University of California at Berkeley; and James L. The three sons are their father's able assistants in agriculture, devoting their time to the further advancement of the family's large acreage, unusual in this latter day when a twenty-acre ranch is considered average; and since they have all been born and reared in Placer County, they have learned through actual experience and application, which methods and machinery mean success for the rancher in this section, and the results prove the old adage, that "experience is the best teacher."

Owen Corcoran belongs to that class of intelligent, honest and industrious men who can be truly said to be the "salt of the earth." He takes a great interest in the welfare of his county, state and nation, and has at various times been called on to act in public capacity, and has served on both the trial and petit juries, for which his well balanced mind and hard common sense admirably fit him. A selfmade man, who had but rather meager advantages himself, but by general reading and actual business experience has become very well informed, he realizes the worth of a good education, and has given the best advantages in that direction to his children, who, like their parents, have made good use of their opportunities. A representative family of California and Placer County.



**GEORGE C. HEPBURN.**—As owner of a general merchandise business at Applegate, Placer County, Cal., George C. Hepburn is actively identified with the commercial progress of the county; he has won well-merited success by his honest and upright dealings with all with whom he has business relations and has thus gained the respect of the community. He was born in Quebec, Canada, August 10, 1853, the fourth in order of birth of seven children, and now the only living child of Andrew and Isabella (Tait) Hepburn, both natives of Scotland. His father, Andrew Hepburn, was a wheelwright by trade and in young manhood settled in Pennsylvania, from there he removed to Canada, where he owned and operated a farm, and in addition worked at his trade for the balance of his days.

George C. Hepburn attended the district school adjacent to the home place in Canada and worked in his father's shop in the meantime; when he was twenty-five years old he was influenced by friends to come to Applegate, Placer County, Cal., and in 1881 arrived at Colfax; the following year he began working on a ranch near Applegate, continuing there for ten years. In 1892, with what money he had saved, he bought the general merchandise store at Applegate; on account of his increasing business, he has enlarged his store on two different occasions; and in 1899 moved to his present location on the State highway.

The marriage of Mr. Hepburn united with him Miss Melmer Wood, a daughter of Horace Wood, who came to California about 1886. During 1895, 1911, and again in 1914, Mr. Hepburn made extended visits to his old home in Canada, but has always been willing and anxious to return to Placer County. Since becoming a citizen of this country, Mr. Hepburn has voted the Democratic ticket; fraternally, he has been affiliated with the Odd Fellows for the past forty-four years; he is also a member of Applegate Farm Bureau. For thirty years Mr. Hepburn was postmaster at Applegate, and on his resignation his wife was appointed to the position, which she is now filling with ability.

**CHRIS. J. MILLER.**—A native son of California, Chris. J. Miller has taken a strong interest in the growth and development of the section adjacent to Grass Valley, and the progress of Nevada County has been materially furthered by the constructive effort of Mr. Miller along various lines of development. He is now engaged in the furniture and undertaking business under the firm name of Gill & Miller on Mill Street, Grass Valley. Born at Grass Valley, Cal., February 9, 1862, he is a son of James and Katherine (Fitzgerald) Miller. At the age of seventeen the mother left her native country of Ireland and settled in Boston, Mass., where she was married to James Miller; and in 1860 they came around the Horn on a sailing-vessel to California. James Miller was occupied in the engineering department of the Allison Kanch Mining Company until his removal to Idaho. Both parents are now deceased, our subject being the only surviving member of the family.

Chris. J. Miller attended public school until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade in the Lakeman Foundry. For two years he was with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, running from Sacramento to Truckee. Returning to Grass Valley, he was employed with the old Idaho Mine as steam engineer, and later was with the Idaho-Maryland Mine in the same capacity.

Mr. Miller has spent many years in the service of the public. For two years he served as deputy county assessor of Nevada County under H. C. Schroeder; and following this he was appointed to take charge of the sewer and plumbing for the city of Grass Valley, at the time when the new sewer system was installed. Mr. Miller's record as county supervisor covers a period of twenty years, five consecutive terms of office, during which he

served for sixteen years as chairman of the board. His long years of varied service in behalf of his county have contributed largely to its progress and development. He secured every right of way for the county highway system from Bear River to Nevada City, giving his personal attention to this, and thus saving the county a large sum of money. He helped to build and promote the interurban trolley line from Grass Valley to Nevada City. He was one of the organizers, and one of the members of the executive board, of the Tahoe-Ukiah highway, working with the engineer of the State Highway Commission to put over the proposition. When completed, this highway will be 202 miles long and will run from Lake Tahoe to Ukiah. Mr. Miller built the first concrete bridge in the county over Wolf Creek, and the building of a number more bridges also stands to his credit.

In 1901 Mr. Miller formed a partnership with Arthur F. Gill; and under the firm name of Gill & Miller, Inc., they have since conducted a furniture and undertaking business in Grass Valley. Mr. Miller is vice-president of the Nevada County Development Association.

The marriage of Mr. Miller united him with Miss Mollie McCarthy, born at Graniteville, Nevada County, Cal. Fraternally, he belongs to Grass Valley Council No. 1375, Knights of Columbus; Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; the Foresters of America; and the Eagles.

**MRS. ALISON FINNIE WATT.**—A representative of one of the early pioneer families of Nevada County, Mrs. Alison Finnie Watt was born at Marysville, Cal., a daughter of Robert and Ellen (Dryden) Finnie, natives of Scotland and Montreal, Canada, respectively. Robert Finnie came to California around Cape Horn, in 1850, and arrived in San Francisco on New Year's day. Returning to Montreal, Canada, he was married to Miss Ellen Dryden and together they returned to California via the Nicaragua route and settled in Marysville, where Mr. Finnie engaged in the flour mill business, which later became known as the Buckeye Flour Mill. In 1859 he located with his family in Nevada City, where he prospered as a merchant. During the gold excitement in Nevada, he went to Virginia City, where he engaged in business for a few years, leaving his family in Nevada City, Cal. In 1866 he returned to California and located in Grass Valley, where he engaged in the grocery business. Seven children were born to this pioneer couple, two of whom are now living: Mrs. Alison F. Watt and Robert Dryden Finnie (of Sacramento). The father, Robert Finnie, was the first mayor of Grass Valley and was a member of Grass Valley Lodge of Odd Fellows. Both parents are deceased. Miss Alison Finnie obtained her preliminary education in the public schools of Nevada County; then she was graduated from Mills College, Oakland. Later she went to Montreal, Canada, and while there studied music. She occupied the position of organist for the Episcopal Church in Grass Valley for twenty-five years.

Miss Finnie was united in marriage with James Watt, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to Grass Valley in 1869. For over forty years Mr. Watt was one of the leading merchants and a man of prominence and influence in Grass Valley. He passed away in 1916. Mrs. Watt is a charter member of Manzanita Parlor No. 29, N. D. G. W., Grass Valley, of which she is a Past President. She was grand trustee of the Grand Parlor for a number of years, and in 1912 she was Grand Vice-president and from 1913 to 1914 was Grand President. During her tenure of office the Mills College scholarship was established. Mrs. Watt is Past President of the Ladies' Relief Society of Grass Valley and the only life member of that society. During the World War she served as secretary of the local chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Watt has traveled extensively throughout Europe and the United States, her most recent tour was made in 1923, when she visited Alaska. Mrs. Watt is secretary of the Grass Valley library board.



*J. H. Smith.*



**ISAAC H. SMITH.**—Prominent among the successful business establishments of Auburn that have contributed to make life worth the living in Placer County, may be mentioned the well-equipped and well-stocked cigar emporium of Smith Bros., on the Lincoln Way, so efficiently represented by the popular Isaac H. Smith, a familiar figure in their frequented pool hall. A native son, he was born in Butte County, near Stirling City, on November 27, 1880. His parents were Francis O. and Albina (Kitchen) Smith, both natives of the State of Maine, the former now deceased, having rounded out a most useful career, and the latter still living, the center of a circle of admiring and devoted friends. Francis O. Smith came to California in the early fifties, and here took up mining, afterward following stock-raising in Butte County and all who knew him found in him a man of experience and dependable integrity.

Isaac H. Smith attended the schools of Chico. In 1907 he came to Auburn with his brother, George H. Smith, and opened his present place of business; and in 1910 he bought out his brother, being now the sole owner of the establishment, and one of the oldest merchants, in point of service, on upper Lincoln Way, for he has been in the same location for fifteen years. He enjoys a prosperous trade, and has an enviable standing in the community.

In Auburn, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Irma Griffin, a native of Texas; and they have two children, Bernice L. and Herbert A. Mr. Smith is an Elk, a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538. He is a member and Senior Sagamore of Miami Tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., Auburn; a member and Past Grand of Auburn Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Encampment and the Rebekahs; and a past officer in the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Companions of Foresters; and he is also a popular member of the Tahoe Club.

**DANIEL J. BOLTON.**—A veteran soldier and retired rancher, representative of successful fruit growing in Placer County, is Daniel J. Bolton, seventh son and youngest of nine children born to William and Mary (O'Brien) Bolton, in County Claire, Ireland, on September 15, 1849. The parents lived and died in Ireland. Daniel J. came to this country for his education, first in the common school of Cooper Plains, N. Y., later in a country school near Princeton, Ill., where his classmates were none other than twenty nephews and nieces of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, who often visited the little school. After some experience of farming in Illinois, on September 12, 1884, D. J. Bolton enlisted in the 1st United States Cavalry, Troop L, at Jefferson Barracks, under Capt. J. Q. Adams and Lieut. George B. Backus. He was dispatched to Montana, where he was stationed four years at Fort McGinnis, 250 miles from the railroad, and later at Fort Assinaboyn. He was for four years in charge of a pack-animal train. Upon the completion of his term of enlistment Mr. Bolton received an honorable discharge in 1894, having worked up to top sergeant and was highly recommended for his faithful service; in Captain Adams own words: "A man of temperance, reliability and most of all, than whom a more trustworthy can not be found."

After leaving the army Mr. Bolton joined his brother Michael, who had preceded him to America as early as 1852 and settled in Miner's Ravine, Placer County, where his cabin, erected in May, 1852, still stands on the old Sacramento and Auburn road. Here Michael Bolton lived, a friend to man and highly respected by all who knew him. He was suffering impaired health and Daniel remained close by his side and cared for him for twenty years. By gradually selling off their ranch of 320 acres into small tracts, there was founded a colony of thrifty ranchers in the fruit industry in their immediate neighborhood. Other charities, public and private, have

been helped by Daniel Bolton's liberal contributions. His good farm of 120 acres, and interest bearing notes secured by mortgages on farms and other property in Placer County, is enough that he has no worries as to the future.

Daniel J. Bolton is the only survivor of four brothers who were soldiers in the United States Army. William enlisted in Company H, 12th Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and served through the war; Thomas enlisted in Company E, 93d Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1862; Patrick enlisted in Company I, 112th Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1862. All served as valiant soldiers of the Union. After they were mustered out they lived honorable and consistent lives as farmers in Illinois until they died. Mr. Bolton has made two trips East since 1908, but each time he was glad to get back to California.

**JOHN VIEHMEIER.**—The fruit ranch owned by John Viehmeier, which is located two and a half miles northwest of Ophir, Placer County, represents his own earnings and thought. He owns 195 acres of the original home place which was bought by his father in 1873; in 1907 he added to his portion of the home place 138 acres, known as the Chili Hill Ranch, in all 333 acres, 200 of which is in orchard. He was born on Little Bear River, at Dutch Flat, Placer County, Cal., on August 7, 1868, a son of John and Bertha (Kellner) Viehmeier, natives of Hessen and Hanover, Germany, respectively. At seventeen years of age the father, John Viehmeier, left his native country and upon his arrival in the United States settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned the trade of wagon maker. In 1850 he came to California and engaged in mining at Hangtown; later he removed to Alta and established a lumber business on Bear River and for the following twelve years ran a sawmill. In 1870 he moved to the Ophir district and purchased 500 acres of land three miles below the town, on the Lincoln road; here he raised stock and hay and spent the remainder of his days. He passed away in 1903 at the age of seventy-eight years; his wife survived him until she was eighty-one years old. They were the parents of three children: Matilda, who married Ira M. Ayers, and after his death she was married to Mr. Ralston, and resides in this vicinity; John the subject of this sketch; and Bertha, who married Fred Henny and is now deceased.

John Viehmeier was educated in the schools of Ophir and Auburn and grew to young manhood on the home farm. When he started to make his own way in the world he bought a livery stable in Newcastle, which he operated until 1903. When his father passed away, he engaged in teaming and contracting, and looked after the home place for his mother until she died, when he took over the entire management of the old home ranch, 100 acres of which is in orchard and is irrigated with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's water.

On December 30, 1914, Mr. Viehmeier was married at Oakland to Miss Elsie Ruppricht, born at Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of John and Hermine (Witte) Ruppricht, both natives of Germany. John Ruppricht came to California at an early day and owned a store at Dutch Flat; later he removed to Haywards, Cal., and there passed away at the age of seventy-two; his wife was sixty years old when she died. Four children were born to them: John and Charles are deceased; Minnie resides at Haywards; and Mrs. Elsie Viehmeier. Mr. and Mrs. Viehmeier are the parents of one daughter, Gladys Jane. In 1912 Mr. Viehmeier built a new residence on his ranch and at the same time built a garage, equipped for a repair shop, in which he does his own repair work. He has also built a new packing house. He is a member of the California Fruit Exchange at Newcastle, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Auburn Parlor, N. S. G. W. and the Newcastle Camp, W. O. W.



John Viehman



**JACOB GILBERT.**—In enumerating the men whose associations with Nevada County have contributed to its material welfare, mention is due Jacob Gilbert, who for forty-four years conducted a harness making business at North San Juan; not until his establishment was destroyed by fire in 1906, did he retire from active business. Mr. Gilbert is a native of Prussia, born near Bingen-on-the-Rhine, September 14, 1840, a son of John and Christina (Beier) Gilbert, both natives of Germany. John Gilbert, the father, was a farmer by occupation and passed away when our subject was a small lad.

Jacob Gilbert was the third of a family of seven children and his opportunities for an education were limited. The mother brought the children to America and they were distributed about the country, our subject making his home at Farmington, Mo. In 1861 Mr. Gilbert came to California by steamer from New York to San Francisco, and on April 13, 1861, he landed at Nevada City, Cal. Before coming to California he had learned the shoemaker's trade and he found employment in Nevada City at his trade and he followed it until January 20, 1862, when he established his own business at North San Juan. After a few years he added to his shoemaking business the making and repairing of harness, and his business grew and prospered. Later Mr. Gilbert discontinued the shoe business and devoted his entire time to harness-making. After losing his stock by fire in 1906, he retired.

In April, 1875, at French Corral, Mr. Gilbert was married to Miss Mary German, a native of Illinois, who came to California about 1871 and lived at Nevada City. Mrs. Gilbert passed away when their daughter Mary was born. Mary is now Mrs. Thomas McQuaid and resides in San Francisco. Mr. Gilbert became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at San Juan in 1863. In politics, he is a Republican.

**LOUIS BRINDEJON.**—Successful and enterprising ranchers of the Blue Tent district, where the family have been a part of the rural life of Nevada County since 1864, the Brindejon brothers are worthily carrying on the farming activities of the large acreage accumulated by a lifetime of energy, industry and strict attention to the business at hand, which was one of the outstanding characteristics of their esteemed father.

Louis Brindejon, the eldest son, was born in Brittany, France, on November 11, 1863, where the parents, Louis and Alexandrien (Martin) Brindejon, were farmers. In 1864 the family came to California and settled in the Blue Tent district, and here the father acquired 400 acres of land and farmed the balance of his life. He was one of the sturdy, substantial ranchers of the district, never mixing in politics or outside affairs, but devoting his entire time to the developing of his land and the bringing-up of his family. He lived to the good age of seventy-eight years, while his wife and help-mate is still living, at the old home, aged eighty-seven. Five children in all were born to this worthy couple; Louis and Mary were born in France, where the latter's death also occurred; and after the arrival in Nevada County three more sons were born: Eugene, born December 25, 1868; Paul, born August 13, 1870; and Alfred, who passed away. Louis received his schooling at the Blue Tent district school, as did his brothers, and the three brothers have always been associated together in the management of the 400-acre ranch, which their father left to them, bringing to the land even greater productiveness each year, with the modern machinery and appliances at hand, and inevitably becoming a part of the growth and progress of their home county. Louis Brindejon has been on the board of trustees of the Blue Tent School district for the past ten years, and with his brothers has taken an active interest in the bettering of conditions throughout the district.

**ARTHUR L. GILL.**—Endowed with a large amount of energy and perseverance, Arthur L. Gill has won for himself the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens, and through industry has become a successful business man of Grass Valley. Born at Tyler, Nevada County, Cal., June 19, 1872, he is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Thomas) Gill, both natives of England. Of nine children born to this couple, four are now living: Arthur L., Thomas, Mrs. Joseph Daniels, and Florence, now Mrs. Holland.

Arthur L. Gill received his education in the Tyler and North San Juan schools. At the age of sixteen he settled at Grass Valley and became a clerk for the I. Haas Clothing Company, where he remained for three years, and then he entered the furniture and undertaking business for himself, which has since occupied him. For ten years he served as deputy county coroner under Henry Daniels; and then for eight years he occupied the position of county coroner. Mr. Gill was formerly a director in the Union Hill Mine; he is now a director in the Nevada County Bank.

The marriage of Mr. Gill united him with Miss Annie Lucas, born at Grass Valley, Cal. Mr. Gill was a member of a company which bought 1700 acres in the Chicago Park district, which was sold off in small tracts, now set to orchards. His country home is located in this tract; and he also owns valuable city real estate. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge Masons; with Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; and with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Native Sons of the Golden West.

**JOHN M. STOFFELS.**—A widely-experienced builder of Roseville, who has become a leading contractor in and around that progressive, thriving city, is John H. Stoffels, residing at 704 Lincoln Street. He has lived nearly five years in the town, and during that time he has built for himself a handsome dwelling. He handles cement work, brick and stone, and he also does general carpentering.

Mr. Stoffels was born at Freeport, Stephenson County, Ill., on November 3, 1874, but when he was about five years of age, he was taken to Kewanee, and there he grew up. His father was Matthias, and his mother Mary (Domal) Stoffels, the former a native of the neighborhood of Dusseldorf, Germany, while the latter was born at Freeport, Ill. His father was a general contractor, and became a leader in his line, in Kewanee, for he had learned his trade thoroughly in Germany, and he could do not only brick, stone and plastering labor, but mill work, carpenter work and joining as well. He reared all of his sons to be builders, and taught each of them a branch of his trade. This estimable pair had two children. John Matthias was the elder, and is the subject of our sketch; and George Henry is now an assistant engineer, and is employed by the United States Government, being stationed at Guam, in the Philippine Islands.

John had only the advantages of the common schools, for being the eldest, he had to go to work when he was fourteen years old. He assisted his father at building, and now he is rated as one of the foremost builders of fine residences hereabouts. He has finished the Paul Walthers house, the C. Cipp residence, the Patrick apartments, and the Ed Hammill apartments; the residence for Mr. and Mrs. O. Bowyer, the Keelner residence, and the Roseville Garage; the parish house at Roseville and also at Auburn; and each of these structures reflect most creditably upon him. He has also erected about twenty-five other residences in Roseville.

At San Francisco, in 1919, Mr. Stoffels was married to Miss Annie Runckle, a sister of Professor Runckle, a brilliant member of the staff, in former days, of the University of California; and they have one child, Gilbert. When Mr. Stoffels came to San Francisco, in 1914, he first became foreman for his brother, who was then a contractor and builder in the Bay City; and during the War, he went to Hog Island, Philadelphia, and worked as a



Ed. Major  
Virginia M. Major



ship-joiner. After the War, Mr. Stoffels returned to California, and it was not long before he came to Roseville, and he has been busy every day since. He is a good booster for Roseville, working in a genuine non-partisan manner; and when discussion or action makes a party-stand necessary, Mr. Stoffels espouses the platform of the Republican party, through which he seeks to operate for the benefit of the community at large.

**EDWARD NEWTON MAJOR.**—Many people bear names which are not exemplified in their lives. They are of minor importance. That, however, cannot be said of Mr. and Mrs. Major, who, in keeping with the significance of their name, are indeed above par. Edward Newton Major was born on January 17, 1871, in Grass Valley, Nevada County, the eldest of four children. His father, John N. Major, came to California across the plains and settled in Grass Valley about 1860, and drove stage between that place and Colfax. In 1886 he moved to Redding, where he carried on a hotel and engaged in other business. He was postmaster, owner and managed star-route stage lines, and carried on an extensive business in livery stables. In 1896 he was borne to his last resting place, at the age of fifty-five years, by brother Masons. His widow, known as "the Mother of Eastern Star Lodge," of Redding, survived him till 1907.

The son, Edward Newton Major, was educated in the public schools of Nevada City, Grass Valley, and Redding. He worked for his father in the hotel and livery; and at the time of the latter's death, he took over the management of the business for his mother and carried it on successfully. When the estate was sold out, he took up the study of dentistry in Dr. Grotefend's office in Redding. He passed the examinations, and practiced as a dental surgeon for eleven years in Shasta County and its environs, gaining a commendable reputation in professional circles. He did some mining in the meantime; and coming to Placer County, in 1915, he operated with his brother, John N. Major, the Old Black Oak Mine on a two years' lease. Prior to that he had worked the Big Buzzard Mine in Eldorado County, which three years later came in as one of the Bonanza properties.

On June 17, 1917, Mr. Major was united in the sacred bonds of matrimony at Weimar, with Virginia Mitchell, daughter of the late William K. Mitchell. She was born in Auburn, January 15, 1873, and attended the public school in Oakland. When only seventeen years old, she came with her mother to Weimar and was assistant to her stepfather, Edmon Vore, a pioneer postmaster and merchant in Weimar. She did especially fine work in the Southern Pacific telegraph office, and was special care-taker for eleven years. Later, during the World War, she did her share nobly as relief and war worker, helping to put Weimar "over the top." She has taken up and conducted the office of notary public, handling a great deal of the business transacted in the environs of Weimar. She has stood by her husband in all his efforts for progress, and has materially aided in bringing Weimar to the fore. Mrs. Major is joint owner, with her husband, of eighty acres in the heart of the Weimar district, the property being traversed by both the old and the new railroad tracks, as well as the newly completed Lincoln Highway, which passes their door. Mr. Major is active in educational work, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the public school. Mrs. Major is a cultured and refined woman, of pleasing personality, with a large circle of friends, who appreciate her ability and worth. Active in social and civic affairs, she is a Past Noble Grand of the Rebekah Lodge, at Colfax, and also a member of Crystal Chapter, O. E. S., at Auburn; and has been for four years secretary of the Weimar Farm Bureau, also serving for two years as chairman of the County Farm Bureau Home Department.

**THOMAS F. ROYER.**—Popular among the estimable citizens Californians are always proud to honor is Thomas Francis Royer, familiarly called Tom Royer. A native son, he was born at Indian Springs, Penn Valley, Nevada County, on January 25, 1853, the son of William Benjamin Franklin Royer, a native of Chester County, Pa., a Pennsylvanian, who learned printing and typesetting in Pennsylvania under his father, John Royer, who published the first Democratic, and also the first German paper, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. When the gold excitement in California stirred the world, he was in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, whither he had gone for his health; but he resolved to cross the plains. He came to Nevada City in the fall of 1849, and began to haul provisions to the gold-miners. He went back to Pennsylvania in 1850 to visit his folks, and from there moved on to Illinois, and at Galena in 1852 he was married to Miss Margaret Brew, a native of Ireland, returning to California in 1852 with his bride. He came back to Nevada City and began teaming to a saw-mill at Indian Springs, and there he was living when our subject was born. The worthy couple had five children: Thomas F.; Martin was drowned in the Yuba River, when he was nine years old; Margaret was Mrs. Halpin and had a family of three children when she died; Joseph lived to be only three years old; and Sarah was only eighteen months old when she died. W. B. Royer died at Roseville, aged eighty-two; Mrs. Royer had passed on nine years before her husband.

Thomas F. Royer grew up on his father's dairy ranch, at Smartsville, where he enjoyed but limited educational advantages, and he became a dairyman and a stockman, and at twenty-three started to learn the carpenter trade at Smartsville. When he was eighteen years of age he took a band of horses from Yuba County to South Carolina; there was a panic in the South and it was hard to get feed for the horses, so he lost out on the venture. He returned to California "broke," and glad to get back to Smartsville, and he engaged to drive a team for the Excelsior Water Company, hauling goods from Marysville to Smartsville. The Debris Association had then enjoined the hydraulic miners, and he came to Roseville in 1880.

He was married at Roseville on October 13, 1889, to Miss Ellen King, a native of Essex County, New York, and the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Smith) King, both born in Ireland, and married in New York; the father was a carpenter, and he came out to California in 1871. The couple were devoted to each other and to their family, that consisted of nine children: Peter married, and died in San Diego County in 1912, leaving two children. Mary was the second in the order of birth; Catherine came next. Both of these sisters are deceased; Rosalia married Willard Homes, of Sacramento, and died, leaving one child; John died in childhood; Ellen has become Mrs. T. F. Royer; Elizabeth lives in Sacramento, where she has entered St. Joseph's Convent; Ann entered the Convent of Mercy, at Red Bluff; and Margaret is in Sacramento, married to D. M. Collins, a photographer, and is the mother of three children. Mrs. Royer's mother died when Ellen was nine years old, and she helped to keep house for her father, who passed away in 1886, about sixty years of age.

Tom Royer has lived in Roseville ever since 1880, and he has been engaged in various occupations, doing carpenter work, hauling locomotive sand for the Southern Pacific Railroad and following ranching and especially dairying. He and his good wife have become the parents of five children: Joseph, popularly known as Joe, mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Marguerite is the wife of T. H. Lambert, a conductor for the Southern Pacific Railroad; they reside in Oakland and have one child. William is a foreman in the Pittsburg Steel Works, and lives with his wife



at Pittsburg, Cal. She was Florence Latimor before her marriage and is now the mother of one child; Paul is employed by the Roseville Ice Company; he married Miss Susie Gregory, and they have one child; Helen died when four months old. Mr. and Mrs. Royer are Roman Catholics and Democrats; they have a home distinguished for its old-time hospitality, and the many reminders of early days. Some of the family traditions are very interesting.

**J. S. GILES.**—A highly-esteemed citizen who proved his sterling worth during the recent World War so that now, in times of peace, he may well be looked upon as representing the best kind of timber for the building up of a commonwealth, is J. S. Giles, the popular agent of the Pacific Fruit Express at Roseville, a concern concerning which few people have an idea as to its real magnitude, and what, more than ever, it is going to mean, to both California and other parts of the Union, when proposed enlargements and improvements are carried out. Born under the British flag, Mr. Giles first saw the light of day near Aberdeen, in Scotland, on September 20, 1889, the son of William Giles and his good wife, Alexandrina (Ogg) Giles. They migrated to Canada, and in 1894 Mr. Giles died, leaving his companion, who now lives at Toronto. They had five sons; and of these our subject is the only one now in California.

He went to school in Scotland, and completed the courses required by the Aberdeen Grammar School, said to be the oldest school in Scotland, having been founded far back in the year 1252; and when he was graduated, at the age of sixteen, he went down to London, there to work as a clerk in an importing and exporting house. In 1909, he came out to Canada as the youngest of the family, and for some time worked in the Dominion Bank. When four years there, he came to the United States, and migrated West to Roseville, California, in 1915; and in that same year, he entered the service of the Pacific Fruit Express, for a while acting as assistant agent, and then becoming agent. When the World War broke out, Mr. Giles sought to enlist in the United States Army, but he was rejected, so he returned to Canada, and in Toronto enlisted in the air service. He became an aviator, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, and served in Canada, and even got as far as England, when the Armistice was signed; and from England he returned to Canada, where he was honorably discharged. On January 1, 1919, he returned to Roseville and resumed work with the Pacific Fruit Express. In 1919, he was made assistant agent; and in 1923 he was appointed to the full office.

The Pacific Fruit Express handled 10,000 cars in the Roseville yards during the month of July, 1923, alone, and 52,000 tons of ice were used for the refrigerating, the yards having an ice-plant with the capacity of 800 tons of manufactured ice a day. This, however, is insufficient, and enlargements will increase the output to 1250 tons daily, so that, with better switching facilities, the largest switching yards west of Chicago will be found here. Even then, this is a subsidiary corporation of the Southern Pacific Railway, from which fact it is possible to get an idea of the greatness of the main corporation. Mr. Giles is agent for the Northern Division.

While in Manitoba, in 1912, Mr. Giles was married to Miss Mary Scott Russell, of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and the daughter of William Russell, a manufacturer of sewing machines at Guelph, Ontario; and their union has been blessed with two children,—Stirling, born in 1917, and Clarke, born in 1918. In 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Giles built their present home at 136 Irene Avenue, Roseville, and there they dispense an agreeable hospitality. Mr. Giles is a member of Roseville Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M., and he is also a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Sacramento Consistory, and with his wife is a member of Rose Chapter No. 202, Order of Eastern Star.





J A Le Duc  
Rita C. Le Duc

**JOSEPH ALONZO LE DUC.**—A native son of Nevada County. Joseph Alonzo Le Duc was born on the Le Duc ranch, which he now owns, two and a quarter miles from Grass Valley on the Colfax road, on April 28, 1876, a son of Thomas and Emma (Chamberlain) Le Duc, natives of Canada and Vermont, respectively. Thomas Le Duc, who was of French descent, came to California in early days and farmed for a while; then he returned to Vermont and was there married to Miss Chamberlain, and together they returned to California, in 1863, and established their home on the ranch now owned by our subject. This ranch consists of a quarter-section of land on which there is much valuable timber. Seven children were born on the home place: Delia, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Lillie, Mrs. Walker, who lives in Sacramento; Jessie, Mrs. Mounday, also in Sacramento; William T., who lives at Grass Valley; Joseph Alonzo, our subject; and Louis V., who lives at Grass Valley. The father farmed and teamed all of his active life. He died in 1920, at the age of eighty-two years; and the mother, who was born 1845, passed away in 1909.

Joseph Alonzo Le Duc attended the Union Hill district school, and as soon as he was old enough became associated with his father in farming and teaming. On August 30, 1908, at Grass Valley, Mr. Le Duc was married to Miss Reita C. Siddles, born at Newtown, Nevada County, a daughter of Milan and Louisa (Miller) Siddles, natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, respectively, and both still living. Mrs. Le Duc's mother came with her parents to California, via Panama, in 1855, and the family settled in Newtown, Nevada County, where the father conducted a store. Milan Siddles came to Nevada City, Cal., in 1872, and he was married to Miss Miller at Newtown. After marriage he farmed the 240 acres owned by his wife, for seven years; then he engaged in carpenter work, and for the past twenty-five years has been a millwright. He was engaged for four and a half years as mine carpenter for the Sultana Mine, near Grass Valley. There are four children in his family: Reita, the wife of our subject; William Joseph, who lives at Sacramento; Ida, Mrs. Rowly, of Oakland; and Jeanette, Mrs. Green, who lives in Whittier. Mr. and Mrs. Le Duc are the parents of seven children: Emma (deceased), William W., Ellsworth O., Elvira E., Albert J., Reita M., and Margerat Evelyn. Fraternally, Mr. Le Duc is a member of Quartz Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W.; the Ancient Order of Foresters; and the Loyal Order of Moose, all of Grass Valley. Mrs. Le Duc is a member of the Legion of the Mooseheart.

**JOHN F. ENGLE.**—The people of Placer Union High School District are to be congratulated on their high school. John F. Engle is the principal who has brought it to its present state of efficiency. When he became principal in 1906, the school stood low in efficiency. It now stands high in the quality of the work done and its graduates reflect credit upon the county.

Mr. Engle has been a student and teacher from boyhood and holds degrees from different institutions of learning. Among these institutions are the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., and the University of California, which has conferred upon him the A. M. degree. He is a native of Parke County, Ind. He attended the country schools, taught in the same, and was, in succession, principal of town schools, instructor in mathematics in the high school at Ogden, Utah, and professor of political economy at the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, Utah. He came to Auburn in 1906.

The marriage of Mr. Engle united him with Mary Fisher, a native of Orleans, Ind. Three children have been born of this union: Glenn F., a graduate of the Civil Engineering College at Reno, Nev. and now reclamation engineer and rancher at Fallon, Nev.; Vivian M., a graduate of the University of Nevada, who married Jack W. Pearson, chief engineer of the

Redwood Mills at Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, Cal.; and Harold M., a graduate of the Civil Engineering College at Reno, Nev., gold medal scholar, recipient of a traveling fellowship, student of hydro-electric engineering for one year at Stockholm, Sweden, and now a civil engineer at San Francisco.

Mr. Engle has been president of the California Teachers' Association, and is well known in educational circles throughout the State of California. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

**ADOLPH DULMAINE.**—After spending forty-seven years of active life in the mining industry, Adolph Dulmaine is now living retired at his home located near the Normandie Mine in the vicinity of Grass Valley. Born in Quebec, Canada, January 2, 1852, he received his education in his native country and remained with his parents until 1876, when he came to California and settled at Grass Valley, where with his brother, Frank X., he prospected and located several valuable mining claims. Among others, they located the Normandie Dulmaine quartz mine on Dead Man's Flat, about five miles from Grass Valley, which Mr. Dulmaine has recently disposed of to good advantage. He has lived for the past thirty years in Grass Valley and vicinity, and has witnessed the remarkable growth and development of the mining and agricultural industries of this section of the Golden State.

**CHARLES H. McCUEN.**—The Pacific Fruit Express is fortunate in having a staff of expert, thoroughly reliable technicians, among whom is Charles H. McCuen, the assistant foreman of the blacksmith shop at Roseville, illustrating what a progressive, generously-disposed Company can do for its men, and what an able, experienced and ambitious man can do, in turn, for his employers. Mr. McCuen, a native son, was born at Placerville, in Eldorado County, the son of Charles H. McCuen, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to America a boy. He made his way west to California in 1856, by way of Panama, having previously lived at Philadelphia, his father being a weaver. In Philadelphia he had married, choosing for his wife Miss Annie Kelley, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, who had come to America and grown up in the City of Brotherly Love. A year after Charles H. McCuen, Sr., reached California, his good wife followed, with the two eldest living children; for the worthy couple became the parents of thirteen children, the first two of whom died in infancy. John and James were both born at Philadelphia, another child died in infancy, Charles H., the subject of our sketch, was the sixth in the order of birth. Mary is now living in Marysville; Ellen died at the age of forty-four; Sarah Ann died in infancy; Will resides at Camino, Eldorado County, where he is foreman in a door factory, and Annie died when twenty-three years old. Jennie is the wife of W. P. Collier, residing in Santa Ana, and foreman for a citrus fruit company, and Henry is a locomotive engineer, of Dallas, Texas.

Having seen the light for the first time on July 2, 1860, Charles H. McCuen, Jr., grew up in that place, attending the local schools and working on his father's ranch, until he was twenty years old. Then he went to work to learn the blacksmith trade, under Nick Wanderley, of Placerville; and he served an apprenticeship of three years, during which time he received eight dollars per month and his board. He learned the trade thoroughly, and then went to Genoa, Douglass County, Nev., where he worked at blacksmithing and horseshoeing. On his return to California, he engaged in grain-threshing, in partnership with his brother James, and the McCuen Brothers owned and ran a threshing machine in Placerville and environs for two or more years, threshing all kinds of grain. Then Mr. McCuen went to Shingle Springs, in Eldorado County, and he was there for twenty years as a blacksmith and wagonmaker, operating extensively under the firm name of Taylor & McCuen. They manufactured wagons and carriages, and did general blacksmith work, including horseshoeing, after which he removed



to Camino, Eldorado County, where, for four years, he was in the livery business.

In 1910, Mr. McCuen came to Roseville, and he went to work, first in the Southern Pacific car-shops, and secondly in the Pacific Fruit Express, in September, 1911, as expert blacksmith. He finds his work congenial, an association with such a substantial and go-ahead concern as the P. F. E. proving attractive to any man progressive in himself.

At Placerville, in 1892, Mr. McCuen was married to Miss Frances Egan, of Eldorado County, the daughter of George Egan, who died before she was born, on which account she was reared by her uncle, John McDonald, on his Eldorado County farm. Three children have blessed this union: John Francis, thirty years of age, is a foreman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and resides at Sacramento with his wife, who was Edith Smiser before her marriage, and is now the mother of one child, Maximo. Elsie is the wife of John Woodbury, telegraph operator for the Southern Pacific Railway at Roseville; while the third child is Charles P. McCuen, who was in the World War, over seas twenty-two months. He was once a teacher; but he is now a student at a dental college; he married Miss Hallie Montgomery, of Medford, Ore., and resides in San Francisco. Mr. McCuen built a home for himself and family at 145 Nevada Street, Roseville; the family attend the Roman Catholic Church; he is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, belongs to the lodge of the Eagles at Placerville, and he is a stockholder in the Eagle Hall, at Roseville.

**HERBERT ELSWORTH BOSWELL.**—A leader in his field of enterprise who is thoroughly posted as to the ins and outs of the transportation problems peculiar to Placer and Nevada Counties, is Herbert Elsworth Boswell, one of the owners of the Golden Eagle-Barker stages, whose offices are in the Barker Hotel, in Roseville. He was born, at Biggs, in Butte County, Cal., on September 10, 1877, on the farm of his father, Lewis W. Boswell, a pioneer who crossed the great plains with cattle in 1852, and was himself a native of Meredosia, Ill. He had married in Sacramento, Miss Matilda Eicher, a native of Ohio, who had come to California with her parents in the late sixties. She was married at the age of sixteen, and she died in 1918, when past sixty-four. Mr. Boswell is still living, spending the winters with our subject and the summers with his daughter at Vallejo.

Herbert Elsworth Boswell attended the public schools in Oroville, and as a boy began to work on farms. When thirteen years of age he began to do for himself and made his livelihood working at different lines in various parts of California, thereby becoming familiar with various counties. In 1898, he came into Placer County, and for two years he worked in a blacksmith shop at Loomis, when he entered upon railroad work, firing locomotives with coal, for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, on their engines running over the Sierra Nevada mountains, before the introduction of oil.

In 1915, Mr. Boswell came to Roseville and entered the stage business as a partner of Jean Antichi, and they started and built up the Golden Eagle stage-line. In 1918, Messrs. Antichi & Boswell sold to Sam Aronson, and then Mr. Boswell drove stage one year for Aronson, who had consolidated two lines as the Golden Eagle-Barker line. In April, 1922, Mr. Boswell bought a half-interest with Aronson. Now the Golden Eagle-Barker stages carry from 300 to 400 passengers per day, and they arrive and depart from the Barker Hotel at Roseville, going each way every one and a half hours. There are three 30-passenger, three 20-passenger White auto stages, and one 16-passenger coach; the 30-passenger coaches weigh four tons each, when empty, and are known as Model 50, and are safe and comfortable. The Company, in 1923, extended their line to Marysville to carry passengers and express for the distance of fifty-two miles from Marysville on the north



Louis Le Duc  
Mary Hocking Le Duc.

to Sacramento on the south; and through their careful attention to business, and the perfection of their ideal system and equipment, they give entire satisfaction to their patrons. Their coaches, spacious enough to carry all personal baggage of the passengers, run on time, and when needing repairs, they are sent to the machine shop and garage of the company where every facility is to be found. The drivers are expert, careful and courteous, and safety first, comfort and enjoyment next, are the slogans of the managers.

In 1907, Mr. Boswell married Miss Florence Ey, of San Jose, the daughter of John Ey, a native of Germany, who came to San Jose where he was a barber and worked in one shop for sixteen years. He had a brother, Frank Ey, in Santa Ana, and he has three sons who are very prominent in public positions and served in the United States Army during the World War, one as a Captain. John Ey died in 1908, at San Jose. Florence was a favorite in San Jose and grew up to attend St. Mary's College in that city, where she received a good education, and she shares her husband's popularity with all who know them both as enthusiastic boosters for Roseville.

**LOUIS LE DUC.**—An enterprising, wide-awake dairy farmer of Nevada County, located near the New Brunswick Mine, is Louis Le Duc, a native son, born at Union Hill, Nevada County, March 14, 1878. His father, Thomas Le Duc, was born in Montreal, Canada; and his mother, Emma (Chamberlain) Le Duc, was a native of Vermont. This couple came to California via Panama in 1863 and settled in Nevada County, where the father engaged in farming and teaming work. Thomas Le Duc bought a quarter-section of land at Union Hill, which he farmed until his wife passed away in 1905; he then returned to Vermont, and there he passed away at the age of seventy years. There are five children in the family: Lillie, now Mrs. Walker, who resides in Sacramento; William, who resides at Grass Valley; Alonzo, also of Grass Valley; Louis, the subject of our sketch; and Jessie, now Mrs. Mounday, who resides in Sacramento. Louis Le Duc attended school in the Union Hill district, and was thereafter associated with his parents in farming until their demise.

At Grass Valley, on July 31, 1900, Mr. Le Duc was married to Miss Mary Hocking, who was born at Grass Valley, a daughter of James and Ann (Cameron) Hocking, natives of England and Scotland respectively. James Hocking came to California when he was seventeen years old and engaged in mining at the quartz mines in the vicinity of Grass Valley. The mother came West in 1881, and she and Mr. Hocking were married in San Francisco. Mrs. Le Duc is one of two daughters born of this union, the other being Susie, now Mrs. McGraw, who resides in Sacramento. The father passed away on August 5, 1901, aged forty-eight years; the mother died on May 4, 1921, aged seventy-three years. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Le Duc: Jessie, now Mrs. Martin, who has one daughter, Barbara Jean, and resides in Sacramento; Lavinia, who resides in San Francisco; Clifford, who works for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Florence; and Louis, Jr.

Louis Le Duc purchased a home in Grass Valley, and has been engaged in teaming and heavy hauling here for eighteen years; and in connection with his teaming he also runs a dairy farm. In 1919 he leased the lands comprised in the Brunswick Mine property, where he has his herd of dairy cows. The milk is run through the separator, and the cream is shipped to Sacramento. Mr. Le Duc is a Republican in politics; and fraternally he is a member of the Moose and the Fraternal Brotherhood of Grass Valley. Mrs. Le Duc is a woman of much native business acumen; and ably assists her husband in his effort to gain his ambition, and success. She is a popular member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, at Grass Valley, and also of the Pocahontas Lodge.



**JOSEPH STEINER.**—The newest hotel in Auburn, up-to-date and modern in all its appointments, is Auburn Hotel. Its proprietor, Joseph Steiner, is the son of Theodore and Isabel (Reed) Steiner, who came from Pennsylvania, their native State, in 1870, and have been in the hotel and restaurant business many years up and down the Pacific Coast. They are associated with their son in the management of Auburn Hotel, having charge of the kitchen and dining room.

Joseph Steiner was born in Yakima, Wash., on October 29, 1882; and his education, begun in the public school, was completed in Hill's Military Academy in Portland, Ore. His first employment, as a young man, was with a surveying outfit. Since then he has been associated with his father and mother in the hotel and restaurant business, starting at Ellensburg, Wash. Coming to Placer County in 1917, for three years he followed ranching, until in 1920, when he bought the Hotel Auburn. He is also interested in a mining project, in association with George McAulay; and in 1922 he was appointed city trustee of Auburn.

Mr. Steiner's family consists of his wife, Kathryn (Muller) Steiner, and one daughter, Isabel Maud. His wife was born in Minnesota. In respect to fraternal orders, he is a member of the Eureka Lodge of Masons, No. 16, and the York Rite bodies at Auburn, as also the Scottish Rite bodies at Sacramento and Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento; and he also belongs to the Elks in Ellensburg, Wash.

**JAMES D. STEWART.**—A highly trained and thoroughly experienced mining engineer, whose enviable reputation has extended beyond the county in which he has been so successfully operating, is James D. Stewart, of 215 Lincoln Way, Auburn, a member of the firm of Painter, Stewart & Schenck. Born at Gold Run, in Placer County, on September 16, 1877, he is a son of James and Mary (Bannahan) Stewart, the former a native of Ormstown, Quebec, Canada, and the latter of Chicago. James Stewart came to California in 1867; Mrs. Stewart had reached here nine years earlier. They were married at Gold Run. Mr. Stewart was one of the picturesque mining men of early days, a man of Scotch descent, active in hydraulic mining, and was at the Comstock Mine in Nevada. He built the first hotel in Truckee, ran it for a short time, and then removed to Gold Run. He was superintendent of the Indiana Hill Mine, which produced \$750,000 in gold in five years; and he was also the superintendent for the Gould & Doolittle Company and for the Cedar Creek Mining Company, and made each of these enterprises pay. He had, in addition, important interests in mines in Calaveras County. And he was an Odd Fellow for thirty-six years. Both parents are now deceased. Fourteen children were born of their marriage, and seven are now living; these are James D., William J., Mrs. Nellie M. Collins, Harold Elmer, Edna F., Alice M., and Mrs. Ethel Irene Sawyer.

James D. Stewart, of this review, attended the Gold Run school, and then went to the Sierra Normal School at Auburn, and to the University of the Pacific College at Napa. Later he completed the courses in mining engineering in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., and was duly graduated. He worked at various occupations to pay his way through college. He worked in a sawmill, was a telegraph operator, and also tried his luck in the mines. He became manager of various mines, including the Gold Run Gravels, Ltd., owned by an English syndicate; the Round Butte Mine in Calaveras County; and the Diamond Creek Development Company of Nevada County. He was also foreman in the rebuilding of the snow-sheds at the Summit, worked the Blue Gravel property at Gold Run, and leased the Inskip property. He was manager of the Klamath River Hydraulic Mining Company, with an office in San Francisco. He bought a third interest in the Gold Run property and three years later acquired a

controlling interest, and operated the property until 1913 as a hydraulic mine. He sold the water rights of the Yuba Extension Ditch and the Gold Run Mining Ditch to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, but he still owns the Gold Run Mine, and the water rights for irrigation purposes. Mr. Stewart came to Auburn in 1913 and became president of the Placer County Land Company, in which office he has been able to do much for the locality.

In 1903, on July 19, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Gussie A. Wright, the ceremony taking place at Santa Cruz. The bride was a native of Iowa, and had been an accomplished school teacher. She passed the California Bar examination, and is the only woman attorney in Placer County, although she does not practice law. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons at Dutch Flat, the Royal Arch Chapter at Colfax, the Commandery at Auburn, and Islam Temple of San Francisco; and he helped build, and is a director of, the Auburn Masonic Temple.

**WILLIAM H. BELLOWS.**—Mr. Bellows has the distinction of being one of the only two living persons now at Dutch Flat who were there before 1858. He is an intimate friend of W. B. Lardner, who mentions him in his history in connection with hydraulic mining in this region. Born in Grand Rapids, Mich., February 17, 1849, W. H. Bellows is the only son and eldest of two children. His sister is Mrs. Ella Blake of San Diego. His father, James Bellows, of Bellows Falls on the Hudson, N. Y., married Miss Mary M. Vosburg, a native of New York. In the early forties the young couple set out for the Great West and went as far as Michigan, where Mr. Bellows built and operated a shingle mill. When gold was discovered in California, he was smitten with the gold fever and sold out and came to this State via Panama, and arrived in Sacramento early in 1853. With a yoke of oxen he went to Clarksville, Eldorado County, and farmed for five years. Prices were then as high as at any time in the history of the Golden State. Eggs 50 cents each.

William H. Bellows went to a private school and later to the Dutch Flat school during the stirring days of the Civil War. His first attempt to do something for himself was as printer's devil of the Dutch Flat Inquirer, owned by E. B. Boust, but one week of it was enough for him and he left in disgust. He next got a job in the grocery store of F. Burkholder and clerked for him a year at four dollars a week. He then found an opening in a store at Colfax, and later in the dry goods store of Hyman Brothers at Forest Hill. But impaired health compelled him to give up inside work and he returned to Dutch Flat. His father had died in 1866, leaving his widow at the place where she spent the rest of her life and where she died on May 8, 1913. William H. found employment in the Nary Red Mine in 1868. It was in the days when hydraulic mining was at its best. Afterwards he followed carpentry and blacksmithing.

On September 28, 1880, in Dutch Flat, he was married to Louisa Hoos, born in Dutch Flat, November 17, 1862, the eldest of four children. Her father, the late John Hoos, was a native of Germany, and a shoemaker by trade. He came to Dutch Flat in 1858. He married Caroline Lesman, who came out from Germany to California in 1861. Four children were the fruits of this union, but Mrs. Hoos passed away at Dutch Flat, March 28, 1913. Mr. Hoos kept a shoe store and a repair shop next to the postoffice on Main Street. He was active as a member of the National Guards of California, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Hoos was a charter member of the Rebekah Lodge. Mr. Hoos died in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Bellows' union was blessed with four children, v'z: Ed. William, of Sacramento; Nettie, wife of W. S. Brown, of Berkeley; Harry J., an electrician at Dutch Flat; and William H., Jr., who was killed at Belleau Woods, France, July 20, 1918. He was a private in Company M,



*Edward S Atkins*



Machine Gun 23. Before the war he was engaged in the plumbing business in Woodland and had been appointed plumbing inspector of Woodland while in service over seas. Mr. Bellows has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty-three years, and is a Past Grand of Olive Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F., of Dutch Flat; he is also a member and Past Chief Patriarch of Auburn Encampment No. 20 at Dutch Flat. Mrs. Bellows is a Past Noble Grand of the Rebekah Lodge in Dutch Flat and she is also a member of and Past President of the Dutch Flat Parlor, N. D. G. W. Mr. Bellows is the owner of one of the finest houses in Dutch Flat and has other valuable real estate and mining claims in the town.

**EDWARD S. ATKINS.**—"Tommy Atkins" is the proverbial British soldier. Edward S. Atkins may be his blood relation, as he is of English and Scotch descent on one side of the house. But what is still much more honorable, he is a veteran American soldier who fought in the war to preserve the unity and freedom of our country. The second of six children, he was born near Charleston, Ill., on December 19, 1845. His father, John Atkins, a farmer, was born in Ohio and died at the age of thirty-nine. His mother, Sarah Atkins, née Evinger, was of German descent, and was born in Kentucky and died at the age of sixty-five.

Ed Atkins, as he is familiarly called by all who know him, attended the public schools in Coles County, Ill., and from a lad made himself useful on the home farm. His father died when Ed was thirteen years old, and the responsibility for the support of the family then fell on him.

When the Civil War broke out, his patriotism was stirred, but he continued faithfully to assist his mother until he reached the age of eighteen, when he volunteered his services, in December, 1863, enlisting in Company K, 123rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving under the command of Col. Jonathan Biggs. He took part in the Atlanta Campaign and the battles of the march through Georgia, winding up at Jonesboro and the siege and taking of Atlanta, after which he was with General Thomas in his pursuit of Hood's army. Returning thence to Louisville, he was in the Wilson raid and the Battle of Selma, April 2, 1865. He was transferred to Company C, 61st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until September 8, 1865, when he was mustered out at Camp Butler, Springfield (the same place where he was mustered in), as sergeant, only nineteen years of age—some record for a boy.

After the war he concluded to go back to his books and entered Westfield College, in Illinois, continuing his studies for two years. He then began teaching in Fulton County, Illinois. In 1870 he took the advice of Horace Greeley and came West, to grow up with the country. Coming out to Denver, Colo., he taught school near that city until 1871, when he came to the Pacific Coast and taught two terms of school in Mt. Tabor, now Portland, Ore. In 1872 he came to Placer County, where he also followed teaching. Among the districts in which he taught may be mentioned Lone Star, Mt. Vernon, Columbia, Danetown, Mt. Pleasant, Rock Creek, and Valley View.

In 1888 he quit teaching to engage in horticulture. In the meantime he had taken up a homestead of 160 acres in the Mt. Vernon district. This he farmed, setting out an orchard, and operated it till 1920, when he sold out and retired in comfortable circumstances, having also done very well in pocket mining in Placer County, as gold is still plentiful in this county. He has a brother, Harmon, a resident of Stockton, and a sister, Mrs. Martha Arnold in Elverta, Sacramento County. He now makes his home at Rock Creek, enjoying the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances throughout the county.

In 1875 Mr. Atkins was candidate for the office of superintendent of public schools in Placer County, but failed of election by a narrow margin.

He was deputy assessor for four years under J. Adams. As a Republican, he was formerly active in Placer County political circles. He is a member and Past Post Commander of Belmont Post No. 101, G. A. R., in Auburn, has been delegate to department conventions, and has attended the national convention. He holds desirable securities on Placer County property.

**CHARLES H. SLADE.**—Pride of lineage is coming more and more to the front in this day when our own United States is becoming in very truth the "melting pot" of all nations; and to be a descendant of old New England stock, with ancestors who figured in the early landing of the Pilgrims, is a distinction few can boast. Charles H. Slade, born on the Slade home ranch near Auburn, Placer County, June 11, 1859, was a son of Chester L. and Catherine V. (Tuttle) Slade, the father a native of Litchfield, Conn., and the mother, of Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y. The Tuttle family were among the earliest settlers in the Colonies, coming to America in the seventeenth century on the Ship Planter, from England, the next ship after the Mayflower to come to America, and helped found a new colony where they might exercise the freedom of their convictions. It is marvelous to think what has grown from that sturdy and courageous little band of Pilgrims who braved the seas in their small craft, and landing on the rocky shores of New England, gave thanks for their safe journey. But for them, there would be no America today to come to the rescue of war-torn Europe. Chester L. Slade came to California, with his wife and three children, via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in Auburn in October, 1858. Likewise of New England stock, he had the pioneer spirit, and bought the old Cole and Barbour ranch, which consisted of 220 acres and was located one and one-half miles from Auburn. He bought up a dairy, and here he engaged in the dairy business up to the time of his death, which occurred August 30, 1868; his good wife survived him until May 12, 1897. Four children were born to them: Florence Adele, widow of Henry Stone, a pioneer of Auburn, who now resides in Oakland; Irving Tuttle, deceased; Carrie, the widow of Hiram H. Richmond, who resides in Auburn; and Charles H., of this review, the only one of the family born in California.

After finishing his schooling, Charles H. Slade worked on the home ranch, and later had charge of the property. At the age of thirty years, in 1889, he engaged in the livery business in Auburn, conducting first the Occidental Stables. Later, in partnership with Charles Keena, he bought the Union Stable and conducted both barns under the firm name of Slade & Keena. In 1897 Mr. Slade sold his interest to Nelson Lacoх and again resumed ranching, at which he continued for a period of seven years, when he moved back to Auburn, forming a partnership with Louis Armbruster, and bought the Conroy Livery Stable. Here he was engaged for twelve years, or until 1916, when he sold to Ervin Sands and retired, having in the meantime also sold his ranch.

Mr. Slade was a director in the Placer Loan Company until it was merged with the First National Bank into the Auburn Savings Bank. He continued as a director in the new bank, and when it was changed to the Bank of Central California he was again elected a director. He is also a director in the Central California Corporation of Auburn. Mr. Slade has been an active factor in the up-building of Auburn and the surrounding country. He has served his city as a trustee, and is now serving as city recorder of Auburn. He remembers many interesting events of early days when he was a boy in Auburn: the building of the railroad into the town, the improvements of buildings and of the water system, and the details of many other pioneer movements. He has in his possession a stock certificate of the Bear River Ditch Company, dated 1851. This was the first ditch built in California, and dates from 1850; and it still runs through Auburn. Later



known as the South Yuba Ditch, it is now owned by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, from whose system the city of Auburn gets its water supply.

The marriage of Mr. Slade, which took place in Auburn, March 5, 1895, united him with Annie R. Skinner. Mrs. Slade was born in Placer County, a daughter of Dugal W. and Kate (Huber) Skinner, born in Pennsylvania, who crossed the plains in an ox-team train in 1862 and became pioneer farmers in the Mt. Pleasant district in Placer County. The father died in January, 1892, aged sixty-two years. His widow survived him until October 5, 1923, passing away at the age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Slade is next to the youngest of their six children, who grew up, of whom five are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Slade's union resulted in the birth of five children. Marjory K. is a graduate of the State Teachers' College in Chico, and is now teaching in Sacramento; Ruth C. is at present in the class of 1924 of the above college; Charles Harvey is with the Earl Fruit Company at Folsom; Alice V. is a graduate of the State Teachers' College in Chico, and is now teaching in Auburn; and the youngest is Edith Halley.

**JOSEPH C. HOLLAND.**—One of the industrious ranchers and dairy-men of Nevada County is Joseph C. Holland, whose productive ranch of sixty-eight acres is pleasantly located in the vicinity of North San Juan. He is proud of the fact that he was born at North Columbia Hill, Cal., where he first saw light on February 9, 1860, a son of Robert and Bridget Holland. Both parents were born and reared in Ireland and were there married. Robert Holland was a sailor and followed this vocation for a number of years. He came alone to California during the gold excitement, then he went to New Orleans to meet his wife, who had come to join him, and together they came to San Francisco and directly to North Columbia Hill, where Mr. Holland engaged in hydraulic mining. Seven children were born to them, of whom Joseph C. is the second in order of birth. The father passed away at the advanced age of ninety-eight years; the mother died at Columbia Hill.

Joseph C. Holland attended school at North Columbia Hill and in young manhood learned the butcher's trade. When he started out for himself he located at North San Juan and there engaged in the butcher business for thirty-five years. About seven years ago he sold his business and bought sixty-eight acres of land in the same vicinity and has engaged in the dairy business with increasing success.

At Cherokee, Cal., on October 13, 1887, Mr. Holland was married to Miss Carrie Emily Hall, born at Delhi, N. Y., the daughter of Joseph G. and Rebecca Jane (Cornell) Hall. The maternal ancestors of Mrs. Holland originated in England and came to America in early colonial days. Joseph G. Hall was born at Downsville, N. Y.; he was a building contractor and helped to build the hospital on Staten Island. On September 8, 1863, he enlisted in the 97th New York Volunteer Infantry, Company C and served until July 21, 1865. Mr. Hall passed away in California in 1917. Mrs. Holland was only six years old when she accompanied her parents to California and she received her education at the North San Juan school. Mr. and Mrs. Holland are the parents of one daughter, Jane Rebecca, now Mrs. Russell, and she has one daughter, Pauline. The family reside in Oakland. Fraternally Mr. Holland is a member of the Elks of Nevada City. Mrs. Holland is a member of the Degree of Honor, of Forest City. Mr. and Mrs. Holland are Democrats. Mrs. Holland is clerk of the board of trustees of the North San Juan school district and also serves as secretary and treasurer of the North San Juan Farm Center. Mr. Holland purchased the residence, where the family makes their home, thirty-three years ago and later remodeled it.



Mr. A. D. B. B.



Mr. H. M. B. B.



**PERCY McLEOD BEASER.**—Occupying a position of prominence and influence among the prosperous and respected horticulturists of Nevada County, is Percy McLeod Beaser, a well-known rancher, residing in the section known as Chicago Park, where he owns forty acres devoted to the culture of pears and plums. Born in Ontonagon, Mich., September 8, 1855, he is a son of Martin and Laura Antoinette (Bebee) Beaser. Grandfather John Baptiste Beaser was born in Canton Luzerne, Switzerland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he met and married Margaret McLeod, who was born in Scotland. Grandfather Ephraim Bebee was a native of Vermont and fought in the War of 1812, and great-grandfather Bebee fought in the Revolutionary War. Martin Beaser was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1822. When he was sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to sea on a whaling vessel. He followed this occupation for about ten years. Giving up a seaman's life, he located at Ontonagon, in the Great Lakes country in Michigan, and followed the shipping business on Lake Superior. Martin Beaser located the town of Ashland, Wis., cutting the first tree in clearing the land for the town-site; and the people of Ashland named a park and a school after him. There were three children in the family: Elizabeth; Percy McLeod, of this review; and Harry, deceased. Martin Beaser lost his life by drowning in Lake Superior, in 1866, at the age of forty-four years; the mother of our subject passed away in 1889.

Soon after his father's death, Percy McLeod Beaser removed with the family to LaCrosse, Wis., when fourteen years of age. There he completed the grammar-school and high-school courses; and then he attended Lawrence University, at Appleton, in the same State. Afterwards, for about two years, he was employed as printer on a newspaper, and then for a time he ran on the lake out of Ashland.

At Menominee, Mich., on September 10, 1877, Mr. Beaser was married to Miss Martha Maria Ingalls, born at Waukegan, Ill., a daughter of Eleazer Stillman and Martha M. (Pearson) Ingalls, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively. Eleazer E. Ingalls studied law in New Hampshire, and in frontier days removed to Illinois. In 1849, during the gold excitement, he crossed the plains in an ox-team train to California, and engaged in the merchandise business at Hangtown, now Placerville. He remained in California three years, and then returned East and was instrumental in founding the town of Menominee, Mich. He was probate judge, and afterwards served in the Assembly two terms. Later he became judge of the Circuit Court and practiced the profession of law until he passed away. He was known as the father of Menominee, and had the honor of naming the town. Eleazer Ingalls was greatly interested in the iron mines of the Menominee Iron Range, in Wisconsin; and by writing articles and publishing pamphlets and books, he interested people and capital in their development. The town of Ingalls was named for him. There were eight children in the family: Mrs. Abbie Ridgway Easton, Mrs. Amy M. Millberry, Mrs. Susan Jane Cole, Charles Livingston, and Frederick Stillman, all now deceased; Josephine S., now the wife of A. L. Sawyer, residing in Menominee, Mich.; Martha Maria, Mrs. Beaser; and Arthur Jabes, residing in Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Beaser's father passed away in 1879, aged fifty-nine years; while the mother lived to be sixty-eight years old, passing away in 1895. After his marriage Mr. Beaser lived in Ashland, Wis., for a time, and engaged in the real-estate business. In 1879 the family removed to Menominee, Mich., and he was bookkeeper at the Emmett Iron Mine, at Waucesah. Later he returned to Ashland, Wis., where he was clerk of the Circuit Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Beaser are the parents of four children. Scott Ingalls was a mining engineer. In 1911 he was in Plumas County, where he had a claim. He was lost trace of and never heard of again. Martin Cole is also deceased.

Harry Phillips married Miss Frances Blaike, and they had one daughter, Barbara; he passed away in 1919. Martha is the wife of Robert F. Pottol; they have three children, Robert M., Charles, and Mary Helen, and reside in Oakland.

Mrs. Beaser came to Nevada County, where her brother, Arthur J. Ingalls, was one of the founders of Chicago Park Colony. She liked it so well here that when she returned home Mr. Beaser closed up his affairs and they located in Chicago Colony, in 1892, purchasing the present ranch from Charles Stafford, the great photographer, from Chicago. It was at that time partly improved to orchard; and since then Mr. Beaser has cleared the balance of the land and set it to fruit trees. It is the consensus of opinion that his orchard of Bartlett pears is the oldest and finest in the county. Adjoining their residence they have a magnificent grove of pine trees, which is well kept and has comfortable seats for lounging; and here they enjoy entertaining their many friends, showing the true Western hospitality. Both are greatly loved and esteemed for their integrity and true moral worth. Mr. Beaser is a charter member of the Chicago Park Farm Center, and was its president for several years; and he has been a member of the board of directors of the Colfax Fruit Growers' Association, of which also he is an expresident. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of Illinoistown Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M.; Siloam Chapter No. 37, R. A. M., of Colfax; and Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., of Auburn; and with his wife, a member of Bethany Chapter No. 304, O. E. S., of Colfax; and he is also a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.

**WILLIAM H. LOWELL.**—A native son, Bill Lowell, as he is familiarly called by all his friends and acquaintances, was born at San Francisco on June 12, 1853, and as Elbert Hubbard says, he is now "71 years young," and he is actively at work at the Pacific Fruit Exchange, where he is esteemed for his true and tried qualities, and where he has also the honor of being the oldest man on the job. Although related by descent to the great English-American family of James Russell Lowell, he is quite unpretentious, and quietly pursues the even tenor of his way. His father, Marcus Lowell, was born in Vermont, of English ancestry, and his mother, who lived to be eighty-four years old, was of Scotch ancestry. She became the mother of thirteen children, four by her first husband, a Mr. Hollman, and nine by Marcus Lowell, who was her second husband. Marcus Lowell came around the Horn to California in 1849, and became an early settler and builder in San Francisco and later in Sacramento. He became in time a Methodist Episcopal preacher, and remained a valuable member of that clerical profession from 1882 to 1894, serving in different charges in California and in Honolulu, in which latter place he died at the age of ninety-three years. His widow survived him, passing away in Sacramento at the age of eighty-four years.

Our subject attended the public schools and Professor Hunt's College, a private institution at the corner of Sixth and L Streets in Sacramento. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and he has built many houses by day-work, although he was never a contractor and builder. In Honolulu, he was manager of a sugar plantation for sixteen years, and he was the Master of the Honolulu Lodge No. 124, F. & A. M. In 1907 he entered the employ of the Pacific Fruit Express, and he built the company's large warehouses at Lodi, and also two ice-houses at Carlin, Nev., of 15,000 and 5,000 tons ice capacity. He is now engaged in car building at Roseville. In national politics, he is a Republican.

On January 24, 1921, at Sacramento, Mr. Lowell was married to Mrs. Metta Boles, a widow with three children. He owns two residences in



Roseville, in one of which he dwells with his wife. Besides, he also built the Lowell Apartments on Pleasant street, in Roseville, an attractive edifice containing two and three-room apartments.

He still maintains his membership in Lodge De Progres De Oceanic No. 124, F. & A. M., and is a member of Caumania Lodge of Perfection No. 1, Scottish Rite, both in Honolulu.

**CHARLES REED.**—Among the most prominent and substantial business men of Grass Valley, Cal., is Charles Reed, a member of the firm of Burton & Reed, building contractors. Far-sighted, sagacious and enterprising, Mr. Reed has achieved noteworthy success as a contractor; and he is also equally successful in the orchard business, owning a twenty-acre pear orchard, which is a portion of the ranch purchased by his father in 1887, and on which his birth occurred. Mr. Reed ships from 1000 to 2300 boxes of pears from his orchard yearly. Born on August 23, 1888, on his father's ranch adjacent to Grass Valley, he is a son of F. M. and Mary E. (Latham) Reed, natives of New York and Kansas, respectively. F. M. Reed was reared in Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the contracting business there. He came to Grass Valley in 1887 and bought a fifty-acre orchard one mile north of town, which was in a variety of fruit. Here he planted twenty acres to Bartlett pears, and this orchard is now the property of our subject. There are two children in the family: Charles, of this review, and Mrs. Alice O'Connor. The father passed away in Oakland, Cal.; the mother is still living.

Charles Reed attended school in Grass Valley, was reared on the home ranch, and learned the carpenter's trade under his father. In 1906, following the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, Mr. Reed went to the bay city and helped in the reconstruction of the stricken city; and then he removed to Detroit, Mich., and spent two years there working at his trade. Returning to California, he followed contracting in Oakland until he returned to Grass Valley. During the World War, Mr. Reed was in the service for six months. Some three years ago he became a partner of A. H. Burton; and since that time they have followed building contracting. Among the buildings they have constructed are the Salvation Army Building, the high school gymnasium, and a number of cottages and bungalows in Grass Valley.

The marriage of Mr. Reed united him with Miss Vivian Ochampaugh, born at Camptonville, Cal.; and they are the parents of one daughter, Bernadine Alice. Fraternally, Mr. Reed is a member of Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M.

**WILLIAM ERVIN LININGER.**—An experienced, progressive and successful official is William Ervin Lininger, the popular water superintendent for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at Auburn. A native Hawkeye, he was born at North Liberty, Iowa, on June 21, 1864, the son of Michael D. and Anna Margaret (Moore) Lininger, and was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents into Placer County, Cal. He attended the Ophir school, and as a young man worked in a grocery store in Ophir, and later in Newcastle and Auburn. In 1894, he entered the employ of the South Yuba Water Company, his first work being at Rocklin, where the company was installing a domestic water system. He was the superintendent in charge of the work, which was exceptionally well done. He acquired a deal of valuable additional experience, has worked his way up, and is now water superintendent of the Drum division of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, that company having taken over the South Yuba Water Company. His territory lies west of Clipper Gap. He has held his present position since 1918, and has made his home in Newcastle since 1895.



In 1891, Mr. Lininger was married at Ophir to Miss Mary Knight, an accomplished native daughter from Placer County. Three children have blessed their home: Albert D., agent for the American Railway Express Company, at Dunsmuir, Cal., and Mrs. Lucile Reynolds and Dorothy, both of San Francisco. Mr. Lininger is a director of the Newcastle Building and Loan Association, an organization now thirty-four years old; and he has been a big factor, with others, in building up Newcastle and the surrounding territory. He belongs to the Tahoe Club; is a member of Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master; and with his wife is a member of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S., in which he is a Past Patron and present treasurer, while Mrs. Lininger is a Past Matron and is now Chaplain; and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. Mr. Lininger was a school trustee at Newcastle for eighteen years and did much to bring the schools to a high standard.

**LEWIS WHEELER.**—No influence has been exerted for the material development of Nevada County more potent than that wielded by its pioneer agriculturists, whose perseverance under obstacles laid the foundation for the prosperity of the present generation. It was during 1861 that Lewis Wheeler came to California and settled at Grass Valley. Until 1884 he was interested in mining pursuits; but during that year he bought his present ranch home, which consists of 105 acres four and a half miles from Grass Valley on the lower Colfax road. On this ranch he has continuously made his home for the past forty years, and has steadily developed much of it to fruit, pears, apples, cherries and grapes being the principal fruits grown. His birth occurred in the town of Bethel, in Oxford County, Maine, on February 4, 1839. He is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Cummings) Wheeler, both natives of the same State. Both parents passed away when about eighty-five years old.

Lewis Wheeler received his education in the schools of his native county and remained there until he was twenty-two years old, when he came via Panama to California. Settling in Grass Valley, he worked at whatever he could find to do, and also did some prospecting and mining on Rattlesnake Creek. In 1869 he returned to his home in Maine, where he spent three months visiting his relatives. The same year he returned to California and Nevada County, accompanied by a nephew and his brother, Harlan P. Wheeler. Harlan P. Wheeler remained but about ten months in California, returning then to Maine, where he engaged in teaching. He became a prominent educator in that State, and was a member of the Assembly of the State legislature, from Oxford County. He was also a successful agriculturist, and owned one of the best improved farms in the town of Gilead. He passed away on June 8, 1924, leaving a widow and an adopted child. Lewis Wheeler purchased an interest in the Scott's Flat hydraulic mine, which he operated for four years, after which time he was forced to quit by the anti-debris law. He engaged in mining for ten years before he purchased his present home ranch, on which he has since farmed to good advantage. He owns a mine on the same ledge as the Allison Ranch Mine, holding title to three claims, the New Idea, Great Eastern, and Golden Chain, all showing good quartz veins.

At Grass Valley, on August 31, 1871, Mr. Wheeler was married to Miss Isabella Woodfield, born in Providence, R. I., a daughter of John Parkerson and Marinda (Chapman) Woodfield, natives of Lancaster, England, and New Hampshire, respectively, who made their home in Providence. The father came to California in 1855, via Panama, and settled at Forest Springs, where the mother and three children joined him in 1856, and there they lived for five years. The daughter Isabella was ten years old when the



family removed to French Corral. One year later the mother, two sisters, and one brother passed away with diphtheria. The family then returned to Forest Springs, and Mrs. Wheeler and her sister, now Mrs. Pingree, made their home with an uncle, Henry Woodfield. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler became the parents of eight children. William Lewis resides at Berkeley. Lydia, now Mrs. Shaw, resides in Oakland. The third child died in infancy. Daniel resides in San Francisco. Oscar A. is deceased. Harlan E. is on the home place. Earl W. resides in San Francisco. Florence Isabella is a city missionary in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, as well as all of their children, are members of the Congregational Church of Grass Valley, in which Mr. Wheeler has been a deacon for many years. Mr. Wheeler was for years trustee of Mariposa school district. Some years ago he was affiliated with the Workmen's Lodge at Grass Valley. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1921 Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler made an extended trip East, first attending their daughter's graduation in Philadelphia, and then visiting his brother Harlan P. and family, as well as relatives and friends in the vicinity of the old home. While there, they celebrated their "golden wedding," on August 31, 1921, the festivities taking place at his brother Harlan's home. After a visit of four months' duration, they returned to their home in California, pleased with their trip, and also pleased with their welcome home.

**MIKEL LIBEL.**—A highly-esteemed resident of Roseville whose many friends are glad to see enjoying a comfortable retirement, is Mikel Libel, residing at 130 South Lincoln Street. Honest, industrious and upright, he is fortunate in having a true helpmate in his wife, who also shares the goodwill of the community. He spent long years in the burden and the heat of a rancher's life, and his prosperity may be attributed to unremitting industry and thrift.

Mikel was born in Fountain County, Ind., on December 23, 1862, the son of Mikel Libel, a native of Germany, who came to America when he was twenty-four years old, crossing the Atlantic on the same ship on which came his future wife. Arriving in America, he made his way to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged to work on a steamboat at \$40 per month. He completed his time, but he was beaten out of his pay. He then resolved to try farming, and went to Fountain County, Ind., where he began to clear heavily-timbered, hardwood land. This called for his doing the most difficult kind of work; but he was game, and he became a well-to-do, highly-respected citizen. He married in Fountain County, Ind., and there he and his wife lived for years and finally died, the former at the age of sixty-seven, the latter in her seventy-third year. His first purchase consisted of thirty-five acres of timber, which he cleared and added to, until he finally came to own some 215 acres, constituting an excellent farm. Five children were born to this worthy couple. Mary resides at Monte Vista, Colo.; Annie married John Beverly, and lived for a while on a farm in Fountain County; she died and left a child eighteen months old, Mabel by name, now Mrs. Herschel Hatton of Monte Vista, Colo. Frank resides in Monte Vista, Colo.; Mikel is the subject of our review; and Tracy married E. C. Hatton, of Monte Vista, Colo., where she resides.

The early life of our subject was passed in Fountain County, Ind., where he helped to clear the land and to farm; and he attended the district school under a typical Hoosier schoolmaster. That portion of Indiana was covered with large hardwood trees, such as black walnut, white, burr and red oak, maple and elms. It took a tremendous amount of work to clear that land; it seems almost incredible today to think that those Hoosier folks would

burn such excellent timber. The practice was to have great logging-bees, where great logs were piled up and burned in order to get the land cleared for farming purposes; but the value of those logs (thus destroyed by fire) at the present price of hardwood lumber would easily have paid for the land.

In the year 1889, Mr. Libel was married in Fountain County, Ind., to Miss Elizabeth Wagner, a young lady of Tippecanoe County, Ind. Her parents, George and Catherine Wagner, were born in Hessen, Germany, and the father saw his seventy-second year ere he died, while the mother is still living in Indiana, at the age of ninety-three. Mrs. Libel's parents had four children. Catherine Elizabeth, the oldest, is known as Elizabeth; Anna is the wife of George Weigle, a farmer of Rochester, Ind.; John J. is a street-car conductor in LaFayette, Ind.; and Frank V. is a farmer on the old home place in Fountain County, an attractive farm consisting of eighty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Libel began on a rented farm of eighty acres which they later bought; but meeting with financial reverses, they lost all that they had put into it. They then moved to Paulding County, Ohio, where they farmed; and then they migrated to Colfax, Ind., where they also farmed, bought and sold, dealing in various pieces of farm-property. Later, they removed to Monte Vista, Colo., and bought a ranch; and then they came to Gridley, Cal., on May 12, 1906, and there they became the owners of 160 acres, which they sold in 1916. Finally, Mr. and Mrs. Libel came to Roseville, where he now owns his own residence and four other houses.

**LOUIS LEE CHAMBERLAIN.**—Thanks to the natural disposition of Californians to be grateful toward the founders of the great Golden State, posterity is not likely to let die such worthy and esteemed pioneers as the late Louis Lee Chamberlain, of Auburn. A native son, he was born in Placer County on his father's farm, near Lincoln, his father, Thomas Lee Chamberlain, having crossed the great plains in 1851 and followed farming, raising stock and grain on a farm of 2000 acres.

Louis Lee Chamberlain attended the Manzanita school, at the border of his father's farm, and then went to Howe's Academy of Sacramento, and to the Military Academy in Oakland, after which he attended the University of California. He read law in Auburn, in the office of Tuttle & Tuttle, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. Elected district attorney of Placer County, he served in that capacity for a term, and later was appointed to the office to fill an unexpired term. He died while in office, on March 13, 1913. One of the leading criminal lawyers in Northern California, he was also well-known as a corporation attorney, and was prominent in political life.

By his marriage, Mr. Chamberlain was united with Miss Sarah Gassner, of Indian Hill, Sierra County, Cal.; and five children, three sons and two daughters, blessed their union. The sons—Roland L., of San Francisco, Theodore L., of Auburn, and Thomas Gassner, now of New York—are all attorneys; the daughters are Harriet D., now Mrs. W. J. Edinger, of Hood, Cal., and Sarah M. Chamberlain.

Theodore L. Chamberlain is a member of the well-known firm of Prewett & Chamberlain. He was born at Auburn on December 7, 1889, attended the Auburn Grammar School and the Placer County High School, and studied law in the office of B. P. Tabor, at Auburn. He was admitted to the California bar, and then entered the College of Jurisprudence, in the University of California, after which he joined Mr. Prewett in forming the law firm mentioned. He was married in 1915, to Miss Frieda Hoffman, a native of Placer County; and their union has been blessed in the birth of two children, Theodore L. and Paul H. Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the Eureka Blue Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., and has been through all the branches, including Ben Ali Shrine of Sacramento.



S Rees



**STEPHEN REES.**—A successful miner, whose years of experience as a prospector have given him a fund of valuable information regarding the geology of the Mother Lode country, is Stephen Rees, the youngest of the eight sons born to Stephen and Hannah (Pearl) Rees in Sullivan, Ind., five of whom responded to their country's call and served in the Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and died in 1868. The mother was a native of Ohio.

Stephen Rees, who was named after his father, went to the common school and was brought up as a Hoosier boy on the farm, remaining at home till 1873, when he went to Rice County, Kans., and located a homestead of 160 acres fifteen miles from the Santa Fe Railroad, near Lyons, Kans. For fourteen years farming engaged his attention on this ranch, till 1887, when he went West. In Reno, Nev., he found work in the Lonsley Mills for two seasons; and then in 1889, he moved on to Placer County, Cal., where he leased the C. F. Reed homestead in Christian Valley, though mining has been his chief occupation. Later, in 1909, he acquired his present ranch of forty acres, four miles above Auburn on the Lincoln Highway, where he made his home, and the Herman Mine at Forest Hill. He has prospected and mined for the past thirty-five years, and hardly lets two months pass without making an expedition in search of the precious metal. For three seasons he was in partnership with the famous "Pike Bell," a lucky old prospector, and together they took out over \$10,000. This mine was located on his ranch, and it was he himself who discovered the ledge and opened it up, making a mine out of it. He also located the Herman Mine at Forest Hill, which has since become such a large producer.

By his marriage Mr. Rees was united with Mary J. Huffman, a native of Ohio, who moved with her parents to Indiana and afterwards taught district schools in Kansas; and she became the wife of Mr. Rees and the mother of his three children, namely: Elmer, in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Emigrant Gap for twenty-two years; Mrs. Lulu Haines, of Rocklin; and Omer, also is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad for seven years, at Soda Springs. There are also four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren belonging to this family. Mrs. Rees passed away on February 23, 1924, mourned by her family and many friends.

**BUCK BROTHERS.**—The four Buck brothers: William, Antone S., Albert, and Victor are carrying on the large farm owned by their father in the vicinity of Orleans Flat, and are among the most enterprising and esteemed citizens in this locality. These brothers were all born at Orleans Flat on the old Buck ranch, sons of L. F. K. and Johanna Buck, both natives of Norway. L. F. K. Buck came to California in 1852 and engaged in mining for gold. A few years after his arrival he was married to Mrs. Johanna Lossius, a widow. She had one daughter, Carria, who married James Byrne and died in 1917. He continued to mine for several years, or until he decided to try ranching. He secured an agricultural patent to a quarter section of land at Orleans Flat on which he built a house and where he spent the remainder of life. Besides the four brothers mentioned above there was another brother, Louis, who died in 1882, aged twenty-one years. There is one daughter living, Emma, now the wife of Fred Wortell, and they reside at Lincoln, Cal. Mrs. Buck passed away in 1890 at the age of fifty-two and her husband passed away four years later, at the age of sixty-nine years. All four of the Buck boys attended school at Moore's Flat and all have remained on the old home place where they raise a variety of farm products and considerable stock, their cattle range being located in the United States Forest Reserve. They are also interested in a number of quartz gold-mining properties in their vicinity.

**PAUL D. BARNES, M. D.**—Few young men in the profession of medicine have attained the reputation and large practice now enjoyed by Dr. Paul D. Barnes, which are in part attributable to his success in the treatment of diseases incident to this climate and locality, and also to the close attention which he devotes to his calling. Genuine love for the profession makes him a student; and this, united with industry, is an essential qualification of the successful practitioner. Dr. Barnes has been in practice since 1914, and the passing years have brought him a success which has far exceeded his expectations, his reputation in and around Grass Valley being that of one who thoroughly understands his profession in all of its departments. He is now serving as city health officer of Grass Valley, a position for which he is well fitted. Born in Berkeley, Cal., May 2, 1888, Dr. Barnes is a son of L. B. and Ida B. (Sanford) Barnes, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of California. Grandfather Sanford settled in Smartsville, Cal., in 1852, and is still living, having reached the advanced age of ninety-one years. The father, L. B. Barnes, was reared in Nevada County, near Grass Valley; he now resides in Berkeley.

Paul D. Barnes completed the grammar-school and high-school courses in the Berkeley schools; and then he entered the University of California. Graduating with the degree of M. D. from the Hahnemann Medical College in San Francisco in 1913, he immediately began the practice of his profession in Grass Valley, where he remained until 1917. Entering the service of his country, he was then sent to Fort Baker, San Francisco, for training and received a commission as first lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps. He went over seas as battalion surgeon of the 62nd Heavy Artillery and saw active service at the front in the field hospitals, being advanced to the position of captain. In 1919 he became a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., and the same year returned to Grass Valley,

The marriage of Dr. Barnes united him with Miss Caroline B. Edwards; and they are the parents of one son, Robert B. Fraternally, Dr. Barnes is affiliated with the Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and the American Legion.

**EDGAR B. DUDLEY.**—Distinguished as a native-born citizen of Nevada County, and honored and esteemed as an influential and progressive citizen, Edgar B. Dudley is numbered among the foremost residents of North Bloomfield. A son of J. F. and Mary (Daly) Dudley, he was born, October 23, 1877, at North Columbia. J. F. Dudley was born in Maine and came to California in the early sixties and engaged in the lumber business. He was married at Moonshine, Yuba County, and spent the balance of his life in Yuba and Nevada Counties; he lived to be sixty-seven years old and his wife, who was born in Ireland, was seventy-six when she passed away. There were five children in the family, four of whom are now living.

Edgar B. Dudley received a grammar school education in North Columbia and when a lad he worked at mining; then he clerked in a store at Columbia Hill for a number of years. For the past fifteen years he has made his home in North Bloomfield, where he has conducted the store of McKillian & Mobley; also has served as postmaster of North Bloomfield.

At Nevada City, Cal., in January, 1902, Mr. Dudley was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Curnow, daughter of Philip and Mary Curnow, whose sketch may also be found in this history. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley: Edgar Lloyd, Verda Elizabeth, and Marian Grace. Mr. Dudley has served as trustee of the North Bloomfield school district for a number of years. In 1914 he was elected supervisor of the third district of Nevada County, reelected in 1918, and again in 1922.

**ORREN L. BARTON, M. D.**—Prof. J. K. Stapleton, in his latest book, "Your Problems and Mine," compliments Dr. Barton highly as a man of unusual character and capacity, which is quite a modest estimate of the career of this practical physician and philanthropist. The scion of a distinguished family, he has reflected credit to his parentage. The seventh of thirteen children, he was born December 26, 1848, in Augusta, Maine, and his father, Col. Samuel Barton, also a native of Maine, was a shipbuilder who organized a regiment of cavalry for the Mexican War of 1846, but did not go to the front on account of the close of the war. Two of his sons wore the blue in the Civil War, Lieut. George Barton, of the 19th Maine Sharpshooters, and Charles H. Barton, of the 1st Maine Cavalry, both fine physical specimens of manhood.

Dr. Barton's early education was in the little red schoolhouse a mile from the home farm, and at the age of sixteen he entered the Oak Grove Seminary, a school under the auspices of the Society of Friends. In the meantime, at the age of seventeen he taught school, and saved his earnings, and by 1870, he had accumulated enough to go west with a friend, to Lafayette, Indiana. On first arriving in Indiana, however, he located for a time at Mt. Morency, where he entered the offices of the Wabash Railroad and learned telegraphy, and six weeks later was sent to Lafayette Junction and later to Transitville, where he continued as operator and agent for a period of five years. He was given an opportunity to advance himself through the kindness of a Dr. Ingersol, in whose library and laboratory he read and studied medicine.

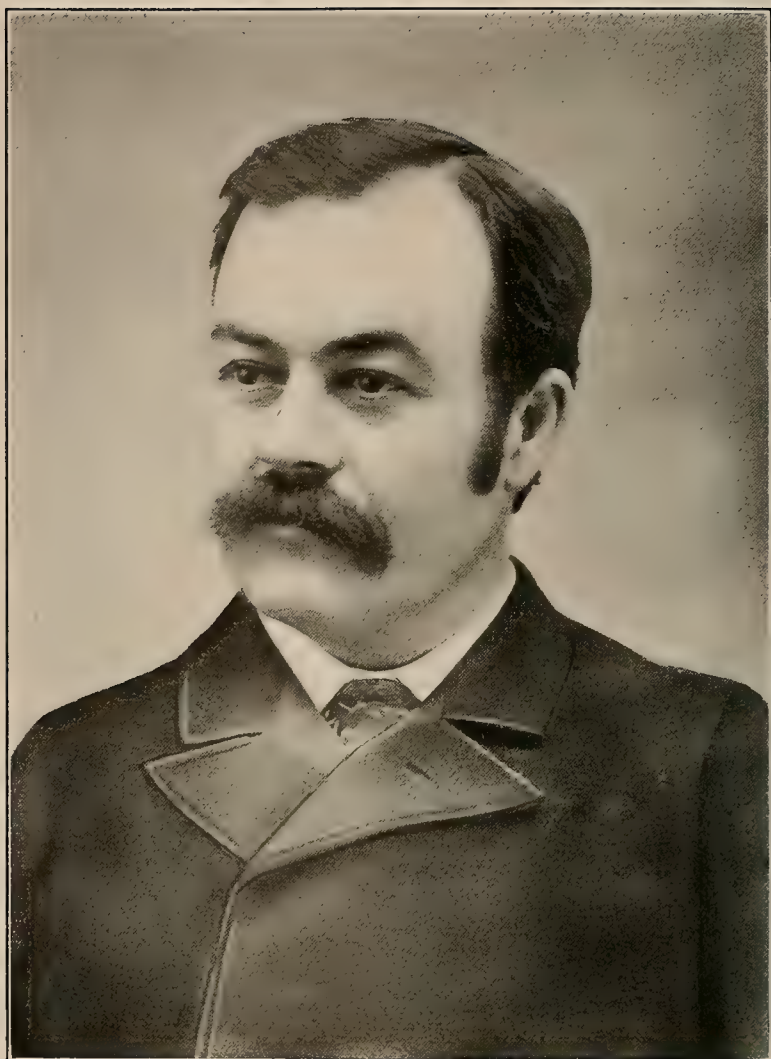
Dr. Barton entered the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the end of a five-year course graduated with his degree of M. D., in 1878. After twelve months' practice, he went to Central City, Nebr., formerly called Lone Tree, a growing settlement of 700 white people, besides a large settlement of Indians of the Pawnee Tribe, and there he remained ten years, and built up a lucrative practice, both in the town and for thirty miles in each direction, through Luke and Antelope valleys, and the Platte and Blue River valleys. With a fleet pair of horses, he responded to the call of his patients in all kinds of weather, for he had five fine driving horses, among them a span of bronchos that could not be beaten for speed or endurance. He was county physician and district surgeon for the B. & M. Railroad. His prosperity was marked by the most beautiful home and grounds in that part of the country; and two ranches, one of 320 acres six miles from Central City, and another of eighty acres, which was rented out for the raising of corn.

The hard work and rigorous weather compelled him to seek a milder climate. He went first to San Diego, Cal., where he had been preceded by relatives. A few months later he came to Placer County and set up an office at Rocklin, and was soon appointed district surgeon for the Southern Pacific, which office he still holds. It was here he got interested in a mine venture as a quarter owner of the old W. P. Harlow Mine, renamed the Barton-Vail Mine, located two miles south of Loomis, an old river channel. He was made general manager, and \$76,000 was taken out of the mine, a handsome fortune, divided between four partners, all relatives of the Doctor and his wife.

In 1895, Dr. Barton became interested in mining on the Forest Hill Divide. He purchased a half interest in the old Herman Mining Company, five miles from Westville, with Hiram Tubbs and others. However, it was called the Barton Mine, and he was its superintendent for seven years, when he retired from mining, and resumed his practice in Loomis.

Dr. Barton was married, in Keokuk, Iowa, September 5, 1879, to Miss Ada J. Vail, a daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Evans) Vail, natives respectively of Ohio and Maryland. Samuel Vail was an iron founder in





*Mr. Q. M. L. Barton*



*Ada Vail Barton*

Keokuk, and there made a canon for the first regiment of Iowa troops in the Civil War. He came out to Placer County, and here his death occurred, his widow afterwards passing on in St. Louis, Mo. Of their three children, Mr. Barton is the oldest, and was born in Keokuk, where she was educated until she entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. She graduated from that institution with the degree of B. S., and having majored in music, she continued her studies at Prof. de Rignels Musical Institute in Dayton, Ohio, and after her graduation from there, returned to Antioch College as principal of the music department. Soon after their marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Barton removed to Nebraska. Their only child, Ellen, is a graduate of the University of California, class of 1902, with the degree of B. S. She is the wife of F. A. Tufts, an orchardist of Loomis, and they have four children; Elma, attending the Placer Union High School; and Orren B., Elizabeth, and John Francis.

Dr. Barton has made good in Placer County, in mines and ranching, as well as in his profession. He is the owner of the Lone Tree Ranch, four miles east of Loomis, consisting of 120 acres of highly developed fruit orchards; and besides his residence, owns town lots in Loomis. A Republican in party adherence, for many years he was active in politics. He was elected superintendent of schools in Central City, Nebr., in 1884, but resigned on leaving for California. It was through his zealous work that a wonderful school system was built up from a very inadequate one, and it was during this time that he made the acquaintance of J. K. Stapleton, since widely known as a famous teacher, and an author of educational works.

Dr. Barton is a member of the Placer County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His work during the influenza epidemic of 1918-1920 was especially creditable and unusually successful, and he gave unstintingly of his time and knowledge to aid those stricken with the malady. He is widely and favorably known throughout this part of the State, and among other public services he was a member of the board of trustees of the Placer Union High School for five years, two years of which he served as president of the board.

**WILLIAM H. UREN.**—On what is known as the old original "American Ranch," located near American Hill, Nevada County, lives William H. Uren, who was born in Swansea, Wales, a son of Samuel and Cecelia (Warren) Uren, born in England. Mr. Uren is the fourth of six children born in his parents' family, viz: Susie, Mrs. Hansen of Sierra City; Louisa, Mrs. John Barnes, of Sacramento; Katie, who died in infancy; William H., our subject; Richard, of Oroville; and Cecelia, who died at the age of sixteen. The elder Uren was an engineer in Wales. Just before his son William was born, he set out for the New World and came to Sierra County, Cal., where he mined near Sierra City. He was joined by his family at Sierra City in 1888. There they made their home till 1905, when they removed to Grass Valley. The rest of his active days the father spent working in the North Star Mine. He passed to his final rest at the age of sixty-two. The mother still lives with her son William.

At the early age of fifteen, William Uren set out to work for himself, having had only what education he could get in the common schools of Sierra City. He worked in the Tightner underground quartz mine at Alleghany, Sierra County. At the demise of our subject's uncles, Edward and William H., his father inherited their farm of 166 acres, which is now owned by his mother. The place is operated by Mr. Uren, and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Uren has from twenty-five to thirty head of dairy cattle. The home in which he lives he built on the place last year. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.



**OTTO L. PGOETZ.**—The father of our subject, L. O. Pgoetz, was a tradesman in the employ of a steamship company, and engaged in putting the copper and brass fittings on vessels. This work took him to many different ports of the world. His wife often accompanied him, on his voyages, thus it was while they were on board a Baltic steamer, on October 25, 1863, she gave birth to a son, who was christened Otto L. when they arrived at the Port of Riga. In 1873, the father came to California and established a shop on Bush and Kearney Streets, opposite the California Theater in San Francisco, and some of his finest work was done on the Palace Hotel. He was naturalized in July, 1876, and became a Republican in politics. A year later he filed on eighty acres of government land in Placer County, near Horseshoe Bar. He died in 1900.

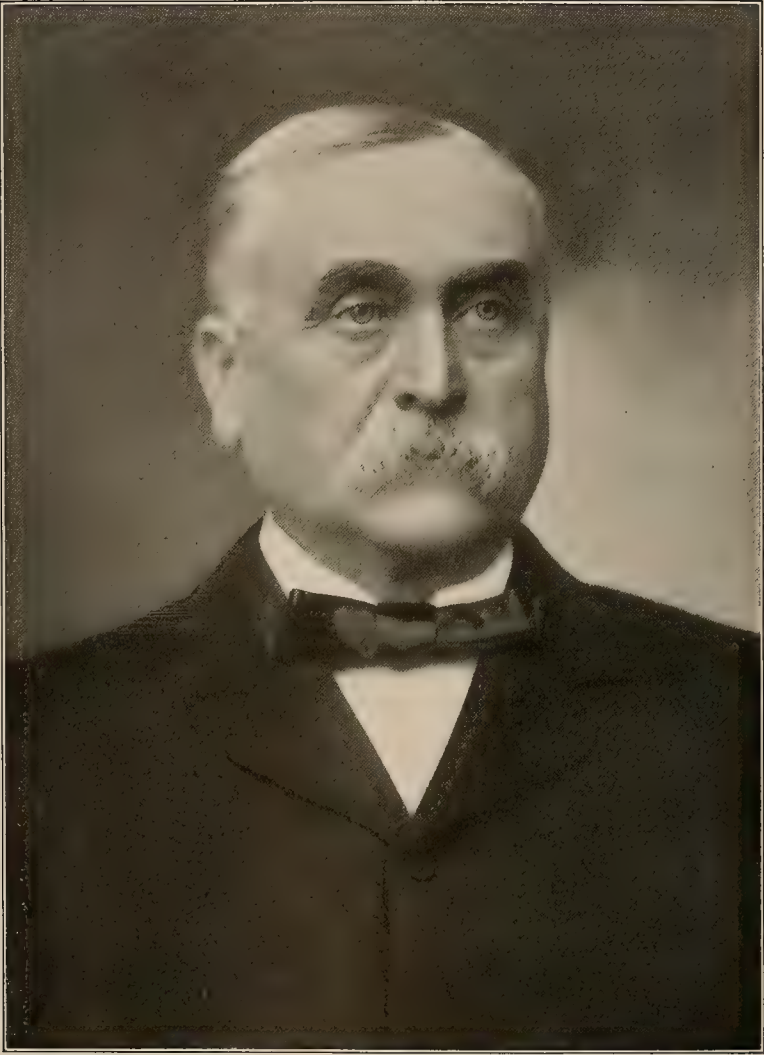
Otto L. attended the public school and at the age of sixteen he went to work on the Prosser Foothill ranch, and eventually got to be foreman of the Prosser River dairy and livestock ranch. He afterwards took hold of the ranch his father had preempted and improved it setting out an orchard of ten acres. It was here that his mother, Henrietta (Bauman) Pgoetz died in 1902. The survivors of his parents were Mrs. Gussie Hertzog, of South Pasadena; Otto L.; Mary, who died at the age of twenty-three; Anna, wife of J. A. Aitken, master supply sergeant in the United States Cavalry. They have two children, Fred and Helen.

Otto Pgoetz owns eighty acres of fine foothill land, ten acres of which is in a highly developed orchard, with a fine irrigating system. With the exception of two years at the Zantgraf mine in Eldorado County, he has put in all of his time in the production of fruit. His knowledge has come through practical experience in years of management of other orchards in Newcastle and vicinity. He is a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange, and a charter member of the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association. He is a Republican in politics and a public-spirited citizen.

**HENRY CHRISTIAN SCHROEDER.**—Decidedly among the most popular of Northern California public officials is Henry Christian Schroeder, the efficient assessor of Nevada County. A native son, he was born at Spenceville, in Nevada County, December 22, 1865. His parents were John F. and Catherine (Schmedler) Schroeder, the latter a migrant to the State when she was a girl, the former a settler here in 1852. Here they were married; and here the father had a store, at the McCourtney Crossing, in 1859. From 1861 through 1862, he ran a store at Round Tent, in Yuba County. Then he removed to Spenceville, and from 1874 to 1903 he was at Rough and Ready, where he retired. He died in 1914, two years after the death of his devoted wife.

Henry C. Schroeder attended the schools of Rough and Ready, and in 1887 was graduated from the Pacific Business College at San Francisco. For six years he was with J. Macdonough and Company, wholesale dealers in coal and iron; and then he continued in the employ of Messrs. Wilson and O'Brien, at San Francisco, when the latter firm succeeded to the business. He came to this section and mined for a couple of years; and after having served as a deputy from 1895 under Assessor W. H. Martin, he was first elected to his present office in 1898. The entire satisfaction of the communities with Mr. Schroeder's able and conscientious service may be inferred from the fact that he has been successively reelected assessor ever since, and has continuously filled that office.

In the year 1897, at Nevada City, Mr. Schroeder was married to Miss Jennie May Adair, a native of Nevada County, who shares her husband's popularity. Mr. Schroeder is fond of duck-hunting and trout-fishing, in which he finds healthful recreation.



*George W. Towle*

**GEORGE W. TOWLE.**—A man of splendid attainments who left a deep impress on the growth and development, as well as the economic conditions in general, of the Sierra region, was the late George W. Towle, who was identified with the lumber business of California more than forty years, and who passed away at his home at 2500 Broadway, San Francisco, May 23, 1914. He was born at Corinth, Vt., February 22, 1836, and enjoyed robust health throughout his life excepting his last year, when, in his seventy-eighth year, he finally succumbed to the march of time. He was of English ancestry, being descended from Philip Towle, who settled in New Hampshire in 1655. His paternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mr. Towle was reared in New England, obtaining a good education in the excellent schools in Vermont; and there, too, he learned the habits of industry and thrift that were of such benefit and importance to him as he grew into large business affairs in later life. He came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in the fall of 1857. For a while he engaged in mining in Placer County. In 1860 he became associated with his brother Allen in the lumber business at Dutch Flat. His younger brother Edwin was afterwards admitted to the firm, the three brothers composing the firm of Towle Bros., that became so well and favorably known throughout California. George W. Towle took a very prominent part in the lumber business in California for many years, and also helped make the name of Towle a synonym for success.

Mr. Towle was married at Dutch Flat, June 5, 1873, being united with Miss Frances A. Staples, of Dutch Flat, who was born in Northampton Center, Fulton County, N. Y., a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Pray) Staples, born in Maine and Brooklyn, N. Y., respectively, of English and French descent. The father died; and Mrs. Staples, with her daughter, came to California and joined her son, who located in Placer County and was a mining man at Dutch Flat. It was here that Towle Bros. operated a saw-mill run by water power; and thus it came about that Frances Staples met and married George W. Towle. The original steam sawmills operated by Towle Bros. were built at Lost Camp in 1860, at Kearsarge in 1864, at Donner Lake in 1868, at Alabama in 1869, at Canyon Creek in 1870, and at New Kearsarge in 1871. They also had mills at Texas, New Texas, Bear Valley, and Burnett. All the above were located in Placer County; and in Nevada County they operated mills at Steep Hollow, Deer Creek, and Tunnel. However, the main operations and headquarters were at Towle, a town founded by the company, from which point they distributed the product of the factories, including rough and finished lumber, mill work, and sash and doors. They had a line of retail yards located in Placer and Nevada Counties, a box factory at Towle, and also the Capital Box Factory in Sacramento, and were among the first in the State to engage in the manufacture of sugar and yellow pine fruit-containers.

The lumber holdings of the company comprised about 30,000 acres, and their operations at one time required the building and operation of about thirty-five miles of narrow-gauge railroad. The company was also part owner of the first pulp mill established on the Pacific Coast, which was located in the town of Towle.

The early operations of the company included the furnishing of a large part of the lumber used by the Central Pacific Railroad in the construction of the famous forty miles of snowsheds this side of the Summit, as also for the trestles and other purposes.

Towle Bros. took a prominent part in the development of California. They were progressive manufacturers and merchants, and as such did their full share in the pioneer upbuilding of the great commonwealth of their adoption.



In 1902 George W. Towle, the only surviving member of the firm, disposed of his forest interests to the Reed Lumber Company; and considering that his forty years of active service entitled him to a well-earned rest, he located in San Francisco, where with his devoted wife, in genial surroundings, he grew old gracefully, departing this life in the fullness of years, leaving to his family and friends an unsullied name and a comfortable fortune. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow. Politically he was a strong Republican; but though solicited to allow his name to go before the people as a candidate for the State legislature, he steadfastly refused, not having the least desire for political preferment. Accompanied by his wife, he made several trips East, visiting his old home and the old New England homestead ten miles from Bradford, Vt., given to grandfather Towle for his services in the Revolutionary War. This became the property of Towle Bros., and it is still in the possession of the family.

Mr. Towle took much pride and pleasure in his beautiful mountain home at Towle, which he erected from plans his wife originated. They also laid out and beautified the grounds; but in doing so they left the native trees, interspersing where necessary trees and shrubs of their own choosing and planting; and thus they produced a beautiful and ideal setting for their wonderful mountain home, which nestles magnificently in the slope of the tall Sierras, in the midst of a charming and entrancing view. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Towle continues to reside at her San Francisco home, although her summers are spent at her residence at Towle, which visitors pronounce one of the most beautiful mountain homes in the State.

**WILLIAM R. LEWIS.**—A native of California, William R. Lewis was born at Clayton, Contra Costa County, on February 5, 1865, the eldest in a family of eight children born to Robert and Elizabeth (Russell) Lewis. The father, Robert Lewis, was born at the Strait of Gibraltar under the American flag; the mother was born in Illinois and came across the plains to California in 1850. Grandfather Lewis was a seafaring man who landed in San Francisco when it was known as Port San Francisco and there were only two white children in the village. Robert Lewis was reared in the Bay region and when he desired to purchase land in Contra Costa County from the railroad company, they claimed he was a Spanish subject, but after a long legal battle he proved his American citizenship and the court granted him title to the land. Besides William R. the other members of the Lewis family are: George, Sidney, Felton, Ira, Raymond, Thomas, and Dorothy (deceased). The father lived to be fifty-eight years old, while the mother passed away in 1877.

William R. Lewis attended school at Clayton, Cal., and he was but ten years old when he began work at ranch work, later on he tried prospecting, but his success in finding gold was nominal. Seventeen years ago Mr. Lewis became the farmer on the Nevada county farm and when the land was purchased by the county he was made superintendent.

At Clayton, Cal., on November 25, 1897, W. R. Lewis was married to Miss Susan Leyburn Duncan, born at Clayton, Cal., daughter of Robert and Jane (Rankin) Duncan, both natives of Glasgow, Scotland, where they were reared and married; they came via Panama to California in 1849 and settled in Pacheco Valley, Contra Costa County. Mr. Duncan owned and operated a store and hotel in Benicia for many years; later he farmed a quarter section of land on which Mrs. Lewis' mother lives, aged ninety. There were ten children in the family: John H., deceased; George R., deceased; Thomas, who takes care of the old home place in Contra Costa County; Robert, deceased; Susan, the wife of our subject; William J. resides in Oakland, Cal.; Robert A. resides on the old home place; Margaret A. resides in Oakland; Agnes, deceased; and Janette lives at Clayton, Cal.

The father passed away at the age of forty-two years. Subsequently the mother was married to Frank McGuire and there are three children in this family: Francis P., who resides in Oakland; Sadie, who lives in Berkeley; and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of three sons: Kenneth D., Clarence R., and Elwood R. Mr. Lewis owns a home place of twenty-two acres adjoining the Nevada County Farm on the old Washington Road. In politics, he supports the principles of the Republican party.

Since the above was written Mr. Lewis passed away on April 17, 1924, mourned by his family and a large circle of friends. In his death the county loses a man of public spirit and a loyal citizen.

**JOSEPH F. O'CONNOR.**—A surveyor of exceptional talents and marked ability, the present incumbent of the office of county surveyor of Nevada County, Joseph F. O'Connor, is a man who ranks high in his profession, and is justly entitled to the regard with which he is held in his community. He was born at North Bloomfield, Nevada County, Cal., September 10, 1886, a son of Joseph H. and Mary (Sullivan) O'Connor, both natives of Nevada County. The grandfather of our subject, Hugh O'Connor, was a pioneer of Nevada County, a wheelwright by trade. The father, Joseph H. O'Connor, held the position of superintendent of the county hospital of Nevada County until his death on February 10, 1924, at sixty-two years of age.

Joseph O'Connor began his education in the public schools of his native county. Later he entered the Van der Nailen School of Engineering in Oakland, Cal., from which he was graduated as a civil engineer. He became associated with the Brandy City Mining Company at Brandy City, Sierra County, and afterwards was with the Northern Water & Power Company of Nevada County. In 1915 he entered the engineering business for himself, and now maintains an office at 208½ West Main Street, Grass Valley. His business embraces surveying of lands, mines and minerals; and he is now serving his second term as county surveyor of Nevada County and also fills the office of United States mineral surveyor.

The marriage of Mr. O'Connor united him with Miss Ethel Garland, a native of Arizona. Politically, Mr. O'Connor is a Democrat; and fraternally he is affiliated with Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and Grass Valley Council No. 1875, Knights of Columbus, of which he has been Grand Knight.

**FRED G. TIPPETT.**—An industrious, energetic and capable agriculturist, Fred G. Tippet has met with well-merited success in his free and independent occupation. Two miles from Grass Valley on the McCourtney Road lies the ranch home of Mr. Tippet, consisting of 100 acres of fine farming land, with substantial improvements, on which he conducts a dairy of forty cattle. He was born near Mohawk, Plumas County, Cal., May 23, 1888, a son of Joseph and Sarah Jane (Vincent) Tippet, both natives of Cornwall, England, where they were also reared and married. In 1872 the father and mother came to the United States and settled in Connecticut, remaining there for two years, then in 1874, they came to California, and the father worked as an engineer in the quartz mines of Plumas County. There are eight children in the family: Louise, the wife of Samuel Mills, residing in Richmond, Cal.; Joseph, of Sacramento; Lillian, the wife of Levi Plummer, also of Sacramento; Ernest and Arthur V., of Grass Valley; Fred G., our subject; David, of Colfax, Cal., and Beatrice, the wife of William Simons, residing in Grass Valley.

Fred G. Tippet attended grammar school in Plumas and Nevada Counties. In November, 1894, the family settled in Grass Valley and the father was thereafter engineer at the Pennsylvania Mine. At the age of



*Jas. E. Fowler*



fifteen, Fred G. Tippettt learned the butcher's trade, which he followed for four years; and then he became interested in the dairy business and purchased his present home ranch.

At Nevada City, Cal., June 10, 1919, Mr. Tippettt was married to Miss May Gassaway, a native of Grass Valley, daughter of Joseph and Mary Gassaway, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this history. One son, Donald, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tippettt. In August, 1918, Mr. Tippettt entered the United States Army as a private and was sent to Camp Lewis; he was placed in Headquarters Company, 39th Field Artillery, and served till February 11, 1919, when he was discharged at the Presidio at San Francisco. In politics, Mr. Tippettt votes the Republican ticket.

**JAMES EDWIN FOWLER.**—One of the heroes of the late World War who gave his life to the cause of making the world safe for democracy, laying down his life on the battlefield in France, was the late James Edwin Fowler, whose worthy mother, Mrs. Bell Fagg Fowler, has been sorely bereaved in his death. He was her youngest son and was born on the home place, "Pioneer Ranch," June 14, 1898, and reared on the farm to habits of industry and economy. He had a natural liking for horses, which he displayed from the time he was a boy; he knew all the horses in the neighborhood and displayed a keen interest in their well-being.

After completing the grammar school in the Fruitvale district, he entered the Lincoln Union High School, where he took an active part in school activities and particularly in athletics, in which he excelled. When only nineteen years old, on May 8, 1917, he enlisted in Company D, 4th United States Engineers, for service in the World War. He was stationed first at Angel Island, then at Vancouver Barracks, and later still at Camp Green and then at Camp Merritt, from which place he was sent over seas with his regiment, embarking at New York for France. While at the front at Mauriel-on-Dole, in a battle on the Vesle River, his detachment ran out of food. It became necessary to obtain a supply, and to do so there was need to go through a section continually shelled by the enemy. Volunteers to go for food were called for, and he responded and drove his team hitched to a two-wheel cart, riding one of the horses. He made one trip safely; but on returning from the second trip, on August 5, 1918, they were under a terrific shell-fire from the enemy, and a shell burst under his horses, killing them, and he was instantly killed by the concussion. A hero if ever there was one, he was the first member of his company killed at the front, and the only boy from Lincoln to be killed in France. It was indeed a sad blow to his bereaved mother and brothers. His father, Herbert Fowler, had passed on in 1913. After the war, the body was disinterred and brought back to his home, and was buried with military honors in the Lincoln cemetery. His mother still has his saddle horse, saddle, and bridle, which she cherishes very fondly. The American Legion boys named their post Jim Fowler Post after him; and Mrs. Fowler and her family presented the post with the stand of colors. The following article in the Lincoln News Messenger is a splendid tribute to his memory:

#### LINCOLN SOLDIER BOY SLEEPS UNDER THE VALLEY SOD

"Deeply impressive, and one of the largest funerals ever held in Lincoln, was that held last Sunday over the remains of James E. Fowler, the only boy from Lincoln who made the supreme sacrifice in France during the late World War. There were many present from all parts of Placer County, and some from distant points, to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of this brave Lincoln soldier boy who had fallen in action in the midst of the fiercest fighting in France. The service was in accordance with the ritual of the American Legion, the James E. Fowler Post, of Lincoln, which was

named in honor of him. The casket was placed in the I. O. O. F. Hall and draped with the American flag, and during the service in the hall a soldier and sailor stood on either side. Rev. John Bereton of San Francisco, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in Lincoln, delivered a most impressive sermon and was most visibly affected as he described the heroic death of "Jim" Fowler and eulogized him as he knew him as a boy in Lincoln.

"James E. Fowler was killed by a shell on the Vesle River in France. His commander asked for volunteers to go with two horses for rations to a station in the Marne, and Jim volunteered. He reached the station, secured the supplies, and was riding one horse and leading the other when a shell from the German lines fell between the two horses, killing them instantly and causing his death by the concussion.

"The following night a search was made for him. The body was found and buried under shell fire on Vesle River. It was subsequently taken up and interred in the American cemetery in France, and from there exhumed and brought to Lincoln for its final resting place in I. O. O. F. Cemetery alongside of his father, Herbert Fowler, who died several years ago.

"The burial Sunday was conducted with full military honors, boys in khaki acting as pall-bearers and a company of ex-soldier boys marching from the hall to the cemetery. After the casket was lowered, taps were sounded by Jerry Senior, and a volley of three was fired by a firing squad. The ex-soldier boys were in command of Samuel Porter. The services throughout were conducted in a most impressive manner. There were no mistakes or confusion, and the James E. Fowler Post of the American Legion of Lincoln deserves the highest commendation, and the ex-soldier boys from other places as well.

"Thus the remains of Jim Fowler was consigned to its last resting place—not far from where he first saw the light of day, where his happy boyhood and school days were spent. It was an impressive event, the burial of all mortal that was left of Jim Fowler, a pathetic event; yet there was something about it that thrilled the heart of every true American, something that started the blood to flowing through every American heart with mingled feelings of sorrow, joy triumphant, and patriotism, and kindled anew the spirit of true Americanism and democracy and the sublime ideals of liberty and freedom which America fought for, and will again fight for should occasion demand it. Jim Fowler died a heroic death, as thousands of other American boys did; but we feel the sting more when it comes home to us, when it is one of us.

"Jim Fowler was a jovial, light-hearted, brave American boy, whom all who knew liked with a friendship akin to affection. He was exemplary in his habits, exceptionally bright at school, very intelligent and lovable in his nature, and always agreeable and kindly in his ways—the highest type of young American manhood; and he died a hero. Like hundreds of thousands of other American boys, he regarded this country as the best on earth, and the national flag was his oriflame, representing our father's blood and our mother's tears, the honor of our home and the glory of our manhood. They regard it as the Iliad of the nation, the history of our great American family written by the sword of Liberty in letters of flame. A true American regards an insult to the flag as a personal affront, and a stain on his country's escutcheon as a reflection upon his own character. Of such stuff Jim Fowler was made; and he peacefully sleeps now amid the scenes of his early boyhood, beneath the same kind of turf that he tripped merrily over during the happiest days of his life. He was born at Virginiatown, a few miles from Lincoln, died August 5, 1918, and was 20 years, 1 month and 21 days old. He was laid to rest here on Sunday, July 24, 1921. Why not, on this day, as the years come and go, bow our heads and raise our hats in memory of Jim

Fowler, the only Lincoln boy who died in action across the sea when our country's honor and safety were at stake? At the funeral Sunday there was a profusion of flowers."

The following poem on the death of this Lincoln hero was written by Peggy Ireland:

IN MEMORY OF JAMES E. FOWLER

"At this time, when the world murmurs  
'Peace on Earth, Good-will toward men,'  
I think what peace can mean to mothers,  
And my heart is rested then.

"At first I only saw the blackness,  
Could not stand the notes of joy;  
I could not face the long tomorrow,  
Which would not bring back my boy.

"Then I thought of his own spirit,  
(How he kept us laughing here,)  
And so I faced the world a-smiling  
Just because his smile was dear.

"I found homes where some harsh action  
Turned the brightest memory dim;  
So I, the mother of a hero,  
Cheered those saddened hearts—for him.

"All the world is needing kindness.  
For his sake I will be kind.  
He blazed a clean path into Heaven  
And I must not lag behind.

"He has traveled down the Great Road  
Where his comrades wait for him.  
I know they'd miss him, had I kept him.  
Now they greet him—'Here is Jim.'"

**WILLIAM T. GARLAND.**—Nevada County has been singularly fortunate in its efficient and thoroughly conscientious and dependable public officials, among whom is William T. Garland, the county treasurer and tax collector. Born at Tombstone, Ariz., he first saw the light on March 10, 1886, when he entered the family of W. T. and Jane (Bishop) Garland. His father came to California in 1889, and followed mining; he is now living retired, while his good wife is hale and hearty at fifty-nine years of age. Both are useful members of society, and highly esteemed in their county.

Will Garland went to the public schools of Grass Valley, and in 1904 was graduated from the high school there. Then he took up the machinist's trade, which he followed until 1915. In that year he became deputy treasurer, and thereafter served as deputy eight years. In 1922, Mr. Garland was elected to the full office of treasurer, having by that time amply demonstrated to the public his exceptional fitness for the responsible post.

Public-spirited to a marked degree, Mr. Garland enlisted in the World War, and for six months served in the Aviation Corps of the Navy. He belongs to Grass Valley Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F.; Grass Valley Aerie No. 1301, Eagles; Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and he is also an enthusiastic Mason.





E. F. Eckhardt

**ERNEST F. ECKHARDT.**—A practical and successful orchardist, and one of the most highly esteemed members of the community in which he resides, Ernest F. Eckhardt is the owner of a comfortable homestead, which is pleasantly located three and a half miles east of Loomis, Placer County, where since 1913 he has been successfully engaged in his useful calling. He was born on October 21, 1875, in Central City, Colo., the eldest of three children born to Otto E. and Jennie (Dostal) Eckhardt. Otto E. Eckhardt was born in Germany and was only six years old when his parents brought him to the United States, where they located in Michigan. In 1869, Otto E. Eckhardt removed to Colorado and was graduated from the School of Mines at Golden, Colo. He married Miss Jennie Dostal, born in Iowa City, Iowa, who removed to Central City, Colo., at an early day. In Colorado he was well-known as a mining engineer and was frequently sought by eastern companies to investigate and expert mines, as well as superintend them. In 1886 the family made their first visit to California, spending the winter in San Jose; on their return East, February, 1887, they stopped at Newcastle, Placer County, where they purchased eighty acres in the foothills east of Loomis, which is now the home of our subject. After the family returned to Colorado, the youngest son died of measles in March, 1887. Soon after this the family returned to California and located on their ranch the same year. Otto E. Eckhardt was well and favorably known throughout the Rocky Mountain region as an expert mining engineer. He was instrumental in the organization of the Penryn Fruit Company, and was serving as director of this company when he was called by death in the spring of 1894, when forty-nine years old. He was a Mason, being a member of Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M. Mrs. Eckhardt was Past Matron of the Eastern Star, at Penryn. She passed away on November 18, 1904, at the home ranch. They had three children, two of whom grew up: Ernest F., the subject of this review, and Albert D., of Westwood.

Ernest F. Eckhardt attended public school in San Jose, in 1886, then from 1887 to 1891 he attended school at Penryn; from 1893 to 1894 he attended the California College in Oakland, then took a business course at the Atkinson Business College, in Sacramento. Mr. Eckhardt earned his first wages in the Penryn fruit houses; later he became bookkeeper for the Newcastle Fruit Association; then he became manager of the Loomis branch for Schnabel Brothers; and later was buyer for Schnabel and Skinner. In 1898 Ernest F. Eckhardt located in San Francisco, where he was employed as shipping clerk for the Fleischaker Paper Company for six months, when he became city salesman for the same company. He then became branch manager at San Francisco, for the Santa Clara Paper Company, until 1902, when he became a member of the firm of Jones and Eckhardt, conducting six tobacco stores in the bay city; in 1905 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Eckhardt retained three stores which yielded a good profit for his labor. His business was totally destroyed in 1906 by fire. Meantime his brother was operating the ranch at Loomis in which he owned half interest. In 1910 Mr. Eckhardt returned to the ranch and bought his brother's interest, and twenty acres more was added to the eighty acres first purchased, and he has 100 acres which has been cleared and improved, eighty acres of it being in orchard of pears, peaches, plums and cherries. He has named the ranch Springdale Orchards, as it has never-failing springs which greatly enhances the value of the ranch.

In June, 1905, at San Francisco, Mr. Eckhardt was united in marriage with Miss M. Magdalena Wetterau, a native of Grass Valley, Cal., a daughter of George G. and Mary M. (Marx) Wetterau. The father was born in

Germany, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania. They brought their family to Grass Valley, Nevada County, in 1876, and Mr. Wetterau ran the bus line between Grass Valley and Nevada City for about twenty years, taking an active part as a driver as well as in its management. Selling out to Mr. Grissell about a year before the electric line was built, he retired, residing in Grass Valley until his death in August, 1921, his wife having preceded him in December, 1901. Mr. Wetterau was a very interesting man, had a splendid memory, was a good story teller, and a good conversationalist, and his passing left a void in the community not easily filled. Fourteen children was born to this worthy couple, ten of whom grew up, Magdalena being next to the youngest. She was reared in Grass Valley and there completed the high school course in 1898, after which she removed to San Francisco, where she was a stenographer for five years previous to her marriage.

Mr. Eckhardt was one of the organizers of the Bank of Loomis, and is a director of the institution. He is also a director of the Placer County Water Users' Association. Fraternally, he is a Mason, being a member of Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., and he is also a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory; and he is not only a charter, but a life member, of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Sacramento, and with his wife is a member of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S.

**THOMAS LUTHER HERBERT.**—During the period of forty-four years that marks the duration of Thomas Luther Herbert's residence in California, he has been an active factor along educational lines. He became a resident of Penryn, Placer County, in 1882, where he purchased a home and lived until 1893, when he bought a ranch of thirty acres one mile south of town, which he has transformed into a highly productive orchard of peaches, pears and plums, and since 1917, he has been engaged as a ripe fruit shipper. He was born in Lampeter, South Wales, on February 16, 1851, the youngest of five children born to John and Ann (Davies) Herbert, both natives of the same country. In 1855 John Herbert brought his family to America and settled in Palmyra, Ohio.

Thomas L. Herbert attended the Alliance College, in Ohio, and received a certificate to teach school in 1867, when sixteen years old. He assisted on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age, then began teaching in Ohio, continuing until 1872, when he joined his mother and brother in Macon County, Mo.; then he taught school at New Cambria. He took a course at the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and then again returned to teaching until he had sufficient funds to complete the course at the Kirksville Normal School, where he was graduated in 1880. Here he was a schoolmate of Gen. J. J. Pershing. In 1880 he came to Meridian, Sutter County, Cal., and taught school in that vicinity until 1882, when he located in Penryn. He was principal of schools in Placer County for nearly twenty-five years, fourteen years of the time as principal of schools at Penryn, and eight years as principal of schools at Ophir. For eleven years he served on the Placer County Board of Education. Never has he lost interest in educational matters during his forty-four years of residence in California, and his years of experience have served to make him a prominent factor in the growth and development of Placer County's schools.

The marriage of T. L. Herbert occurred December 24, 1884, at Ophir, and united him with Miss Eliza F. Jamison, a daughter of Stephen W. Jamison, a California pioneer of 1849, who came around Cape Horn. Mr. Jamison settled at Ophir, in 1852, and became a pioneer in the fruit industry.



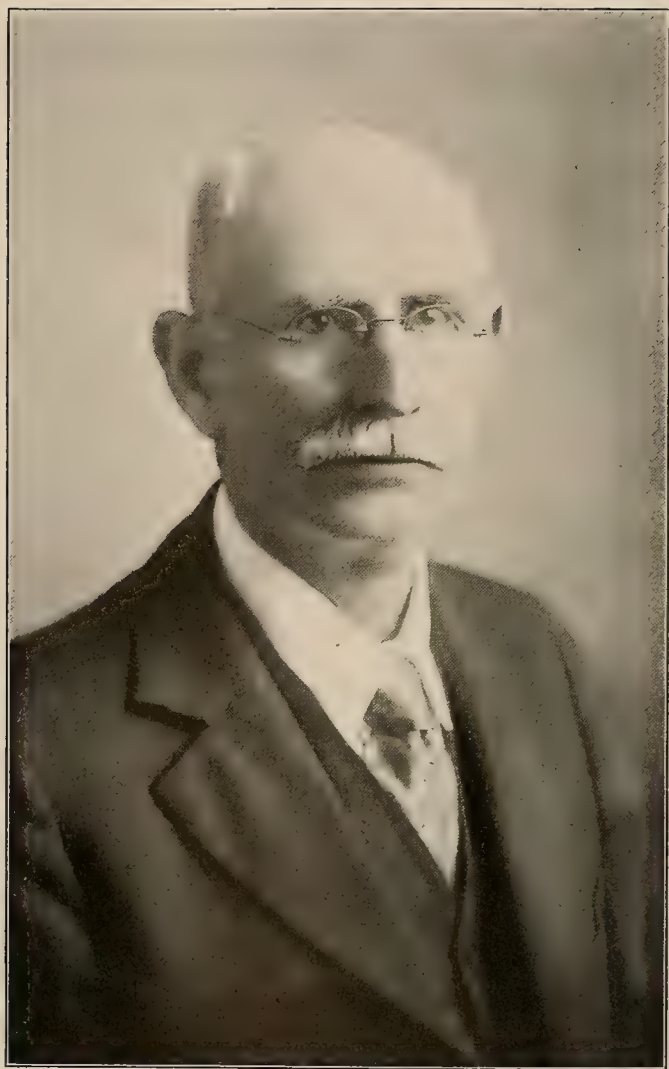
He married Miss Anna Smith, born at Philadelphia, Pa. He passed away in July, 1899, survived by his widow until January 19, 1909. Mrs. Herbert was also a teacher before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert have four children: Ed E., who was manager of the Producers Fruit Association for some years and is now manager for the Pacific Fruit Company at Loomis; Anna S., who is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal. She taught school for three years before her marriage to K. G. Robinson and now resides in Cordova, Alaska; Florence H., who is the widow of Z. R. Teagarden, and now lives in Auburn; and Mary L. who graduated from the University of California and taught school until her marriage to Erle Heath and now resides in Berkeley. In politics, Mr. Herbert is a Republican. He was made a Mason in Gavel Lodge No. 402, A. F. & A. M., at New Cambria, Mo., in 1875, but is now a member of Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S. Mrs. Herbert is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Ladies' Aid.

**ERNEST L. PITTMAN.**—At the approach of "Turkey Day" one wonders where they are all coming from to supply more than twenty million families in these United States. About 700 of them are now enjoying good health and waxing fat on the 120-acre ranch of Ernest L. Pittman at Spenceville, Nevada County. The proprietor first saw the light here on February 3, 1869, where he entered the family circle of Luther and Rebecca (Jones) Pittman, the one a native of Iowa and the other of Illinois. They were each about ten years of age when they came to California.

The Pittman family, consisting of Martha, Virginia, John, Dillard, Thomas, Angelina and Luther, settled in the Virginia school district, where they leased a ranch and where Luther received his education in the common school. They lived there till the death of grandmother Pittman, when Luther Pittman rented the place of his sister, Mrs. Virginia Doom, and took care of it, her husband having died and she was an invalid. He lived on this place four years after his marriage to Rebecca Jones. They then moved to another ranch a short distance from this place and farmed for two years; after that, in 1880, they moved to Nevada County and purchased 120 acres near Spenceville. Grandfather Pittman lived to be ninety years of age.

It was on the ranch in the Virginia school district where Luther Pittman was married to Rebecca, daughter of John M. and Sarah (Metlock) Jones. She was born in Hancock County, Ill., one of a family of eighteen children, of whom five are still living, viz: Louisa (Mrs. Bowman), Sarah, Bruce, Luella (Mrs. Wallace) and Jason. Rebecca Jones came with her parents to Brophy district of Yuba County in 1865, where her father farmed a ranch of 800 acres. The latter, John M. Jones, died on this place at the age of ninety; his wife died at fifty-four. There were seven children born of the marriage of Luther and Rebecca Pittman, viz: Delbert, of San Francisco; Marian Melvin, of Lone Tree; Leona, Mrs. G. E. Vineyard, of Yuba County; Luther Co., who died at the age of twenty-two; John William, deceased at thirty-one; Emily Grace, still at home; and Ernest L. Delbert Pittman followed a military career, having been retired from the United States Army as captain in the Signal Corps at Washington, D. C.

Ernest Pittman was married on June 1, 1918, to Miss Myrtle Peckham, who was born on the Peckham ranch in the Lone Tree district of Yuba County. She was reared and educated at the Lone Tree school. They have one child living, a son, Reggie Wayne. Mrs. Pittman's parents, T. W. and Elizabeth (Wallace) Peckham, were early settlers of Yuba County and were stock-raisers and ranchers. The modern, two-story dwelling in which the Pittmans reside was built about eight years ago. Besides the large flock of turkeys they have a herd of twenty dairy cows.



*R M Nixon*

**RUDOLPH M. NIXON.**—For the development of fruit-culture in Placer County, especially of peaches, pears, and plums, greater credit is due to no one more than to Rudolph M. Nixon, of Loomis. Mr. Nixon was born in Franklin County, Ark., January 4, 1853. His father, John H. Nixon, was born in Tennessee and migrated to Missouri, and thence to Arkansas, where he was a farmer. In 1854, in a covered wagon drawn by oxen, as a member of an emigrant train, captained by John Williams, he crossed the plains to California, with his wife and two children, Rudolph M. and Martha, the latter then six months old. He was preceded hither by his brother Andrew, who engaged in the dairy business on the American River, near Horseshoe Bar. Other members of this pioneer family besides R. M. Nixon and his sister Martha, widow of G. L. Threlkill, are Nellie E., widow of W. A. Donaldson, of Oakland, and the late Hon. George S. Nixon. George S. Nixon was born in Placer County in 1860, and started out in life as a telegraph operator. Afterward he took up the study of banking, working as a clerk in a bank; and gradually making his way upward, he eventually founded the Nixon National Bank, at Reno, Nev. A man of unusual ability and public spirit, he was prominent in Nevada politics, serving in the State legislature, and then as United States Senator until his death in Washington, D. C., on June 5, 1912. The mother, nee Mary Ann Estill, was born in Tennessee, and was a direct descendant of the Estill family of Virginia. She was a woman of wonderful resource and bright intellect, good-hearted and generous-minded. She gave much time to helping others in sickness and distress, and did a great deal for the building up of a pioneer community at Loomis. She died in 1909 at the age of eighty-two, and her husband in 1911, also at the age of eighty-two.

Rudolph M. Nixon grew up on his father's ranch at Doten's Bar, attending the public school, and was closely associated with his father in the early development of fruit-raising in this part of Placer County. As early as 1858, John H. Nixon raised such peaches and apples as could be grown, which he sold to the miners of Doten's Bar. But the principal income then was from stock and dairy produce, for which he received a handsome return in gold. In 1889, however, he had thirty acres in fruit; and he was the first of the settlers to try shipping to the Eastern markets. They gradually cleared and subdued the land which they bought from the government, much of which was covered with heavy timber and underbrush, necessitating much hard labor to rid it of stumps, until an orchard of 200 acres was developed, which is now owned jointly by Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, and is producing the finest quality of peaches, pears and plums. R. M. Nixon was instrumental in organizing the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association, in 1891, and served as secretary of the same for twenty-one years, during which time he held the record for attendance, having missed but three meetings in its history. He resigned the office of secretary in 1922, but is still a member of the association.

Mrs. R. M. Nixon, nee Bertha Van Guelder, was born in Coloma, Cal., and was the fifth in a family of six children. She was a teacher for many years, holding a teacher's life certificate. Her father, Hon. A. A. Van Guelder, was an attorney-at-law, prominent in pioneer history, and helped to organize the Coloma Grays in 1861. She was married to Mr. Nixon in Sacramento, on November 21, 1904. Of this union there is one child, Marian E., the wife of F. E. Denton, owner of the Loomis Recorder. Mr. and Mrs. Denton have a daughter, Katherine E. Mr. Nixon is a Republican in politics; and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in Loomis. He has lived within two and a half miles of his present ranch for over seventy years, and is now one of the oldest settlers of Placer County; and there is none more highly esteemed for honesty and integrity of purpose, which in his case have never been questioned.



**MELVILLE STONE.**—A representative member of the California Bar, whose knowledge of the law, sane, well-balanced judgment, and high standing as an esteemed and likeable citizen, have combined to make him an ideal judge, is the Hon. Melville Stone, in private life an active and successful real estate and insurance broker, but serving his fellow citizens as justice of the peace for Township No. 1, Placer County, an office of peculiar responsibility to which he was elected in November, 1922, entering upon his four-year term the following first of January. He was appointed by the Board of Supervisors in May, 1921, to fill the unexpired term of Guy E. West, who had resigned; and he acquitted himself so well that it was only natural he should be called for by his fellow-citizens at the coming election.

Mr. Stone was born in Waldo County, Maine, on April 6, 1851, and grew up in the Pine Tree State, a son of Charles and Mary (Kelly) Stone, both natives of the State of Maine, of pre-Revolutionary families. The Stones came from England and settled in Massachusetts. The Kellys were also early New England people, and trace their family back to Ireland, and Mary Kelly had eight brothers and three sisters. Mr. Stone lived to be eighty-one years of age, ending his days in Waldo County, Maine, where Mrs. Stone, who lived to be sixty-one, also breathed her last. Our subject had three brothers and two sisters, all of whom are now deceased. He grew up on his father's farm, except during the winter times, until he was of age. He took a course in the State Normal at Castine, in Hancock County, from which he was duly graduated in 1876. At the rather early age of seventeen he became a country school teacher, and in the winter time taught school and in summer he worked on the farm. After graduating from the Normal School at Castine, Mr. Stone attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and in that well-equipped institution he completed a scientific course in 1877. Then he pursued the study of law in a stiff two years' course at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was graduated with the Class of 1879, after which he commenced the practice of law at Reed City, in Osceola County, Mich., continuing active there as an attorney for some years, and for a few years hanging out his shingle in Jackson, Mich. In 1909 he came to California and settled on a fruit-farm at Orangevale, in Sacramento County; and thence he came to Roseville, in April, 1914, where he has been an active operator in the real estate and insurance field ever since. He was admitted to practice in California on motion before the District Court of Appeals on July 17, 1922; and he has been more than successful in his business.

Mr. Stone was married in Jackson County, Mich., to Miss Cora L. Draper, a daughter of Gideon C. and Martha (Russell) Draper, originally from New York State, who became farmers in Jackson County, Mich., where Mr. Draper was an early pioneer. Five children, two boys and three girls, have blessed this union, and they are all living in California: Clarence D. was employed as draftsman for the Southern Pacific civil engineers' department, and he is now an estimator, is married, and resides in San Francisco; Lawrence M. is a civil engineer, and general manager of the Kings County Development Company, and he resides at Corcoran, Cal.; Garnet M. is the wife of J. W. Nicholson, an employee of the P., G. & E. at Pitt River, California; Bernice was a clerk in the master mechanic's office at Roseville for five years; and Coral M. has just graduated from the Roseville High School, where she was a member of the Class of 1923. This record of success on the part of his children is very gratifying to Mr. Stone, whose own success is well merited and the result of hard work, for after his own graduation in 1881, he went to Nebraska and became county judge of Furness County, serving during the years 1881 and 1882, when he

resigned, before the expiration of his term, and went back to Michigan to resume his practice at Reed City, where he had first bid for a clientele. In national political affairs, Mr. Stone is an Independent Republican. In religious preferences, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Roseville. And first, last and all the time, he is an American, ever loyal to his country and enthusiastically patriotic when California is the theme. His character as a public-spirited citizen has given emphasis to his good work in representing the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and several other leading old-line companies, performing an excellent service in behalf of thousands of communities.

**CHARLES D. BILDERBACK.**—Among the successful and enterprising ranchers of Nevada County is Charles D. Bilderback, whose well-appointed farm lies twelve miles from Grass Valley; this ranch consists of 320 acres devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He was born on this ranch, which is now his home place, September 25, 1868, a son of Daniel and Malissa (Skinner) Rollins Bilderback, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New York. Daniel Bilderback came to California across the plains in 1852 with an ox team and prairie schooner, via the Salt Lake route; and a few years later the lady who was to become his wife came to California with her first husband, Mr. Rollins. (They had four children, two of whom are now living.) Daniel Bilderback first settled in the Napa Valley, where he remained for a short time. Then he mined at Rough and Ready for a few years, and also mined on Rattlesnake Creek, and it was here he met and married Mrs. Rollins. In 1866 he bought his first quarter-section of land, and later added another quarter-section, where he engaged in stock-raising and general farming for the remainder of his life. Five children were born to them. Lee resides at Lincoln, Cal.; May, Bertha, and Leona are deceased; and Charles D. is the subject of this sketch. The father passed away at the age of ninety-two years; the mother died in her seventy-fifth year.

Charles D. Bilderback attended the Magnolia district school and from young manhood was associated with his parents on the home place. On May 12, 1892, at Nevada City, Mr. Bilderback was married to Miss Ida M. Nickerson, born near Lincoln, Placer County, Cal., a daughter of William and Susanna (Richardson) Nickerson, both natives of Missouri. The Nickerson family came across the plains to California in 1852, and Mr. Nickerson engaged in farming at Colusa; later the family lived in Sacramento. The father died on December 10, 1923, when seventy-six years old; while the mother was only thirty years old when she passed away. Grandmother Melvina (Hereford) Nickerson was born in Missouri, September 20, 1823, and was married to J. R. Nickerson on January 31, 1839. In 1852 they crossed the plains to California, locating on the old Nickerson ranch at Lincoln. They engaged in fruit-raising for many years, and later removed to Nevada County. Mr. Nickerson died in 1906, and his widow passed away in November, 1907. William Nickerson and his wife were blessed with five children, Mrs. Bilderback being the only one living and the oldest of all. The others were Mrs. Carrie Lane, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart (who left a daughter, Mrs. Josephine Keenan of Truckee), Susie, and William.

Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bilderback: Charles resides near Colfax, Cal.; Lila is the wife of Lee Richerson, born near Kansas City, Kans., November 5, 1884, a son of Daniel Webster and Lulu Mary (Fellows) Richerson, natives of Illinois and New York, respectively. In 1887 the Richerson family came to California and located at Honcut, where the father, Daniel Richerson, worked on the railroad. Later the family moved to the northern part of Yuba County and the father worked in the



James C. Hewitt  
Emilia L. Hewitt



lumber camps. Lee Richerson worked in the sawmills of Nevada County for a number of years, but for the past thirteen years he has been employed with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; at the present time he is on the Bear River Canal project. Mr. and Mrs. Richerson are the parents of three children, Ralph, Francis, and Evelyn. Preston Bilderback is on the home place with his parents; Irene resides at Colfax; and the others are William, George, Bertha, Earl, and Mildred.

In politics Mr. Bilderback is a Democrat; and fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Colfax.

**JAMES CORBIN HEWITT.**—One of the most perplexing problems that confront a historian is how to do justice to an outstanding character in a brief sketch. When such a character is united to one whose life is replete with activity and notable experiences, the problem is enhanced twofold. Such is the problem we face in presenting this brief account of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. James Corbin Hewitt, venerable pioneers identified with the early history and the upbuilding of the Great Golden State. James Corbin Hewitt was born on August 25, 1848, in Cherokee Nation, Mo., the elder of two sons of William C. Hewitt. The father was born in Kentucky, of Scotch parents, and married Rachel Robinson, a native of Missouri. He was a stone- and brick-mason, and built the mission at Cherokee Nation. He did many other kind acts in behalf of the Indians, and with a Mr. Corbin worked out the problems of a generation, being kindly treated in return by the savages up to the time of his death there in 1852. The following year his widow and family came to California in a train of fifty-five covered wagons drawn by oxen. The train was under military discipline, commanded by Capt. James Hewitt, brother-in-law to the widow, this being his second trip across the plains, who brought the party safely through. The mother died at Rough and Ready in 1870.

James Corbin Hewitt, the son of this pioneer widow, attended the district school in Rough and Ready, paying 50 cents every Monday morning for his tuition. Reared on a ranch outside the thriving mining town, he he saw it twice destroyed by fire—which proved fatal to many—clear through to Sugar-Loaf Hill; and twice he saw it was rebuilt in a remarkably short time. He remembers the fabulous riches that were taken out of the mines of Sugar-Loaf Hill, Black Slough, and Enger & Company's mine at Rough and Ready.

When the war came on, in the darkest hour of the country's fight for the Union, though only a boy of fifteen, Mr. Hewitt responded to the call for more volunteers. With his mother's consent he enlisted in August, 1863, in Company C, 4th California Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Curtis, and was sworn in at Auburn. He went to the front over the southern route, via Los Angeles and the Arizona desert, which took him six months. He was in the twenty-one days' battle of the Wilderness, where he received a gunshot wound, and also in the Gettysburg campaign. At the end of the war, he did guard duty with an outfit on the Western frontier among the Indians. The flag carried by his company was returned to the donors at Shasta Public School. He was one of seven out of 112 men in the company to return alive to California. He was mustered out at Drum Barracks in Los Angeles, in October, 1865. The reminiscences of his experiences on the battle front, and while crossing the plains, as Mr. Hewitt relates them to his friends, are exceedingly interesting, and if carefully chronicled would fill volumes; but through all his life's varying vicissitudes he has retained very good health.

After he was mustered out of the service, Mr. Hewitt first found employment in the Empire Mine in Grass Valley. After a few years at this work, he took up hydraulic mining at Moore's Flat; and as he made a success of it,

he became associated with Mr. Gross, of Tuolumne and with County Assessor Shroeder in mining at Grub Creek and Dead Man's Flat, in all of which ventures he was successful. He is still the owner of the home and fifty acres where his mother died, at Rough and Ready. He holds securities on valuable real estate in Nevada County, and receives a veteran's pension of \$50 a month. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post in Nevada City. The rifle he carried twice across the desert, and through the war, is on exhibition at Mrs. Huntress, is sister's, place, at 1411 Twenty-fifth Street, Sacramento.

On September 15, 1920, in Auburn, Mr. Hewitt was united in marriage with Mrs. Emelia Layland Marshall, a lady who also has an interesting history. She was born in Grundy County, Mo., March 24, 1845, the second of four children, in her parents' family. Her father, H. L. Knight, was born in Manchester, England, on October 18, 1817. He married Margaret Dring, who was born in London on July 18, 1821. This family migrated across the plains in 1852 in two covered wagons drawn by oxen. Grandfather John Dring led the way, and the party was six months and two days en route. The visits which they received from the Indians on the way, were always of the most friendly character. They spent the end of 1852 in San Francisco, and in 1853 they came to Marysville and built a house on Third Street. The father engaged in paper-hanging, and also operated sewing machines and did mending by contract. They moved to Grass Valley in the fall of 1853 and lived in a log cabin on Main Street, opposite the Benson Hotel. This was their second home in California. Later they had a residence on Auburn Street; and the father also owned a blacksmith shop adjoining the place, which was rented. A fire in 1855 swept the town, and their all was lost, except the clothes on their backs and, what was most remarkable, their sewing machine. H. L. Knight was editor of the Grass Valley Union for a time. He was a veteran of the Mexican War.

Emelia Knight was married in August, 1861, to John Lloyd, a native of Liverpool, who came to California as a blacksmith and engineer in 1853. He did his best work in the Eureka Mine of the Comstock Lode of Nevada; and there, in Virginia City, he met his death in 1880, being survived by his widow and children. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd was blessed with seven children: William, deceased; Mrs. Sarah E. Walters, who died in August, 1923; Ed. H., residing in Weimar; John F., John, and Alfred, all three deceased; and Mrs. Amelia M. Cunningham, of Weimar. There are nineteen grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren in the family.

After Mr. Lloyd's death, his widow located a homestead in the Mag-nolia district, Nevada County, and the following twenty years were filled with hardship and sacrifice; and to help in the support of her family she also ran a boarding-house. However, by industry and close application she made the ranch pay from the start, raising poultry, turkeys and cows, as she got able to buy them. Her sons worked out and thus helped to pay off the debts, which were cleared in 1902. In 1912 she was married again, to George S. Marshall, a native of Michigan and a carpenter by trade. He settled first at San Diego and afterwards came to Placer County, where he died in 1915, at his home, which he built near Weimar.

Mrs. Hewitt has lived in Placer County since 1910. She is comfortable independent, owning desirable ranch and real-estate property. Endowed by nature with unusual strength to endure hardships and privations, and gifted with remarkable business ability, she has triumphed over every obstacle. There are monuments of brass and marble erected to the memory of those who are less deserving of praise. Her monument is not in anything chiseled by man, but in the living monuments in whom her blood flows and for whom she heroically labored and sacrificed.



**FREDERICK CHARLES OSBORNE.**—The Pacific Hotel, on Main Street, Grass Valley, one of the oldest hotels in Nevada County, was built in the early 'fifties and is widely known all over the State. It is a mining man's hotel, and caters to the working man. The genial host, Frederick Charles Osborne, is popular with all classes and knows how to look out for the comfort and needs of his guests. Born in Chacewater, Cornwall, England, April 19, 1889, Mr. Osborne was educated in England and there clerked in a grocery store and followed mining. In 1908 he arrived in America. After his arrival he worked for the Osceola Mining Company, near Calumet, Mich. From there he came to Grass Valley, in 1911, and from January, 1912, to June, 1914, worked in the Empire Mine. From October 10, 1914, to March, 1923, he was engaged in mining in the central shaft of the North Star Mine. Mr. Osborne then became the manager of the Pacific Hotel, which he successfully conducted until June 1, 1923. On that date he purchased the hotel, of which he has since been the proprietor. He has built up a large business, and now the house is run to capacity every day, with a dining room in connection.

Mr. Osborne helped organize the Grass Valley Local Mine Workers' Protective League and was its first secretary. He is a member of Loyal Banner Lodge No. 9305, I. O. O. F. (Manchester Unity), of Grass Valley, of which he is a Past Grand Master and was the first secretary. Interested in athletics, he was secretary and president of the Grass Valley Soccer Club for three years, played in the cricket team from 1908 to 1910, and was in the team that won the championship of the copper country in 1908.

Mr. Osborne was married at Hancock, Mich., to Miss Ethel Joutraw, a native of Calumet, Mich., where she was reared and educated. They came to Grass Valley on their honeymoon, and have been here ever since. There are three children born of this union: Dorothy May, Frederick Charles, Jr., and Marion Naomi. Mrs. Osborne is a member of Friendship Circle, A. O. F., of which she is Past Chief Companion; and is also a member of the Order of Pocahontas.

**FRED W. BARKHAUS, JR.**—An experienced, progressive and very successful fruit grower and shipper, whose influence has been very helpful to the growth of Placer County and its best interests, is F. W. Barkhaus, Jr., of the well-known firm of F. W. Barkhaus and Sons, of Newcastle. He was born at Wheatland, Yuba County, on November 2, 1896, the son of Fred W. and Amanda A. (Fagg) Barkhaus, the former a native of Placer and the latter a native of Nevada County; and both still living. Grandfather George Barkhaus, a native of Germany, came out to America and the West and became a California pioneer; and he settled at Gold Hill, in Placer County, where he took up mining, farming and stock-raising, and had a small orchard. F. W. Barkhaus, Sr., followed farming and hop-raising at Wheatland, and in 1900 he came to Newcastle, where he now owns a ranch of 408 acres, 360 of which are in fruit. He operates his own packing and shipping house at Newcastle; belongs to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538 B. P. O. E.; to the Woodmen of the World, and to Miami Tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., of Auburn. Several children were born to this worthy couple. Bertha has become the wife of W. S. Gilmore; Vera is Mrs. W. L. Hayes; Freda is Mrs. W. Brandts-Buys; and F. W. Barkhaus, Jr., and Merwin F. Barkhaus.

After finishing his studies, Fred W. Barkhaus, Jr., engaged in the fruit business for four years, and then he was in the lumber business in Sierra and Nevada Counties for five years. He is now in charge of the packing house of his father's company in Newcastle.

Fred W. Barkhaus, Jr., was married in Loomis, May 10, 1924, to Miss May Day, a native daughter of Ventura, Cal., and they make their home in Newcastle. Mr. Barkhaus was made a Mason in Sierra Valley Lodge No.





Wm H Coulton

184, F. & A. M., of Sierraville, and also belongs to Miami Tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., of Auburn.

The younger son, Merwin F. Barkhaus, was married to Miss Pearl Day, a native of Ventura, the ceremony taking place at Sacramento; and they have two children, Merwin F., Jr., and Betty Bernice. Merwin F. has always been with his father on the fruit ranch, and he is now the ranch superintendent.

**WILLIAM H. COULTON.**—The Coulton family has been identified with the mining life of Nevada County for seven years more than half a century, and during that time its representatives have built up a reputation for stability and thoroughness. Among these, is numbered William H. Coulton, shop foreman at the Brunswick Mine, Grass Valley. His father, James Coulton, the first of the family to come to this part of the world, was a native of Lancashire, England. He married Mary Ann Goddard, also born in England, in Leicestershire, and when a young man came to the United States, locating for a time in Illinois. From that State he came West, stopping in Nevada, where he worked in the mines. In 1866 he came to California and settled at Grass Valley, Nevada County; and for thirty years he was night watchman at the Empire Mine. His death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife reached eighty-three years in life's span.

One of six children in the family of James and Mary Ann Coulton, William H. Coulton was born in Silver City, Nev., October 17, 1863, and received his education at the Union Hill school. At the early age of fifteen years he took up the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed most of his life since, working for the principal mines of the Grass Valley section. For the past eight years he has been with the Brunswick Mine, filling the position of shop foreman, for which he is most ably fitted.

Mr. Coulton is interested in the growth and advancement of his home community, and does all in his power to help in the good work. Liberal in his views, he votes for the man he thinks best for office, and supports progressive measures. Fraternally, he is a member of the Grass Valley Lodge, Foresters of America; and he also belongs to the Nevada County Half-Century Club, of that city.

Mr. Coulton has never married, and makes his home with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Dryden. Mr. Dryden was born at Cornwall, England, on June 5, 1864, the son of Richard and Kathaleen (Mitchell) Dryden. Richard Dryden was a sea-captain who came to California during the gold-excitement; he returned to England, but came to California the second time, and then sent for his family, and in 1869 John Dryden came to the Golden State with his mother. Here his father mined in the quartz mines of the Grass Valley district, and at the time of his death, which occurred at the early age of forty-five years, he was working at the Omaha Mine; his wife passed on aged forty-six. One other child was born to them, Sidney, who died at the age of twenty-two years.

When only twelve years old, John Dryden started out in life for himself, working at the Empire Mine, under David Watt and James Bennal-lack; and for most of the years since that time he has worked at the Empire Mine. In September, 1897, at Grass Valley, occurred the marriage of John Dryden and Adalaide Coulton. She was born on Mill Street, in Grass Valley, and was reared and educated in her native city. Mr. Dryden is a member of the Foresters of America and of the Knights of Sherwood, and he also belongs to the Nevada County Half-Century Club, of Grass Valley. Like his brother-in-law, he is keenly alive to the progress being made in Superior California during the past half-century, and firmly believes in the future prospects of Grass Valley and Nevada County.

**HERBERT M. COOPER.**—A wide-awake executive whose personal qualities are appreciated by the many patrons of the concern he so well represents, is Herbert M. Cooper, the division manager of the Drum Division of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at Auburn. He was born in Nevada County, Cal., on April 23, 1872, the son of Harvey and Josephine (Greeley) Cooper, both natives of the State of Maine, the former now deceased, having passed away in 1904, and the latter still living. They had three children: Herbert M., of this review, Charles H., and Mrs. S. B. Lear. Mr. Cooper came to California by way of Panama in 1857, and for years was engaged in various lumber operations, first in the timber and later in conducting the Mt. Oro Mills in Deer Creek and the lumber yard in Nevada City.

Herbert M. Cooper attended the district school, and then joined his father in the yard in Nevada City. Afterwards he entered the employ of the Bay Counties Power Company; and since then he has advanced through various positions to the one he now occupies. He worked in the gas-generating stations in Grass Valley and operated the Camptonville sawmill in Yuba County and the Tiger Creek sawmill in Amador County. He also worked on the construction of the Deer Creek power house, and after that became connected with the water system in eastern Placer County.

Mr. Cooper came to Auburn in 1910 as district manager for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and later was advanced to the more responsible position of manager of the Drum Division, comprising Nevada, Placer and portions of Sierra and Eldorado Counties. There are seven power-houses for the generation of electric energy in this division, while water for domestic and irrigation purposes is distributed to an orchard area of upwards of 30,000 acres.

Mr. Cooper has also been a moving spirit in civic affairs. He served as director of War Savings Stamp drives in his locality during the World War; and during all his years of residence in Auburn he has taken a very active part in advancing the best interests of the public schools.

Mr. Cooper married Miss Nettie Hackley of Nevada City, the daughter of James Hackley, a pioneer mining man; and they have two daughters: Marcella L., a graduate of the University of California, and Thelma S. Mr. Cooper is a Scottish Rite and York Rite Mason, and is president of the Masonic Hall Association; he belongs to the Ben Ali Shrine in Sacramento, and to Lodge No. 518 of the Nevada City Elks. He is also a member of the Tahoe and Rotary Clubs.

**HERMAN I. GRASER.**—The life which this narrative sketches began at Riverside, Cal., February 22, 1892, in the home of Philip D. T. and Tomassa (Jensen) Graser. The paternal grandparents of our subject were of sturdy German stock. The grandfather, Charles Graser, fled to America, it is said, to escape enforced military training. Becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, he served as a volunteer in the Mexican war and in the army of the North in the great conflict of 1861-1865. A weaver by trade, he abandoned this means of gaining a livelihood on arriving on these shores, to develop a farm from the timbered lands of Moniteau County, Mo. His wife, before marriage, bore the family name of Ott.

The grandfather on the mother's side was Capt. Cornelius Jensen, a Dane, who doubled Cape Horn in his own ship in 1847, arriving in what is now the Bay of San Francisco in that same year. Leaving his ship he made his way southward into Southern California, settling in what is now West Riverside. Here he developed a vast estate. Following the common practice of the times, he acquired most of the springs and water-holes for miles around by purchase, thus gaining ownership or control of great areas



of land. Cattle and sheep were his by thousands. Some of the extensive orchards and vineyards planted by this progressive pioneer still thrive. Many of the trees and vines were of the varieties introduced by the Mission Padres, some of these varieties being popular even today. The buildings of the old homestead, all of great size, and constructed of brick burned by the hand of Captain Jensen, still stand in an excellent state of preservation. Portland cement, carried in sailing-ships to the port of San Pedro and thence overland some seventy miles, was largely used in the construction of concrete walks and yards about the old home. An extensive irrigation system including reservoir and pipes of this material, built by Captain Jensen at a very early date, still bears tribute to the progressiveness and energy of the builder. He held a seat on the board of supervisors of San Bernardino County from the time of its organization until his death. The date of the marriage of Capt. Cornelius Jensen and Miss Mercedes Alvarado, daughter of one of California's prominent early Spanish families, is not known. Twelve children were born of this union, ten of whom lived to achieve mature years. Sea captain, rancher, early-day storekeeper, builder, county supervisor, and father, the true Western spirit of progress permeated the entire career of Cornelius Jensen.

Tomassa (subject's mother), second daughter of Cornelius and Mercedes Jensen, was born in the little town of San Gabriel, Cal. Records of her birth were destroyed in a fire which razed a portion of the town many years ago. Philip Graser (subject's father) was born in Galena, Ill., March 5, 1854, the eldest son of a family of ten children. He followed the call of agriculture both in the State of Missouri and later in California, where he was known as a progressive rancher and a stalwart citizen. The marriage of Philip Graser and Tomassa Jensen was solemnized in Riverside County in 1891.

Herman I. Graser, the eldest of three sons and a daughter born of his parents' marriage, was born and reared in the rural atmosphere of Riverside, where he attended grammar and high school, graduating in 1910 as valedictorian of his class of ninety-odd students. For a considerable period of time he was associated with the Citrus Experiment Station, a branch of the University of California, under Prof. J. H. Norton, then in charge. The experience gained here and later in the plant of the Riverside Dairy Company, where he became intimate with every phase of retail milk service, and of butter and ice cream manufacture, proved valuable training for his chosen career. It is said that a fond uncle, anxious that he engage in the study of law, offered to send him through a law school after his preparatory work was completed. Thanking his uncle, Mr. Graser replied that he would "study cow" and pay his own way. This he did by means of funds earned by working in laboratories of the State University and in various other ways. During the last two years of his college course he was the recipient of a Carrie M. Jones Scholarship, which was a further aid. He graduated from the College of Agriculture of the University of California in May, 1915.

For a year following his graduation, Mr. Graser served as pay-roll clerk, bookkeeper and assistant to the manager of the Nuevo Land Company, operating a diversified ranch of nearly 7000 acres in the Lakeview Valley of Riverside County. Succeeding this work, he became an itinerant assistant farm advisor, working in nine different counties of California. On May 15, 1917, Mr. Graser was appointed farm advisor of Nevada County, representing jointly the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of California. This position he has successfully filled ever since.

Perhaps Mr. Graser's most valuable contribution to the agricultural development of Nevada County and the State was the conception of the Nevada Irrigation District. His first efforts in this line were made in the summer



*F. G. Bartscher*

of 1918, and resulted in the organization of the district.

In 1916, Mr. Graser was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle R. Burson, a native of Kansas. Two children, Doris Myrtle and Donald Burson, bless this union.

**FRANK G. BURTSCHER.**—In the early days of California, during the fifties and sixties, one of the most famous stopping-places on the transcontinental road for teamsters and travelers was the Junction Hotel. The traffic and the hotel have long since passed away, the old houses have been removed, and the homestead of twenty-three and a half acres is now one of the most profitable fruit ranches in California, producing successfully most unusual diversity of fruits. The owner of this ranch is Frank G. Burtcher. He came to California with his parents about 1885, from Richfield, Wis., where he was born on March 4, 1866, the second of nine children. His education was acquired in the public school of Richfield, and in 1885 he came to California and entered the employ of the Malcolm Ranch on Swedes Flat in Butte County, where he worked two seasons near Bangor. In 1887 he began business on his own account, peddling fruits and produce into the mountains as far as Johnstown on the La Porte road, and in this enterprise he made good.

Mr. Burtcher's parents, Joseph and Annie Burtcher, were natives respectively of the Rheinland, Germany, and of Tyrol, Switzerland. They migrated to America with one child in 1865. The father was a tailor by trade and started business in Richfield, Wis. He came from there with his family to Butte County, Cal., about 1885, and thence to Auburn, where they resided the remainder of their days.

Frank G. Burtcher, in company with his father, bought the old Junction property aforementioned and took the responsibility of a \$3000 mortgage in paying for the ranch. He carried on the place with his brother till ten years ago, when he bought out the entire interests at the Junction. Mr. Burtcher's ranch is one of the historic landmarks in the Sierras. The Junction Hotel, as it was known in early days, was not an ordinary stopping-place, but a fine hotel, well built and improved. A race track was maintained on the ranch, where the Spanish ran horse races in the early days and where gambling was freely indulged in. Every now and then Mr. Burtcher finds old Spanish coins, some that are 150 years old. The old stage road from Forest Hill ran through the ranch. The early owners of the ranch set out a small fig garden near the residence, probably the largest and finest garden of fig trees in the Sierra region, and still bearing profusely. The rest of the ranch also has been improved to fruit trees by Mr. Burtcher and his father and is now a productive and profitable orchard. Besides this property, Mr. Burtcher also owns 120 acres of sugar-pine timber land in Shasta County and desirable real estate in Auburn.

On June 16, 1909, at San Francisco, Mr. Burtcher was married to Renee Mason, who was born in Port Wine, Sierra County. Her father, Henry Mason, was born in Brittany, France, and came when a boy of fifteen years to New York, and thence to California around Cape Horn in 1849. He learned the mercantile business and in time had a general merchandise store in Port Wine, and also became the local banker. Later he moved his business to La Porte, where he continued as a merchant and banker until he retired. On retiring from business he removed to San Francisco, and there he passed away in 1902. Fraternally, he was a Knight Templar Mason. His wife, Gabrielle Cleaux, was born in Pons, France; and she also came to California in early days. She spent her last days with Mr. and Mrs. Burtcher, passing away in September, 1923. Of their four children, Renee is the third in order of birth. She completed her education in San Francisco, where she was graduated from the San Francisco High School, and then was in the employ of the Seaboard National Bank in San Francisco until her marriage



to Mr. Burtscher. Their union has been blessed with one child, Cecile, a member of the class of 1927, Placer Union High School. Mrs. Burtscher is a member of Crystal Chapter, No. 57, O. E. S., in Auburn. Mr. Burtscher is a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Auburn. He was deputy county horticultural inspector for four years, having charge of the State Fair exhibits in Sacramento, and for two years he was manager of the Nevada Street Auburn Fruit House of the Placer County Mountain Fruit Company.

**HON. WILLIAM F. ENGLEBRIGHT.**—An encomium upon the life and services of Hon. William F. Englebright is not needed in a volume presenting the representative citizens of Nevada City and Nevada County of the past, for his name is honored as that of one of the strong, earnest and forceful men who made the accomplishment of his efforts the bulwark of our western statehood. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., November 23, 1855, and was only three years old when brought by his parents to California. He received his education in the public schools of Vallejo. When he was old enough to become a wage earner he was apprenticed as a house joiner at the Mare Island Navy Yard; then he entered the civil engineering office at Mare Island and after completing his study in engineering returned to Nevada City where he followed the profession of mining engineer. So marked was his ability, he became an authority on mining and irrigation problems in this portion of the State. On account of his thorough knowledge of mining conditions, he was selected a member of the executive committee of the California State Mines Association. On November 6, 1906, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of James N. Gillett, resigned, in the Fifty-ninth Congress; then he was reelected congressman of the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congress. He was one of the authors of and introduced the Bureau of Mines Bill; he was a member of various important committees, among them being the Naval Committee, and the Committee of Mines and Mining.

The marriage of Mr. Englebright occurred in 1882, and united him with Miss Kittie F. Holland, born at Virginia City, Nev., and they were the parents of three sons: Harry L., William H., and Alfred Eugene. Mr. Englebright passed away on February 10, 1915, and his wife is also deceased. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner; was a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks (No. 518, of Nevada City), and of the Knights of Pythias. He was always active in Republican politics and a valued member of the State Central Committee and also of the County Central Committee; he was a member of the county board of education for many years.

**J. A. LANGENBACH.**—In the vicinity of the little station of Riego, on the Sacramento and Northern Railroad, in Placer County is the home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Langenbach, the former being an electrician employed by the railroad company. Her father, the late Jerome Millard, was a remarkable man. He was one of the early pioneers, who came across the plains by ox-team in 1852, from the State of New York, where he was born in 1833. After a miraculous recovery from spotted fever, contracted en-route, he arrived in Coloma, Eldorado County, in September, 1852. He did some work at mining in Downieville and Hangtown, but he became quite distinguished in learning the Chinese languages, acquiring seven of their dialects and was employed for ten years as court interpreter in San Francisco, and various courts as far south as San Diego.

During this time a little girl, Caroline A. Hollister, who was only four years old when Millard started for California, had grown up and graduated at the University of Michigan, had received her diploma as an M. D. and

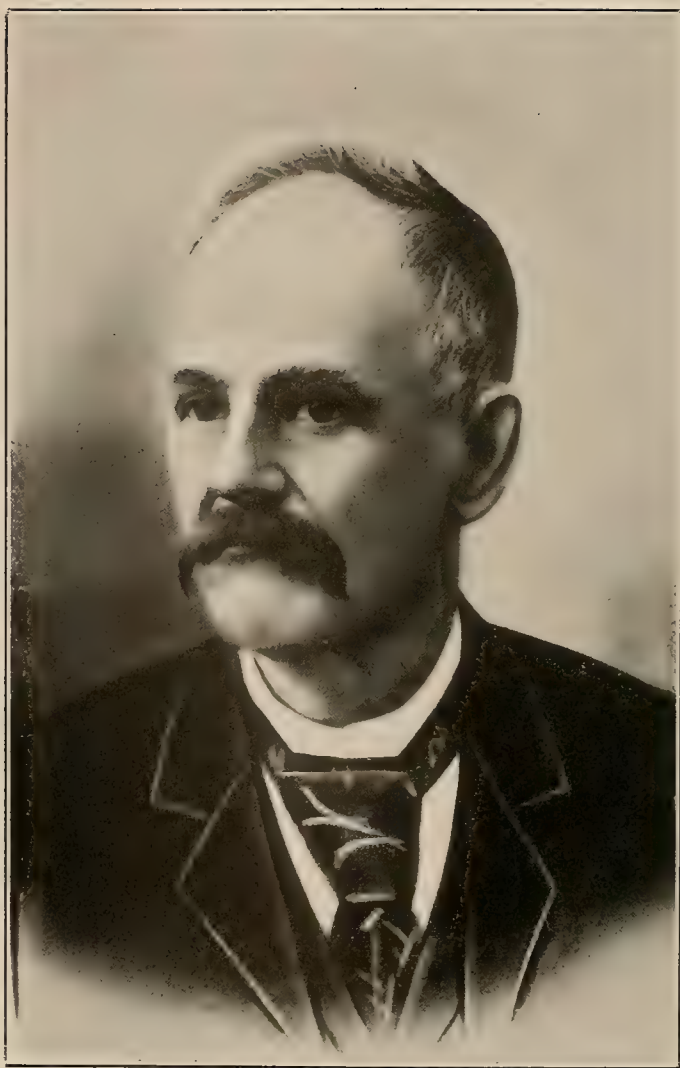
began the practice of medicine in Lansing, Mich., being among the first women physicians. She was the daughter of Isaac and Ellen (Chapin) Hollister, natives of New York State. Millard came back from California for her and they were married and came to San Francisco to live. There were six children born of their union: Ellen M.; Oliver Jerome, an architect specializing in stone work is employed by a firm of architects in San Francisco; Diadema, wife of George Dixon, now at Corte Madera, Marin County; Sylvester M., a civil engineer for the Spring Valley Water Company, San Francisco; Mary Frances, wife of Edwin Hall, a member of the fire department in San Francisco; Carol, wife of Curtis F. Benham, a sign painter in Fresno. The mother passed away at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Langenbach at Reigo, at the age of seventy-six, on November 18, 1923. The father died in San Francisco in 1913, at the age of eighty-one.

Ellen M. Millard was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and was married there on March 27, 1902, to John A. Langenbach, then in the employ of the Ridsen Iron Works. He was born in Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., on December 7, 1881, the youngest of six children born to John Jacob and Emelie (Franks) Langenbach, who brought him to California when he was only four years old. He acquired his trade as an electrician, by study after his marriage. They lived in San Francisco from 1902 till 1907; in Chico from 1907 to 1916, when they came to Reigo. Their five children are: John, who is twenty years old and learning civil engineering; Louise, attending Standard Business College in Sacramento; Frances, in the Junior High School in Sacramento; William a sophomore in the Sacramento High School; and Isabel. Mr. Langenbach is a Republican. He is clerk of Alpha School district. Mrs. Langenbach is eligible to membership in The Daughters of the American Revolution; her great-grandfather, Hollister, was the leader of the squad that captured Major Andre, the spy.

**LYNNE KELLY.**—Eminent in the legal affairs of Nevada County for the past three years, Lynne Kelly, the junior member of the law firm of Hennessy & Kelly, is closely identified with the interests of this section. He was born in Seattle, Wash., February 4, 1895, a son of Frank and Clara (West) Kelly, both natives of Ohio. Frank Kelly left his native State and located in Washington, where he was the proprietor of the Rainier Cedar Shingle Company and was the owner of timber lands from which he manufactured shingles. In 1903 he came to California and bought a ranch at Reedley, Fresno County. There he passed away, survived by his widow and four children: Albert, Mrs. Anita Cranney, Lynne, of this review, and Mrs. Gertrude Michell.

Lynne Kelly attended school in Seattle and in Reedley, Cal., and then took a course in business college in San Francisco. He also took up the study of law at the San Francisco night law school and was graduated in June, 1917. Meantime he was secretary to Judge W. W. Morrow of the United States circuit court of appeals, and also to E. J. Justice, special assistant to the attorney general of the United States.

On April 30, 1917, Mr. Kelly volunteered for war service, and in July of that year was sent to the United States Naval Reserve training camp at San Pedro, Cal. In February, 1918, he was attached to the Naval Port Guard, and the following May he was sent to the San Diego Section Naval Base as warrant pay clerk. He was released in May, 1919, and later was discharged at San Francisco. Mr. Kelly then became associated with the firm of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, attorneys for the Standard Oil Company in San Francisco. In August, 1920, he removed to Grass Valley and



ASHLEY S. BIGELOW



became associated with Mr. John T. Hennessy in the practice of law. In February, 1923, he was appointed city attorney for Grass Valley. He has proved efficient and capable, and faithful to the interests of the city.

The marriage of Mr. Kelly united him with Miss Marie Arthur, born in Amador City, Cal.; and they have one daughter, Marie. Mr. Kelly is a member of Fairmont Lodge No. 435, F. & A. M., San Francisco, and Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E. He belongs to the County Bar Association, of which he is vice-president, and is a member of Hague-Thomas Post No. 130, American Legion.

**ASHLEY S. BIGELOW.**—A California pioneer who came to the State in the fifties and mined in the Mother Lode country, and soon after arriving in the Golden State, came to Nevada County and became one of its leading mining men, Ashley S. Bigelow was a native of Vermont, born in the Green Mountain State in the latter part of 1831, of poor but respected farmer folk of the New England States. He received his education in the public schools of New England, and in 1849, removed to Massachusetts, where he remained until 1859, engaged in shoe-making and farming.

Coming to California that year, he mined in Calaveras County for a time, and then went over to Vallejo, and secured work in the navy yard. After a short time there, he came to Nevada County, in 1868, locating at Columbia Hill, and engaged in mining, enjoying an unusual amount of success in that line of work, which so many of the pioneers found to be non-successful. He became foreman of the Farrell Mine, at Columbia Hill, and later was foreman of the Eureka Lake Placer Mine, and soon became its superintendent. This mine was later consolidated with the Yuba Canal Company, which operated hydraulic mining propositions all the way from Columbia Hill to San Juan, and Mr. Bigelow continued as their foreman through many years of successful operation. Later he mined at Moore's Flat, and Snow Point, and tapped Weaver Lake by building a tunnel to get water for hydraulic mining. He and Robert McMurray owned and operated the Delhi quartz mine. Mr. Bigelow prospered and became well-to-do, and owned considerable land at Delhi and North Columbia Hill. He handled large sums of money in the prosecution of his business, had hundreds of friends and was a generous-hearted man, looked upon as one of the leading men in Nevada County.

In 1852, Ashley S. Bigelow married Miss C. A. Lufkin, a native of Massachusetts, and they became the parents of four sons and five daughters: Alice, now the widow of G. F. Henricks of Oakland; Florence, became the wife of the late F. E. Curnow, her death occurring in 1922; Walter S. contractor and builder at Oakland, and formerly a successful mining man of Nevada County; Emma, residing at San Jose; Frank, mining man, residing at Oakland; Hattie, the wife of Robert C. McMurray, residing in San Jose; Garrett Ashley, a mining engineer for the Hammond Company in Alaska; Chester W., mining man residing in Oakland; and T. C. Bigelow, mining man, now of North Columbia, Nevada County. The father, Ashley S. Bigelow, became a superintendent under a Russian Prince who had concessions of vast placer mines in Northern Mongolia and Siberia, and his sons, Garrett A., C. W., and T. C. Bigelow, were foremen under him in mines at these different locations, in Asia, thus gaining varied experience in the mining game.

Ashley S. Bigelow died February 25, 1919, aged eighty-seven years, and was buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Nevada City, Cal. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Masonic Lodge of Nevada City, and the I. O. O. F. at North San Juan. Mrs. Bigelow passed on before her husband, and is buried in the family plot in Nevada City's Masonic Cemetery.

**HORACE A. CURNOW.**—A native son of Nevada County, and a member of a well-known family that has been established in the county for almost half a century, Horace A. Curnow was born at North Columbia, Nevada County, October 7, 1890. His parents, Philip and Mary (Stevens) Curnow, are natives of Cornwall, Great Britain. The father came to California in the early eighties and settled in Nevada County; he is now postmaster and storekeeper at North Columbia. Six children were born to Philip and Mary Curnow: Mrs. Everett Kirkham (deceased), Mrs. Mary Quick, Mrs. Eliza Dudley, Mrs. Phillippia Angove, Eva, and Horace A.

Horace A. Curnow attended the grammar schools of his district, and finished his education with a commercial course at Heald's Business College in Stockton. He started in for himself doing clerical work with the Alpha Hardware & Supply Company, and also with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, in Nevada County. In 1912 he entered the employ of the Nevada County Bank, at Nevada City, and he is now assistant cashier of that institution; while he also carries on a real-estate and insurance business, and is a notary public. Practical in his business methods, he is at home in all branches of banking; and to his real-estate transactions he brings the thorough knowledge of this section of the State gained by one who has lived his entire life here and has first-hand information as to its resources and chances for development.

The marriage of Mr. Curnow, which occurred on October 14, 1914, at Grass Valley, united him with Reita Bennetts, also a native of Nevada County, born at Grass Valley; and two children have blessed their union, Mary E. and Dorothy R. Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Curnow is a Past Master of Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., and belongs to the Royal Arch; and he is also a member of Nevada City Lodge, No. 518, B. P. O. E.

**JOHN WALTER MOWRER.**—"Oak Ridge Ranch" is the name of a mountain ranch with a highly developed orchard of twenty-eight acres and eighty acres yet to be cleared; there is also an olive orchard just coming into bearing and 1000 head of poultry on the place. The owner, John Walter Mowrer, is interested in the progress of the county and has unbounded faith in the future, as he shows by his works. Placer County can use more such men. He is the only son of a farmer who was in moderate circumstances at Fredericksburg, Ohio, and was born July 8, 1865, near Wooster, Ohio. His mother is still living, making her home in Pasadena; the father died in 1919. Brought up on his father's farm, near Fort Wayne, Ind., he attended the public schools of the district. It was after his marriage that he removed to Nebraska and purchased land in Burt County and engaged in dairying and general farming. In November, 1896, he came to California and worked as a laborer in the vicinity of Pomona; then he went to Turlock, soon after that section had been brought under irrigation and for ten years he farmed three and one-half miles south of the town.

Mr. Mowrer married Miss Bertha S. Chausse, a native of Indiana, and their family consisted of six children, viz.: Mrs. Grace Guzman, Mrs. Nellie Hoops, Earl (employed by the Tidewater and Southern Railroad), Bessie (a resident nurse in San Francisco), Hazel (in San Francisco), and Edith (in Los Angeles). There are two grandchildren. The fruit season on the ranch begins with the Loganberries and continues through the peach season and to the pears and the Alicante Bouchette grapes in the fall. Mr. Mowrer is a charter member of the Colfax Fruit Growers' Association; a member of the board of directors and the secretary of the Gateway National Farm Loan Association; and he is a member and a director of the Cooperative Farm Bureau Exchange. Fraternally, he is a member of Colfax Lodge No. 132, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand, and with Mrs. Mowrer, belongs to the Rebekahs.

**JOSEPH BALDWIN DE GOLYER.**—An enterprising, efficient executive, whose valuable experience and progressive methods have proven of value to whatever he has associated himself with, is Joseph De Golyer, the superintendent of the architectural terra cotta department of Gladding, McBean & Company at Lincoln. He was born in Troy, N. Y., on November 9, 1860, the son of Joseph and Antoinette (Arms) De Golyer, born in New York State, descendants of good old French Huguenot stock that came into the Empire State by way of Canada.

Joseph B. De Golyer attended the excellent schools in Troy, N. Y., and then went to the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pa.; thus being a college mate of George P. Christian, secretary to the late President Warren P. Harding. Graduating with the class of 1879 as a civil engineer with a specialty of chemistry, he became connected with the De Golyer Varnish Company of Chicago as a chemist; and after two years of successful work there, he responded to the call of the West and came out to California to assist the then young enterprise of Gladding, McBean & Company, with which he cast his fortunes in 1888, assuming the duties of his present position, which at that time included departments now presided over by eight different foremen. He put his shoulder to the wheel, rolled up his sleeves, and went to work with a will and with system, overseeing all of the work in the architectural terra cotta department, making experimental mixtures, and even overseeing the burning of the kilns, besides doing the drafting. Very soon after this the business of Gladding, McBean & Company expanded to such an extent that Mr. De Golyer had to devote all of his time to superintending the architectural terra cotta department and organizing his forces with capable foremen. Thus the architectural terra cotta department of the plant has been evolved from a meager beginning until it is today recognized as a leading branch of the great clay-working establishment of Gladding, McBean & Company. The products of this company have been utilized in the finest buildings on the Pacific coast; in fact, the material manufactured in this department is regarded as the standard of quality and beauty by the foremost architects of the West. This marvelous development may be directly attributed to the efforts, knowledge, experience and indefatigable industry of Mr. De Golyer, who, as superintendent, has made the department what it is today, the greatest in the West. Mr. De Golyer has made a careful study of architectural terra cotta construction and has devoted much time to the evolution of the various uses to which the finished products of clay may be applied. The increase and development in the vast field of clay products suitable for building operations is all under the direct supervision of Mr. De Golyer, who has been "the man behind" since the inception of the architectural branch of the great industry to which Lincoln owes the large proportion of its best citizenship.

In 1888, when Mr. De Golyer assumed charge of the architectural terra cotta department, it occupied altogether about 500 square feet, with one kiln in operation, the capacity of which was thirty tons a month. Today the capacity is over thirty-five times that of 1888, the burning capacity being equal to eighteen of the original kilns, while the department now occupies 500,000 square feet and employs about 300 workmen. During the last few years this department has diversified its products by introducing polychrome or varicolored finishes, which are now being used and insisted upon by the architects of some of the handsomest buildings in the West; and this class of work has reached the stage of perfection under the direction of Mr. De Golyer. He has the distinction of drafting the terra cotta clothing on the Chronicle Building in San Francisco, the first steel frame building using terra cotta for clothing west of Chicago. Burnham & Root of Chicago were the architects. The plant has grown to such proportions that its products, aside from a large domestic trade, have found sale in a foreign field, being





*J. R. DeGolyer*



Annie C. DeGolyer

shipped to all parts of the world, including the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, Australia, and Japan. During his incumbency Mr. De Golyer has superintended the fabrication of architectural terra cotta for over 1800 buildings, among them being court-houses, post-office buildings, theaters, schools, and office buildings. Gladding, McBean & Company's plant is now the largest of its kind west of Chicago and it is of exceptional interest that much of its enviable success is due to the concentrated energy and effort of the subject of this review, his peculiar and recognized gifts, his power of application to problems and to work, and his fidelity to the interests entrusted to him.

During these years Mr. De Golyer has been financially interested in, and lately a director of, Gladding, McBean & Company; and since his associates in the above company purchased the plant of the Tropico Potteries, Inc., at Glendale, Cal., he has also been a director in that company. He is and has for many years been a director in the Bank of Lincoln; and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in Lincoln, Sacramento, and San Francisco. A believer in protection as the fundamental principle for the success of American industries and institutions, he is naturally an ardent Republican.

In Riverside, Ill., June 16, 1886, Mr. De Golyer was united in marriage with Miss Annie E. Chambers, of Riverside, the daughter of George Chambers, a native of Warwickshire, England. Mr. Chambers was born on October 28, 1824. He learned the building business in his native country and also in France, coming to America when a young man of thirty years, locating in what was then the West, at Chicago, in 1854; and in that city he was married to Elizabeth Bloomfield, who was born in Kidderminster, England, and came with her parents when a child of five years to Tariff, Conn., and then with the family to Akron, Ohio, and finally to Chicago, where she completed her education.

George Chambers was one of the original three partners in the corporation of Gladding, McBean & Company, and was himself a great engineer and contractor, who put through the La Salle Street Tunnel in Chicago and erected some of the old-time sky-scrapers, notable buildings for that day, in that wonderful city on Lake Michigan. Mr. Chambers was one of the contractors on the Croton Aqueduct in New York City; and later he also constructed the Crib in Lake Michigan, the intake and source of the water supply for the city of Chicago, his great specialty being tunnel work. He demonstrated the feasibility of a tunnel for railroad purposes under the Detroit River at Detroit.

In 1871 Mr. Chambers moved to Riverside and immediately became identified with the material interests of the town, holding various official positions in both town and village, being first town supervisor and then a member of the first village board. He was a member of the board of education in 1883-1884, and the school building was erected under his supervision. In 1885 he was elected president of the village; and he was at various times a member of the board of trustees, a position he held at the time of his death. He was also on the building committee for the erection of the Town Hall. He took a great interest in the affairs of the village; and his practical knowledge, obtained by close attention to his personal interests and avocations, made him almost indispensable to the community during many periods of its existence. He was indeed a man of great energy; his strength and enthusiasm seemingly knew no bounds, and he continued actively in business and upbuilding until he was called to the Great Beyond. He passed away in his home at Riverside in 1896, a man who was greatly mourned by all who knew him, for his genial, sunny disposition had endeared him to all and it was a pleasure to know him and an honor to call him a friend. Mr. Chambers was a charter member of St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., Chicago,



and a thirty-third-degree Mason of long standing. Soon after his demise, his widow removed to San Jose, Cal., and still later to Oakland, where she spent her last days surrounded by her children, who showered on her a loving devotion; and in that beautiful city on the Bay she breathed her last on September 5, 1921, a woman beloved and endeared to all who knew her. Of their family of nine children five are living: Annie E., Mrs. De Golyer; Arthur L., of the firm of Chambers & De Golyer, contractors in Oakland; George, who was vice-president of Gladding, McBean & Company until he sold his interest, and who now makes his home in Oakland; Charlotte, the wife of Maynard E. Wright, who is the secretary and treasurer of the Atlas-Imperial Engine Company in Oakland; and Genevieve, the wife of Frank E. Case, of Seattle, the junior partner in the firm of McGraw, Kittinger & Case.

Annie E. Chambers was reared at Riverside in an environment of culture and refinement, finishing her education at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Her union with Mr. De Golyer has proved very happy, and has been blessed with two children. The eldest, George Chambers, is a graduate of the University of California, class of 1915, with the degree of B. S. He served as a first lieutenant in the aviation service during the World War, and now is a member of the firm of Chambers & De Golyer, contractors in Oakland. Joseph Baldwin, Jr., is a graduate of Stanford University, class of 1921, also with the degree of B. S. During the World War he was in training at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Palo Alto. He is now in the offices of Gladding, McBean & Company, in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. De Golyer have been active members of the Congregational Church at Lincoln since its organization in 1888, Mr. De Golyer having been clerk of the church since that time. He was very active in the building of the house of worship, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday School for ten years; while his wife has been equally active in church work, also serving as a trustee for some years. She was one of the organizers of the Woman's Club of Lincoln, serving as its first president, and took an active part in the movement that resulted in the building of their beautiful new club-house. She is also a member and vice-president of the board of trustees of Lincoln Public Library and has been very active in its upbuilding. Since the organization of Lincoln Chapter of the American Red Cross during the World War, she has served as chairman; and both Mr. and Mrs. De Golyer were active in the work for its success, as well as in the Liberty Loan and other allied war drives. Talented and possessed of a pleasing personality, Mrs. De Golyer readily makes friends, and wields a wide influence for good, being greatly esteemed and loved by all who know her. Mr. De Golyer gives no small degree of credit to his devoted wife, who by her helpfulness and encouragement has greatly assisted him in gaining his ambition. Liberal and influential, Mr. De Golyer is generous and enterprising, and can always be found on the side of progress. He is never backward in taking a hand when movements that have for their aim the improvement of the community and bettering conditions for the happiness of the people are under consideration; and at such times and in such cases he has always been a leader.

**VICTOR WICKMAN.**—A man who is a master-workman in Rocklin's principal industry, and who is a partner with Nick Alexson in the Alexson Granite Company, wholesale dealers and shippers of granite, and stone cutters, Victor Wickman is a man of sterling worth and a leading citizen at Rocklin. The quarry, where granite of the first quality is now being worked out at a depth of 100 feet, is located on property containing seven acres and is provided with gigantic derricks, hoisting machinery, sheds, and up-to-date pneumatic drills and other necessary conveniences, including a spur of sidetrack for loading their products upon railway cars for shipment.



*Geaskeelogy*

Victor Wickman was born near the city of Aabu, Finland, August 21, 1880, being one of the sixteen children of Anders and Wilhelmina Wickman, the former passing away in Finland in 1923 at an age of eighty-four, while the latter, just as advanced in years, is still living at the old home. Seven of the children of this hard working couple are still living; three of them being at Rocklin, namely: Anders Oscar; Victor, the subject of this interesting review; and Huldah, who is the wife of O. W. Pekuri, the well known merchant. Victor, attended the schools of his native country and grew up on his father's farm. Arriving at maturity, he came to Rocklin, Cal., and obtained work in its granite quarries, and has worked in the various branches of the granite industry ever since and has become very adept.

Victor Wickman was married at Rocklin, in 1903, to Miss Otilia Mackey, born in Finland, and their happy union has been blessed with five interesting children: Tyni Sanelma, Jaimie, Ali, Vieno, and Ilona. Mr. Wickman is a Prohibitionist and a member of the Finnish Temperance Hall, at Rocklin.

**GEORGE HUNTINGTON KELLOGG.**—A very successful orchardist whose progressive methods and remarkable results have stimulated others to do their best in reaching a high-water mark in development, is George Huntington Kellogg, of Newcastle, Placer County, who as a native son, proud of his association with the great Golden State, was born at Alta, in that county, on March 4, 1877. His parents were George D. and Lavinia (Huntington) Kellogg, who left a deep imprint on Placer County. The father was a pioneer of the fruit industry at Newcastle, whose interesting life history appears on another page in this work. The youngest of three children born to his parents, George Huntington Kellogg attended the grammar school at Newcastle, and then Auburn College, and on completing the course of study he entered the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, where he was graduated in 1899. From a lad he had grown up in the fruit industry on the Kellogg ranch, becoming familiar with the growing, as well as the shipping of fruit. It was natural therefore that as soon as he had completed his college work, he became associated with his father in the fruit business, becoming his manager in 1900. Continuing actively, and all the while enlarging the scope of his information and experience in the line of horticulture, as well as the marketing and shipping of the fruit. In 1911 he became an active partner, when the firm name was made George D. Kellogg and Son; but when his father sold out his shipping business to the Earl Fruit Company, in 1919, George H. Kellogg was sent East to Boston, Mass., by Charles E. Virden, to handle the Eastern end of their California fruit distributing business. Shortly before his father's death, the latter being in poor health, he resigned his position in the East and returned to California to manage his father's large affairs. These matters have since consumed all of his time, because he gives each orchard his individual attention so that by bestowing great care on each as to fertilization, irrigation and cultivation, he has kept them up so they are among the most productive of excellent fruit, for which the Newcastle district is famous. This has required much study and experimenting on his part, first under the guidance of his esteemed father, and which he now continues as his life work, being deeply interested in all matters that pertain to successful horticulture.

On October 17, 1902, Mr. Kellogg was married, at San Francisco, to Miss May Howell, a native of Osceola, Iowa, and the daughter of Albert and Mollie (Brown) Howell, her father having been a native of Columbus, Ohio, while her mother was born at Osceola. They were married in Iowa, and came to California about thirty-five years ago. He was a secretary of the Golden Gate Undertaking Company, in San Francisco, and lived for



twenty years in Oakland, and for fifteen years in San Francisco. He died suddenly on a ranch he had purchased two years prior to his death, in 1923, about three miles south of Newcastle. Mrs. Kellogg is the oldest of a family of ten children, and she enjoyed the educational advantages of both the high school at Berkeley and the University of California. Mr. Kellogg is a Republican, and a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and of the Woodmen of the World of Newcastle. He was a member of the Sutter Club in Sacramento, but withdrew when he moved to Boston. He is a charter member of the Del Paso Country Club, of Sacramento, and also of the Placer County Country Club, and holds membership in the Tahoe Club, of Auburn; and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is interested in music, in which he displays much talent, having a fine baritone voice, his solos always help out in concerts as well as social and church affairs, and he is much appreciated. He is liberal with his favors, and like his honored father he is enterprising and public spirited, and assists as far as he is able with his time and means any worthy movement that has for its aim the building-up and improvement of this favored region of the Garden of the World.

**PIUS OSCAR TOGNETTI.**—California has long been a Mecca for the artistic European, and it is not surprising that Pius Oscar Tognelli, chief modeler for Gladding, McBean & Co., should have found his way here from Italy, and here remained. He was born at Florence on May 15, 1880, the son of Balda and Esther (Tognarelli) Tognelli, worthy folks who now sleep their last sleep under the sunny skies of Italy.

Our subject attended the common Italian schools, and then matriculated at the Pistoia College, after which he pursued his studies at the Academy of Belles Arts, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the usual honors and the coveted degree. After leaving the Academy, he worked at his profession in Florence, Paris and Berlin, and then, in 1902, he crossed the Atlantic to New York. After seven months, however, he came West to San Francisco, where he remained for seven years.

In 1909, Mr. Tognelli came into Placer County, and here with Gladding, McBean & Co., he worked first as a sculptor, until he was appointed chief modeler in 1912; and so well did he fill the commission given him, that he has continued to work there. He brought to the company ability as an artist and sculptor, and thus that department has been built up to a high plane. In 1923 the company opened a studio in San Francisco for the convenience of the architects of the bay cities, placing Mr. Tognelli at the head of the studio, from which he is directing the sculptural and architectural work. The studio is located at 147 Minna Street. Mr. Tognelli has a private studio at 357 Twelfth Street, in San Francisco; and he is engaged in contracting for interior decoration, his business being largely throughout Central and Northern California. He also maintains a studio at 1515 Fifteenth Street, Sacramento. He did the decorating for the Senate Theater and the new Christian Brothers College at Sacramento, the American Legion building in Marysville, and many other fine buildings in Northern California.

Mrs. Tognelli was Miss Mary Massa before her marriage, which occurred in San Francisco in 1903. She was born in Genoa, Italy; and she has proven an excellent helpmate, bringing up their three children: Ivan, who is a graduate of the Lincoln High School and is now a student of architecture in San Francisco; William, who is a student of sculpture in the California School of Art in San Francisco; and Emma. Mr. Tognelli belongs to the Druids and is a member of the Noble Arch. He is fond of sports and gets what he goes after in hunting and fishing. He is a member

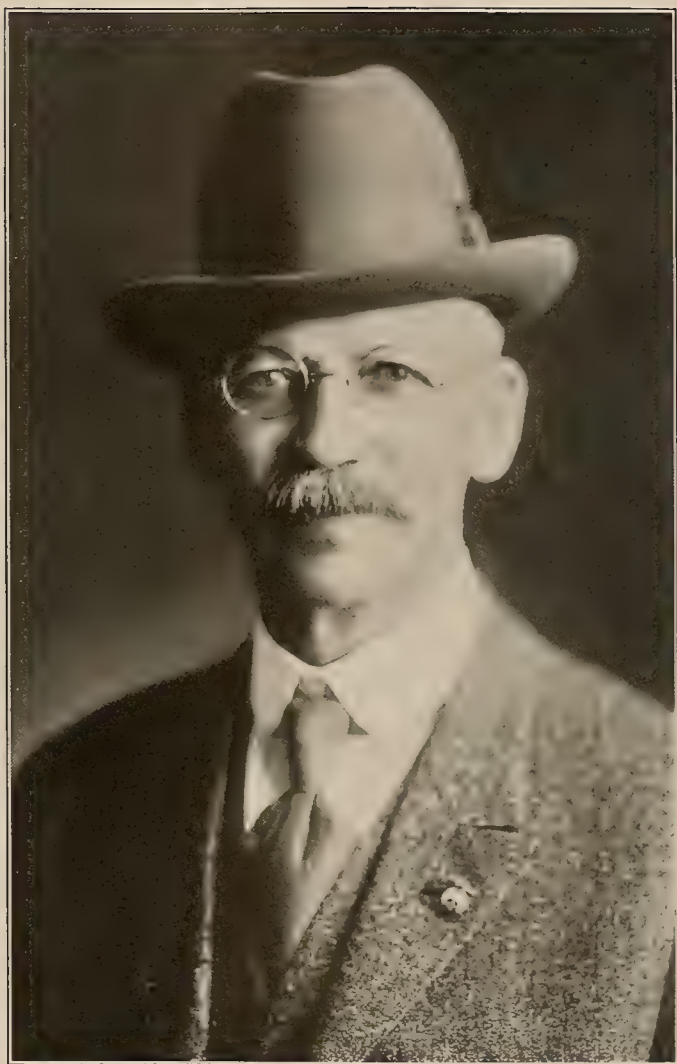
of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, in which he is a director; and he is a member of the Architectural Club in San Francisco. He is a Republican; and he has served as a trustee of the Lincoln Union High School.

**WALTER JANSEN.**—The broad-minded, enterprising and decidedly progressive spirit animating the substantial and representative business men of Lincoln is well represented in the methods and attainments of Walter Jansen, dealer in grain and feed. He was born in Bodum, near Apenrade, Denmark, on November 5, 1862, the son of Henry and Anna (Olsen) Jansen, and he inherited from his father, who was a seafaring man for thirty-six years, some of the sturdiest and most manly characteristics. When his father, who was first mate in the merchant marine of Denmark for twenty-six years, retired from the sea, he followed painting; and he died at the ripe old age of eighty-one. Mrs. Jansen lived to be ninety-one years of age, and shared with her husband all the honors due and given them as genuine and worthy people.

Walter Jansen attended the grammar schools of his native country, and at the age of fourteen and a half came across the ocean and cast his fortunes in the United States. He made his way westward in 1877, and joined his brother, who had come to Lincoln, Cal., in 1871. Here he spent eleven years working on farms, but in 1888, he shifted to the grain business, getting a good opportunity to work for wages. He did so well there, that in 1892, with J. T. Howard as a partner, he was able to buy out the business known as the Buckeye Milling Company. In January, 1894, Mr. Jansen bought out his partner's interest, and since then he has carried on the business and now is one of the leading merchants of Lincoln. When he started for himself, he had a small warehouse; but now his plant, mostly constructed of brick, covers half a city block, and he employs six men. Determined to give each customer just that kind of square deal he himself would like to receive, he has been continuously successful, and in his success, he has been able to do something for the town so generously supporting his enterprises. January 1, 1923, Mr. Jansen took his son, Walter Kay Jansen, into partnership, the business now being conducted under the firm name of Walter Jansen & Son. Aside from being large buyers and shippers of grain, they are specializing in grain for seed.

Mr. Jansen is also interested in agriculture, owning a ranch in the county comprising 880 acres, three miles southwest of Lincoln in the Central district, devoted to raising grain. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Lincoln, was elected its first president and served in that capacity for ten years, or until he sold his interest. In national political affairs a Republican, he is now serving his twentieth year as a city trustee, and has been president of the board for three terms. He is also an active member in the Lincoln and the Placer County Chambers of Commerce, being a director in the latter. He is public-spirited, as is shown by his gift of the lots on which the new Woman's Club House is built, and he is properly and deeply interested in the development of Lincoln and the permanent advancement of Placer County.

At Jackson, Amador County, November 5, 1890, Mr. Jansen was married to Mrs. Emma (Kay) Jenkins, a native daughter of Amador County, whose parents, Wallace and Electra (Harding) Kay, were pioneers of that county. Wallace Kay was born in Fall River, Mass., of old New England stock; he came to California in the gold rush and settled in Amador County. A fine musician, he was leader of the Georgetown Band, a well-known and popular band in early days in the State; he was also a photographer and established a studio in Jackson, where he made photographs until just before his death. He had sold the studio and rented the building, which he had built in former days, and it is still owned by the family. A man of fine integrity, strict tem-



*Hatter Jansen*





Emma E. Jansen

perance was one of his outstanding characteristics. His wife, Electra Jane Harding, was born in Galion, Ohio, and was a cousin of the late President Warren G. Harding and a daughter of Amos Major and Emma (Roberts) Harding, of English and Welsh descent. She came with her sister, Mrs. William Hazelhurst, via Panama to California and to Sutter Creek, where she met Mr. Kay. Wallace Kay died at the age of seventy-eight, while his good wife passed on when seventy-two years of age. Of their eight children five are living: Mrs. Emma Jansen; Eva, now Mrs. Tripp, residing in Alaska; Edwin, of Jackson; Inga, Mrs. Bright, of Oakland; and Bertie, Mrs. Hedgpeth, of Jackson. Mrs. Jansen was reared and educated in Jackson; being decidedly musical, she made a study of that art and taught piano for many years, and still presides gracefully at the organ or piano in the societies to which she belongs.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Jansen has proved very happy and has been blessed with the birth of three sons, two of whom grew to maturity; Walter Kay, who is a partner with his father, was graduated from Atkinson's Business College in Sacramento. He married Miss Ann Hogel and has two sons, Jarol, and Walter, Jr.; he is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, being a life, as well as a charter member of Ben Ali Temple in Sacramento. Wilfred, a graduate of Healds Business of Oakland, is now with the First National Bank of Auburn; he is also a Mason. By her former marriage, Mrs. Jansen has a daughter, now Mrs. Eva M. Brown, living in Lincoln, and has two daughters, Hermia, and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Jansen also have four grandchildren, two girls and two boys, of whom they are very fond.

Mr. Jansen is prominent in fraternal orders, being made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M. of Lincoln, of which he has been Master for five years; he is a member of Delta Chapter No. 27, R. A. M.; Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., both of Auburn; knighted in Marysville Commandery No. 7, K. T., in 1900, he later demitted to Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory, and he was a life member of Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco, since the year 1902, but demitted to become a charter member of Ben Ali Temple of Sacramento, of which he is a life member. With his wife, Mr. Jansen is a member of Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S. of Lincoln, being a Past Patron, while Mrs. Jansen has served as organist for many years. In 1886, he joined Valley Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F., of Lincoln, and during his years of membership served as treasurer of the lodge for twenty-two years; and both he and his wife are members of Citrus Rebekah Lodge at Lincoln, where Mrs. Jansen officiates as organist. She is also a member of the Woman's Club of Lincoln, and of the Methodist Church, serving as the leader of the choir and organist for many years.

Mr. Jansen has made two trips back to his old home in Denmark, visiting old friends and kindred, and while he enjoyed these trips, he was pleased to return to his California home, thankful that he had been so fortunate as to cast in his lot with this great and growing Golden West. In 1923, accompanied by his wife, he made the pilgrimage to the Shrine Convention at Washington, D. C., and while there they had the pleasure of a personal interview with Mrs. Jansen's cousin, President Harding, at the White House. Mr. Jansen is now among the very oldest business men in Lincoln, and none have been more successful, or are more highly honored and esteemed. The business house he conducts is one of the oldest in this portion of Placer County, as it is one of the largest and most reliable. Enterprising and progressive, Mr. Jansen is deeply interested in the growth and development of this northern section of the State, giving of his time and means, so far as he is able, towards its upbuilding as well as social betterment. He is well and favorably known and highly appreciated for his straightforwardness, integrity and accuracy in all of his business dealings.

**ERNEST SIRI.**—The proprietor of the Donner Hotel at Truckee, Ernest Siri was born in Genoa, Italy, June 23, 1891, and there he was reared and educated in the public schools. He learned the hotel business under his father, Giacomo Siri, who was engaged in the hotel business in Genoa. When twenty years of age Ernest entered the Italian Army, serving in the 1st Regiment Engineers Cavalry Company for twenty-seven months during 1911 and 1912. During this time, with his regiment, he took part in the war with Turkey. Soon after he was mustered out he came to the United States, proceeding immediately to Reno, Nev., where he arrived July 7, 1914.

After working a while in the woods he engaged in contracting for three years, when he took charge of his brother Lorenz Siri's hotel while he was away serving in the World War. Another brother Joseph Siri was also in the World War and had an over-seas record of twenty-one months, receiving three different wounds in one engagement.

In the fall of 1918 Ernest Siri waived his exemption and entered the United States Army for service in the World War, being stationed at Camp Lewis until the armistice was signed, when he was discharged and returned to Reno. He was engaged as a logging contractor in Reno until 1922, when he came to Hobart Mills, where he was a wood contractor until 1923. He came to Truckee, where he is now proprietor of the Donner Hotel. He is public-spirited and manifests a helpful interest in the affairs and upbuilding of his town, thus we find him a member of the Truckee Chamber of Commerce.

**CHARLES G. BRAINERD.**—Popular as the efficient representative of the Federal Government in Placer County, Charles G. Brainerd, the postmaster at Loomis, exerts an enviable influence in favor of law and order, educational enlightenment and the advance of civilization in the fast-expanding Golden State. He was born at Alleghany, Sierra County, Cal., on March 25, 1872, the son of Charles and Eliza (Misley) Brainerd. The former was a native of New York State, who came around the Horn to California in 1857, and was a Pony Express rider for Wells Fargo & Company in 1858, a leather wallet—now owned by our subject—carried by him on his daring trips, being an interesting souvenir of that perilous, evolutionary period still extant. Later, the elder Brainerd followed mining in Sierra County, and he was also a justice of the peace at Alleghany, and was popular as both a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Brainerd crossed the great Continent with an ox-team, and did her full share of pioneering, working hard to help make straight and easier the paths destined for those coming after her.

Charles attended the schools of Alleghany, and for twelve years, during his boyhood and youth, he worked in the mines. About 1904 he came to Loomis and worked in packing houses; and he succeeded so well that now he owns a fruit ranch of forty acres. President Wilson appointed him postmaster in 1918; and his installation was a natural result of the excellent showing that he made in the civil service examination; President Harding reappointed him. He is first, last and all the time a "booster" for Placer County and Loomis; and it is not surprising that he enjoys the esteem and good will of all who know him.

Mr. Brainerd was married, at Sacramento, to Miss Ellen Higson, a native of England; and they have four children: Mildred, Harold, Lawson, and Jack. Our subject is a member of the Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M.; is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory, as well as to Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Sacramento; and to the Knights of Pythias of Loomis.





Isaac H. Duryea

**ISAAC NEWTON DURYEA.**—A typical son of California who has done his part in developing the wealth of the Golden State, is Isaac Newton Duryea. The second of six children, Mr. Duryea was born in Lotus, Eldorado County, Cal., January 15, 1859. His father, Cornelius G. Duryea, was of French descent, born in New York and reared on a farm in Michigan. He taught school, and crossed the plains in 1852. He mined at Lotus, then moved to Auburn about 1861, and later came into the Lone Star district. At Rock Creek he homesteaded 160 acres. He lived till he was seventy-two years old and died in Placer County. His wife, Margaret J. Duryea, (nee Norris) was a native of Missouri. She lived with her son Isaac N. up to the day of her death, passing away at the age of seventy-seven.

Isaac N. Duryea attended the Lone Star district school. While yet a boy on his father's ranch at Rock Creek, he did some mining; and when he grew up, he followed mining twenty-five years. After several years experience he was promoted to be a foreman. Some of his best work was done at Dutch Hill. In April, 1898, he headed a party consisting of his brother, William T., and four Lincoln business men, who went from San Francisco to Alaska in a sailing-vessel, with Captain Cogan in command. It took them ninety-seven days to get to Kotzebul Sound. Taking river boats, they then made their way 300 miles up the Kobuck River. In the fall of 1901 he returned to Auburn for one winter, and then in the spring of 1902 went back to Alaska and Nome, and with two others leased the Bessie Bench Mine and operated it for about three months, but then gave it up, as no gold to amount to anything had yet been discovered on it nor on the adjoining claims on the bench. Soon after this, however, gold was discovered on the claim adjoining each side, and the new lessees of the Bessie then struck it, and it proved fabulously rich. Mr. Duryea afterwards worked as foreman for the new lessee. He followed prospecting and mining, remaining in the frozen North till 1907, rounding out ten seasons in the gold fields of Alaska. He never expects to see a more wonderful country.

Mr. Duryea has followed prospecting and mining in Placer County and Eldorado Counties. He was one of the men to lease and operate the Grub claim on the Middle Fork on the American River, in Eldorado County, which proved very profitable. After this success, he purchased his present ranch at Bowman, three miles above Auburn, where he now devotes his time to fruit-raising.

**HALE M. TREVEY.**—A scholarly man of much experience and varied financial affairs, who is also a trusted employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is Hale M. Trevey, a native of Memphis, Tenn., born August 8, 1879. His parents were Dr. Robert and Marcia (Thomas) Trevey, who were born near Richmond, Ky. Both the Trevey and Thomas families trace their lineage back to the Mayflower, and thence back to England. Members of the various families were prominent in colonial history. On the Thomas side Mr. Trevey traces his ancestry back to John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States. His great-grandfather Thomas was an early settler of St. Louis, Missouri, and ran the first wholesale furniture store in that city. Robert Trevey was a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, and afterwards of Johns Hopkins Medical College, still later, at various times, did post-graduate work in this country, and at Vienna, Berlin, St. Peter-burg, and London, in Europe. He served as a surgeon, with the rank of colonel, in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He practiced his profession in Memphis, Tenn., and later in St. Louis, Mo. He was very prominent in his profession and lectured in various medical colleges, not only throughout the United States, but in Europe as well. He passed on at St. Louis, in 1896. His widow survives him and makes her home in San Francisco. She is a talented musician, excelling in piano. Even at the age of eighty-two she

keeps in practice and performs beautifully. Of their six children, all of whom are living, Hale M. is the fourth in order of birth.

He received his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Louis, after which he entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., where he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of A. B. From the time he was a boy in St. Louis, he had worked for the Scudder Gale Company, wholesale grocers in that city, during his vacations while he was attending school and college, and after his graduation he continued with them as shipping clerk, and later as a traveling salesman in southern Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee. In 1899 he came to Oregon to purchase timber land near Marshfield, Ore., which he still owns. Soon after his arrival in Oregon he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at Portland, in the motive department as fireman, later he was transferred to the Dunsmuir Division, and still later to the Sacramento Division. He was promoted to be an engineer in 1903. In 1907, he located in Roseville and here he has since made his home while running as engineer over the Mountain Division.

Mr. Trevey was married on October 10, 1908, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kans., to Miss Grace Houghton, born in Las Vegas, N. M., a daughter of Judge Albin J. Houghton, who served as judge at Las Vegas and later at Cottonwood Falls, Kans., and their union has resulted in the birth of two children: Helen Kathryn, a graduate of Roosevelt, Jr., High School in San Diego and now attending the San Diego High, who is a talented pianist; and Virginia Houghton, who is attending Roosevelt, Jr., High School in San Diego. She is also a talented musician, taking the prize as a student of piano showing the greatest advancement in music out of 112 contestants in Southern California. Mr. Trevey is a member of the board of directors of the Roseville Telephone Company, is a stockholder in the Railroad Bank of Roseville, and also of the Roseville Banking Company, as well as having a great many interests outside of the County. He is a member of Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E., in Oregon. He is also a member of Division No. 58, B. of L. E., in Roseville.

**JOHN HENRY WILLS.**—A distinguished citizen with a particularly fruitful life, whose benefit to society was such that posterity will not let him fade from memory, was the late John Henry Wills, a native of Michigan Bluff, Placer County, who died August 10, 1912. He was the son of James Wills, a native of England, and an early pioneer and miner of Placer County, who did much toward the development of hydraulic mining; and his mine at Michigan Bluff is still in the possession of the family. The old home with the old-time furniture, which was brought around the Horn, is there also. He was closely associated with the early pioneers of Michigan Bluff, including such men as Charles A. Tuttle and Leland Stanford, of national reputation. It was but natural that he should take an active part in business and civic affairs. He engaged for several years in the grocery business at Auburn, where he became justice of the peace and also served very creditably as postmaster, while during the latter days of his life he followed the real estate and insurance business. He was the founder of several important civic clubs at Auburn, was very active in its Chamber of Commerce, and as the representative of the Sacramento Valley, took an active part in several international expositions, particularly at St. Louis and Portland, in connection with which he held important official positions.

He was married at Auburn, in 1880, to Miss Rosa F. Adrian, a native of Auburn, and a daughter of Antone and Alise Adrian who were both born in Bavaria and who came to New York, where they were married. Soon after their marriage they came out to California, reaching Auburn in the early fifties, where they conducted a restaurant for the miners. Antone Adrian died at an age of forty-four, and after his death Mrs. Adrian continued the business



and became a successful woman in business affairs. She was very philanthropic, and was widely known for her kind deeds in helping others,—although much that she did will never be known. She had three children, all daughters, all well educated and cultured. The oldest, Alise, is now the widow of the late Dr. T. M. Todd of Auburn. The second is Rosa F., who became the wife of John Henry Wills, whom she survived by more than a decade, passing on at Auburn, May 24, 1923. The youngest is Nellie, widow of the late Dr. Lawrence Agard, of Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Wills became the parents of four children. Nell Kirby became the wife of Andrew Ryan, of Los Angeles. He was an aviator in the late World War and was wounded by a fall in France. During the war Mrs. Ryan was engaged in government hospital work in Los Angeles, where she gained distinction in educational lines, particularly in vocational training, and is now one of the government's most skilled occupational instructors. Margaret Todd is the wife of B. S. Kipp, formerly of San Diego but now in the abstract business in Auburn. John Adrian Wills married Miss La Charle Shoup and is a civil engineer and surveyor, residing in Los Angeles. He was a student of the University of California and is now in the real estate field in the southern metropolis. For many years he was associated with the engineering department of the city of Long Beach. They have one child, a son, John Adrian, Jr. Theodora Alise is the wife of Charles Robert Purington, who was born at Michigan Bluff, and who comes from an honored family of Placer County pioneers. They reside at Auburn, where he is a well-known life insurance man. Mrs. Purington is identified with the educational profession of California and is at present a teacher in the Alta Vista Grammar School in Auburn. The pioneers of Placer County are passing away but the archives of this historic spot will carefully preserve the story of their trials and triumphs. The records of John Henry Wills and wife will ever present an interesting page and point out examples of deserving pioneer people whose lives are well worthy of emulation.

**FRANK MORELLI.**—The proprietor of the Lincoln Hotel, at Lincoln, F. C. Morelli, was born in the province of Lucca, Italy, on October 15, 1879, a son of Vincent and Palmeri (Casselli) Morelli, who took him to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, when he was a child. In that city he grew up and began to hoe his own row when a lad of twelve, as it was then his father, who was a cigar maker, died, leaving Frank the oldest of three children, the others being Minelva, who is in Italy, and Lucy, now deceased. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Morelli went back to Italy, where Frank went to school, supplementing his schooling in Brazil, where he attended the Portuguese schools, with the Italian language.

In 1895 Frank Morelli left Italy for Sacramento, Cal., and arriving there he obtained employment with a market gardener. Following that he was variously employed in restaurants and hotels in the Capital City until 1916, when he came to Lincoln and embarked in the restaurant and liquor business. In 1921 he went back to Sacramento and was employed by Meister and Sons in building automobiles and trucks. During 1923 and part of 1924 he was in Dublin, Alameda County, running the Dublin Hotel, and then he disposed of his interests there and returned to Lincoln and became the proprietor of the Lincoln Hotel, on August 1, 1924. Mr. Morelli is master of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and English, speaking them fluently. He is courteous and considerate and has taken an assured place in the business life of Lincoln.

Mr. Morelli was married in Los Angeles in 1908, to Miss Roma Lazzari, born in San Francisco. Their union has been blessed with four children: Palmera, Esther, Lucy and Richard. Mr. Morelli belongs to Sacramento Aerie No. 9, Eagles; and to the U. P. E. C. at Lincoln.



Charles H. Decater  
Rosa A. Decater.

**CHARLES W. DECATER.**—Roseville has been particularly fortunate in the exceptional qualifications of her leaders in industry, prominent among whom is Charles W. Decater, the well-known carpenter and builder of 201 Ash Street, a very progressive builder who has great faith in the future growth and prosperity of both town and county, so that it is natural that he should enjoy an enviable patronage at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He has been actively and intimately connected with building operations here since 1905, when he was still a resident of the neighboring town of Rocklin, then the division point for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Decater was born at Westford, Mass., on May 31, 1871, of an old pioneer Massachusetts family, including noted builders for many generations. He is a son of John and Nancy (Wyman) Decater, the former a leading carpenter, joiner and builder at Westford, Mass.; and at Westford our subject grew up, and when a mere child began to use carpenter's tools. A younger brother, Albert W. Decater, was born on April 7, 1877, and is now working with his brother at Roseville. The family is of Welsh origin, and was formerly known as Cater, the name being later changed to Decater. Some years ago, Charles H. Decater attended a family reunion in Massachusetts, and more than 1000 representatives of the Decaters were present. Commodore Decatur is distantly related to the same family, a branch that participated in the early affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the Revolutionary War. An uncle of the family still lives in a house near Westford, Mass., built by the Decaters in 1717; and another uncle, descended from Captain Fletcher, of undying fame for his defense of the bridge at Lexington, lives in a house built by them in 1740; while a sister of our subject resides in a house also erected in 1740. Thus it is known that, for at least ten generations, the Decaters have been prominent as builders.

Charles W. Decater attended the old Westwood Academy, one of the oldest in Massachusetts; and at the age of twelve he began to work with his father, who was a practical, all-around mechanic, as well as a carpenter and joiner, at Westford. Later he was apprenticed to W. C. Edwards, a Westford carpenter and builder, and for four years worked for him at fifty cents a day. He continued to work as a builder in the East, and only in 1894, came out to California, settling at Rocklin, where he continued active in the builder's game, prospered and became the owner of fourteen houses at Rocklin, when he found to his dismay that the Southern Pacific Railroad was about to remove the division point to Roseville. This led him to remove hither, in 1905; and in connection with this venture, he made a record in removing six of his houses from Rocklin to Roseville and set them up, within six days. Mr. Decater is still building and acquiring residential properties, in Roseville, where he now owns more than thirty houses, which he rents out to others. He is determined that his children, all sons, shall be builders, but will have a care first that they get a good education, and especially that they know something of law, an essential thing for the builder and contractor, if he would protect his own rights.

At Oakland, on May 12, 1907, Mr. Decater was married to Miss Rosa Alice Adams, a native of Massachusetts, of the famous Adams family; and they have had five children: John Henry, who is in the Roseville High School; Charles Albert, who died in 1918; Clarence Walter, who is in the grammar school at Roseville; and the youngest are George Adams and Frederick Alden, the latter passing away on July 18, 1924. Mr. Decater is a member of the Woodmen of the World; the Modern Woodmen of America; and the Grange. He served for three years as chief of Roseville's fire department, and is a member of the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs' Association; he is still active in the department and works zealously to have Roseville obtain the best protection from fire that is possible.



**FRANK GEORGE STAMME.**—As owner and proprietor of the Grass Valley Steam Laundry, Frank George Stamme is identified with the industrial progress of Nevada County. Mr. Stamme has won well-merited success by his thorough mastery of his calling; and his honest and upright dealing with all with whom he has business relations has gained the respect of the community. He acquired the Grass Valley Steam Laundry about twelve years ago. The business prospered from the start; and he enlarged the plant and installed new and modern machinery. His fair dealings with the public in regard to increase of laundry prices was commented upon in various laundry journals throughout the country; when laundry prices went up Mr. Stamme refused to increase his prices until he was obliged to do so.

Frank George Stamme was born near Harvard, McHenry County, Ill., on October 19, 1873; and there he was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the public school. Being of an artistic temperament, he decided to be a merchant tailor and designer; so when twelve years of age he went to Chicago and apprenticed himself to the tailor's trade. Applying himself closely, he became a journeyman tailor when sixteen years of age; and as such he worked for a time in Chicago, thereafter traveling from city to city throughout the United States, working at his trade. While residing in Texas, he also tried his hand at riding the range as a cowboy; and at San Antonio, Texas, in 1891, he enlisted in the United States Cavalry, at Fort McIntosh, and later at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. After this he spent some time in Indian Territory, and then traveled through the South, working at his trade, until 1898, when he came to California. First he was employed at Bakersfield, then in Stockton, and later in Oakland. He then spent three and a half years as cutter for M. J. Kellar, one of the leading tailors in San Francisco, and while there became active in the affairs of the Tailors' Union, serving as the first president of the Journeymen's Tailor Union of America, in San Francisco, and as a member of the executive board of the Union Labor Council of that city. In 1905 he removed to Colusa and there engaged in merchant tailoring for five and a half years, taking a wide-awake interest in the affairs of the city. Selling his business, he then proceeded to San Mateo, where he was a tobacconist and also had a pool and billiard parlor for a period of eighteen months.

In April, 1912, Mr. Stamme located in Grass Valley, where his progressive spirit has been felt along various lines of advancement for the good of the locality. That same year, or soon afterwards, he purchased the Grass Valley Laundry, including its buildings and grounds. Until this time it had never been a financial success; so it required nerve to try to place it on a financially paying basis. However, he proceeded along progressive lines and gradually increased the volume of business. By insisting on not allowing anything but first-class work to be turned out, he soon had his help where they excelled; and the satisfaction to the public was such that more and more business came his way. This necessitated larger quarters and more machinery, which matters have been attended to. Addition to the building has been made, and he now has a place 52 by 100 feet under one roof, the laundry being equipped with large boilers and engine, as well as with the latest and most modern machinery for laundry purposes.

Mr. Stamme is also interested in horticulture, owning a twenty-acre ranch three miles east of Modesto which he has improved to figs, gardens and vineyards.

The marriage of Mr. Stamme occurred in Oakland, uniting him with Miss Esther Matteson, a native daughter, born in Stockton of an old and prominent family of that place, where also she was reared and educated. Fraternally, Mr. Stamme belongs to Pohona Tribe of Red Men, in Stockton; and to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., in which he is a popular member. He is also an active member of the California Laundry



J. G. Stamm.

Owners' Association, and each year, with his wife, attends the annual convention of the association.

Mr. Stamme displays great interest in the progress of his community; and having great faith in the future of the Golden State, he has shown much public spirit in his enterprise, and has ever expressed a willingness to give of his time and means, as far as he is able, to further movements that have for their aim the upbuilding of the community and the welfare of its people.

**WILLIAM HENRY MARTIN.**—A very enterprising, progressive leader in the local industrial world, is William Henry Martin, the proprietor of the Miners' Foundry and Supply Company, at Nevada City. He was born at St. Austell, in Cornwall, England, on February 24, 1847, the son of Robert and Mary (Harper) Martin, also born in Cornwall. Robert Martin was a foundryman who worked for forty years at the Charlestown foundry. They were worthy folk and both lived and died in their native land.

From eight years of age William Henry Martin worked in the foundry, continuing until 1865, when he came out to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and when once in the Golden State, he settled at Grass Valley. He mined for a while at the Snith and Clay Mine, at Nevada City, and then went over to the Pittsburg Mine in the same locality. About 1867 he removed to Sierra County, where he was timberman at the Sierra Buttes mines; and while there he and other miners formed a class and pursued a course of study in an evening school. Next he was at Downieville in a foundry for four years; then went to Virginia City, Nev., and worked in the Gold Hill foundry, and later returned to Sierra County.

In 1878, Mr. Martin purchased the Mayflower Mine, put in a pipe-line and obtained a full force of water and installed large hydraulic grants and began operating in 1880. However, he had operated the mine only two weeks, when the Anti Debris Bill was passed, so he was prevented from further operation of the mine. He had borrowed money for the improvements and it left him heavily in debt, and he had no redress. However, during the two weeks they had operated they had uncovered the apex of a free gold-bearing quartz. This he tried to work with an evaster, but it was a failure; next he sent the quartz to a mill, but the expense ate up all the profit. He then built a four-stamp mill and from that time he began to get ahead, in a short time taking out \$40,000; he gradually increased his mill to twenty-stamps, which they ran day and night, eventually employing from sixty-five to seventy men. The mine was a big producer. About a million dollars had been taken out when he sold it in 1885. Then with others he started a foundry in Nevada City. He afterwards bought the present foundry, then owned by the Allen Estate, and established the name, The Miners' Foundry & Supply Company, which is now owned by himself and family. From time to time he has made improvements and the foundry and machine shop is now equipped with the latest and most modern machinery, and they contract to build and erect all kinds of mining and mill machinery. Mr. Martin is still interested in mines and mining, owning the Bigelow Mine at Sierra Buttes, which he is operating, having a ten-stamp mill there, and has 500,000 tons of free milling ore blocked out. Mr. Martin, with others, is now active in merging the mines in the Nevada district into one large company for the purpose of operating under more favorable conditions, with the view of bringing the district, which contains probably one hundred ledges or veins, back to its former activity and greatness. Films have been taken of the Mayflower Mine showing the various phases of mining quartz veins, picture ore, etc., in which W. H. Martin and Dr. Carl P. Jones took leading parts. Pictures have also been taken of other early day mining which will be shown on the screen over the United States, giving the people



a chance to see, not only the mode of operation, but the valuable mineral resources of the Sierra region. Mr. Martin, with Rector Brothers, organized the Nevada County Bank, in which he is a director and the vice-president.

In 1874 Mr. Martin was married to Miss Elizabeth Chorloy, of Oldham, Lancashire, England, who had come here as a girl, and he brought his bride to Nevada City. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Martin: May C., is now the wife of R. R. Gayne, she is an accountant and her father's bookkeeper and office assistant; William Robert is also associated with his father, and is secretary of the company; whilst the youngest child, Lillian Beth is a talented musician, specializing in pipe organ. Mr. Martin was made a Mason in Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M.; is a member of Nevada Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; of Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T.; and of Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco. He is a member of Oustomah Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand; and is a Past District Deputy Grand, as well as a Past Chief Patriarch of the Encampment, and has served as Lieutenant of the Patriarch Militant. With his wife, he is a member of the Rebekahs. Mr. Martin is also a popular member of Nevada City Lodge of Elks, and took an active part in the building of the Elks' Hall, serving as chairman of the building committee. During the world war he served as chairman of the Finance Committee and was active in putting over the liberty loans and allied war drives, so Nevada County ranked as high as any in the State in substantially showing her patriotic zeal and ardor. Mr. Martin is a Democrat, and has served as county assessor, as well as county supervisor of Nevada County. He has taken a very active part in Nevada County reunions, held September 9th each year at Mosswood Park, Oakland, and at the meeting held there in 1923, was elected president. Public spirited, liberal and enterprising, Mr. Martin is deeply interested in the growth and development of Nevada City and County, and has always shown his willingness to give of his time and means, so far as he is able, to aid in movements that have for their aim the upbuilding and development of the community and enhancing the happiness and comfort of its people.

**JAMES MITCHELL.**—A descendant of the early New England Puritans, who worked up to become one of the most extensive land owners of Placer County, was the late James Mitchell, who owned a part of the ranch two and a half miles south of Sheridan now carried on by his sons-in-law, Messrs. Tucker and Ahart. Stanch Republicans, abolitionists, prohibitionists, woman suffragists, the Mitchell family traces its ancestry back to the days of Cromwell; that of Mrs. Mitchell goes back to the Mayflower.

James Mitchell was born in Caanan, Somerset County, Maine, in 1830, was educated in the common schools and grew up to farm life. His father, also named James Mitchell, came to California, crossing the Isthmus in 1856. He first mined at Dutch Flat, and then started a sawmill there. He later came to Sheridan and bought a ranch on Yankee Slough and sold it to the Dalbays, and it is now known as the Dalbey Ranch. He then bought the ranches on Coon Creek, and in Sheridan Precinct, where Tucker and Ahart now reside. He owned 640 acres of land when he died, his death occurring May 4, 1888, at the age of fifty-eight. To this, Mrs. Mitchell added enough to make a total of 1400 acres. He was a Baptist in religious belief, and fraternally, was an Odd Fellow, being treasurer of the lodge at Sheridan for many years.

James Mitchell was married to Miss Lydia Dyer in Portland, Maine, in 1871. Her father was Benjamin Dyer, a farmer in Maine, who once came to California to visit his daughter, Mrs. Mitchell. She maintained the home place till she died, on December 16, 1921, when seventy-three



Emma Small  
F. E. Amace

years of age. The Dyers, who trace their ancestry to the Pilgrims, were prominent people of Maine, being farmers near Portland, and wholesale butchers in Portland. It is an item of historical interest that Grandfather Dyer sold to the Government, the land near Portland, Maine, where the first lighthouse in the United States was built. There were two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell: Nellie Gertrude, who married James M. Tucker, a prosperous farmer in the Sheridan Precinct; and Lillie Ethel, now the wife of George P. Ahart.

**FRANK E. SMALL.**—The progressive spirit and wise conservatism of Frank E. Small have won for him a notable position in the horticultural world. Endowed with keen, logical judgment, and strict integrity of character, he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens. He was born at Oakland, Maine, July 14, 1872, and is the only survivor of the three sons born to Francis M. and Vesta (Bowman) Small, both natives of Maine, whose ancestors were Scotch settlers in an early day in Maine. Francis M. Small, who was an expert cabinet-maker, came to California in 1886 and settled in San Francisco, becoming a pattern-maker at the Union Iron Works. After one year, however, he removed to Santa Clara County; and from 1887 to 1893 he owned and operated a lumber yard at Los Gatos. He passed away in September, 1894, aged sixty-one years. Subsequently Mrs. Small was married to Benjamin Browning. Mr. Browning passed away at Loomis in 1897; and in 1903 the mother also passed away.

Frank E. Small attended the public school in his native State until he came to California, in 1886, with his parents, after which he completed his education in the public schools of California. After his school days were over, he was employed in the book-store run by E. H. Guppy & Son, at San Jose, for a while, until he decided to learn the painter's and decorator's trade. This he did in Los Gatos, and thereafter he followed the trade in that city and San Jose.

On May 14, 1893, Mr. Small was married in San Jose to Miss Emma Bowman. She was born in San Francisco, and was the second of four children in the family of Frank E. and Annie A. (Manchester) Bowman, natives of Maine and Massachusetts, respectively, who came with their parents to California via the Isthmus of Panama when they were children, and here grew to manhood and womanhood, their marriage occurring in San Francisco. Mr. Bowman followed the lumber trade in San Francisco and San Jose, spending thirty-five years in one planing-mill in the latter place, much of the time as foreman. When he retired, he settled at Loomis; and there he resided until his death, which came in February, 1922. His widow continues to reside at the old home. Emma Bowman was reared and educated in San Jose.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Small journeyed East, and for two and a half years resided in Mr. Small's old home in Oakland, Maine; and while there their oldest daughter, Florence, was born. She is now the wife of Dr. Seth Law, of Loomis. The two younger of their three children, Milus and Marion, were twins and were born after the family returned to California. Milus is now assistant manager of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association, and is married to Violet Day; while Marion is the wife of N. B. Harris, of Ross, Cal. There are four grandchildren.

On their return to California, in the fall of 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Small located in Los Gatos, where Mr. Small again engaged in business as a contracting painter and decorator, having a store in the same town. In January, 1897, he invested in twelve acres of land near Loomis and moved hither, beginning the improvement of an orchard; and this was the starting-point of his success as a horticulturist. Later he purchased twenty-eight acres adjoin-



ing, making him a full forty acres. This he developed until he sold it at a big profit. Later he purchased another forty acres, which he also improved so well that some one else wanted it; he disposed of it, again making a good profit. Next he purchased his present eighty-acre place, which he is improving. He now has thirty acres in bearing orchard, and has set out all of the place except eight acres. He has also built a comfortable residence on this ranch. Here he and his wife make their home, and in their kind-hearted way dispense the good old-time Californian hospitality. He also owns a ten-acre tract adjoining Loomis on the south, which he has set to an orchard of Bartlett pears. He has made a study of horticulture in its various phases, with the result that his orchards are in splendid condition.

Mr. Small was manager of the Producers' Fruit Company, at Loomis, for two years; and then he was manager of the Pioneer Fruit Company, and of its ranches at Loomis, for a period of eight years, during which time he ably cared for the interests of his company, and of its patrons as well. He again became manager for the Producers' Fruit Company, continuing with them for three years, or until they merged with the Earl Fruit Company. Mr. Small is a member of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association.

Interested in the cause of education, Mr. Small has served his community as a school trustee. A believer in protection for American industries, he is a decided Republican. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., and has served two years as Master of the Lodge. He is also a thirty-second-degree Scottish-Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory, and is a member and Past Patron of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church in Loomis, where Mr. Small has served as member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Small is a woman of pleasing personality, having been reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement. She is interested in civic and social affairs, taking an active part in the work of the Ladies' Aid, the Loomis Women's Improvement Club, and the Order of the Eastern Star, in each of which she holds membership.

**JAMES M. TUCKER.**—One of the most prosperous ranchers of Placer County is James M. Tucker, who lives about two and one-half miles south of Sheridan on the State highway. He was born on his father's farm in Maine, on March 27, 1860, the son of Amos and Lydia (Mitchell) Tucker, and they had three children: James M., of this review; Andrew, who died at the age of seventeen; and Hattie, who married Wesley Buswell, of Somerville, Maine. The mother died when our subject was twenty-five years old. Amos Tucker had four children by a former marriage, namely: Calvin, Roxanda, Annie and Jane. It was after the death of his first wife that Mr. Tucker made his first trip to California. Upon his return to Maine he was married to Miss Mitchell, and he remained a Maine farmer until his death at the age of eighty years. The Tuckers came originally from England and Grandmother Tucker lived to be about 100 years of age, when she passed on.

James M. lived on the home farm and attended the local schools in Maine until he was eighteen, at which time he came to California, in the spring of 1878. He worked on farms in Placer County and for the late James Mitchell, for several years. He was married in Sacramento, in 1891, to Miss Nellie Gertrude, daughter of James Mitchell, and they have had six children, namely: Leslie Y., who is on the home ranch; Charles E., also at home; George Dewey; and James, Henry, and Alberta, pupils in the local schools. Fraternally, Mr. Tucker is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, being a Past Grand of Sheridan Lodge No. 312, I. O. O. F., and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge in 1915; and he belongs to Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M. Mrs. Tucker is a member of the Rebekahs and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lincoln.

**JOHN HAENNY.**—Posterity, grateful for the honest, heroic work of those who have gone before and made straight the paths, in fact, first made the trails along which succeeding pioneers were glad to travel, are never likely to forget such sterling men as the late John Haenny, a native of Switzerland who came to the United States at an early day and brought with him some of the virtues of the Swiss Republicans, so much the more needed here when our country, ever so much younger than the Helvetian commonwealth, was in the forming and required both guidance and support. He was born near Berne, on March 14, 1844, and when six years of age, accompanied his parents across the sea locating at Highland, Madison County, Ill. There, in that country then so sparsely settled, his parents died of cholera, the same year, 1850, one day apart, leaving a family of five small children, John being next to the youngest. Thus he was left to the tender care of strangers in whose hands he grew up to sturdy manhood, making his own way by working for his board and attending school during the winters. He learned the blacksmith's trade in Carlisle, Ill.

At the age of nineteen, in 1863, he came out to California, via Panama, to San Francisco. For a while he located at Ophir where his brother Christian Haenny lived, he having come to this State in the early fifties. John followed mining until the Central Pacific Railroad came to Newcastle, then he went to work for that company as a blacksmith continuing with them at the front until they reached Nevada. In 1867 he resigned to engage in farming. He ranched on Coon Creek, Placer County, and also started a blacksmith shop at Ewing, a station between Lincoln and Sheridan, and there he did business until 1871, when he located in Lincoln. He purchased the blacksmith shop of John Wells and continued the business, steadily building up a good trade, as well as becoming closely associated with the building-up of the town. In 1875 his place on Fifth and F Streets was burned, but he immediately rebuilt. He was engaged in manufacturing wagons and buggies; and he took up the sale of agricultural implements. No one ever bought an outfit of John Haenny and came back dissatisfied. When he passed away on April 27, 1914, he was universally spoken of with esteem and fond regret. A Republican in national politics, Mr. Haenny never obtruded his political preferences in local affairs, and he proved most acceptable to his fellow-townsmen as the first president of the board of trustees of Lincoln after the incorporation of the town, it being largely through the efforts of himself and A. J. Gladding that the city was incorporated.

Mr. Haenny was first married, in 1875, to Mrs. Susan Walker Moore, a member of a pioneer family in California. She died in 1885, leaving a daughter Rose, now the wife of Charles H. Wilson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. In Haywards, on November 10, 1886, he was married a second time, when he was united with Miss Kate Carpenter, the daughter of George Carpenter, who was a partner with Mr. Haenny from 1871 to 1875. She was born in Cornwall, Ontario. Her mother, Mary (Gallinger) Carpenter, was also a native of Cornwall, of Scotch and German descent. Mr. Carpenter, a blacksmith by trade, came to Placer County in 1863. As early as 1869 he located in Lincoln, and as stated above was in partnership with John Haenny until 1875, when he removed to Haywards, where he continued in business until he died, in 1888. His widow, now eighty-three years of age, makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Haenny in Lincoln. Of their two children, Mrs. Haenny is the only one living, and she completed her education in the schools of Haywards.

Mr. and Mrs. Haenny made several trips to Highland, Ill., and also made a trip to Switzerland, taking in the St. Louis Exposition enroute. Before this, in 1893, they visited the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and also made a trip to Canada. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Lincoln, and was vice-president until he died. Since his death Mrs. Haenny disposed of his





*John Hammy*





*Mrs. Kate A. Haenny*

business, but continues as a stockholder and director in the bank. Mr. Haenny was a member of Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., in which he was a Past Master; he was also a member of Delta Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M., Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., both of Auburn; and Marysville Commandery No. 7, K. T., and Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and he was a Past Patron of the Eastern Star. He was a member and a Past Grand of the Odd Fellows, and also a member of the Rebekahs. Mrs. Haenny is a member of Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., of which she is a Past Matron and she has served as Grand Martha of the Grand Chapter of California. She is a member and Past Noble Grand of Citrus Lodge No. 129, Daughters of Rebekah. During the war she had charge of the surgical department of the Lincoln chapter of the American Red Cross and also aided materially in making the liberty loan and other allied war drives a success in her district. It therefore is pleasant to record these interesting facts in the life of an unassuming man, for John Haenny never neglected an opportunity to assist others, and to give to his fellows the honor due to them. May his ashes, therefore, rest in peace!

**HOWARD I. SMYTH.**—Because he is always ready to help any movement for the betterment of Loomis, because of his efforts in the consolidation of five public school districts into one to save expenses and to increase efficiency, and because he is a "jolly good fellow," Howard I. Smyth is held in high esteem by the people of Loomis and vicinity. He is a son of the late J. W. Smyth, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume.

Howard I. Smyth is the eighth child in a family of ten children, and was born at Horseshoe Bar, June 26, 1877. He got what education he could at the Rattlesnake school, and then had two terms in a private high school at Newcastle. He worked at home on the ranch at Horseshoe Bar until 1896, when he struck out for himself, working for the old Loomis Fruit Growers' Association during the fruit season. With the exception of two years, from 1906 to 1908, when he worked at the trade of the carpenter in San Francisco, he has spent his entire life in Placer County. For fourteen seasons he was manager for various fruit companies in Loomis, carrying on the work with a marked degree of success. Afterwards he engaged in contract teaming and freighting; then he carried on the Loomis Livery for two years, and he was one of the first to operate auto trucks in this locality. He now carries on an extensive business, using five two- and four-ton trucks. Mr. Smyth bought the Hermitage place adjoining Loomis, and there he and his family reside in comfort. This ranch is a highly developed orchard of fifty-four acres. In company with his brother, Sydney S., he carries on a nursery business, growing nursery stock and supplying the local trade, as well as doing considerable shipping.

In Loomis, on November 28, 1907, occurred the marriage of Mr. Smyth and Miss Hattie Roddan, daughter of Rev. D. F. Roddan. He was a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and came to California in 1852, with his parents, crossing the plains in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. His parents were Hugh and Emeline (Browning) Roddan, early settlers of Wheatland, Yuba County, where Hugh Roddan became a large rancher on Bear River. D. F. Roddan grew up at Wheatland; and there, too, in 1875, he married Miss Eleanor Bella Justis, a native daughter, born at Johnson's Crossing on Bear River, just above Wheatland. Her father, Charles Justis, was born in Dover, Del., and came to California in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn in 1849, locating in Yuba County. Here he married Charlotta Lynn, who had come with her parents to Wheatland, crossing the plains in 1852. Charles Justis was a pioneer and a successful farmer in Yuba County, until he removed to Texas, in 1883; and there he died. D. F. Roddan also removed to Texas in 1883, and there engaged in sheep-growing. In Texas he was ordained a minister

in the Baptist Church, preaching there until 1893, when he returned to Wheatland. He was afterwards stationed in Oakland, remaining until 1905, when he came to Loomis and improved a ranch to orchard. He was a member of the Masons. He died in 1913, having lived a busy and useful life. Mrs. Roddan now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Smyth. She is a member and Past Matron of Wheatland Chapter No. 48, O. E. S. Seven of their nine children grew up, Hattie being the fourth oldest. She was born at Atoka, Texas, but was reared and educated in California, coming here in 1893. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smyth four children have been born: Barton W., a graduate of Placer Union High School, class of 1924; and Howard I., Adele A., and D. Irene. Mrs. Smyth is a member of Penrhyn Chapter of the Eastern Star; and of the Parent-Teachers' Association and of the Woman's Club, both of Loomis. Mr. Smyth is a member of Folsom Parlor, N. S. G. W.; the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association; and the California Fruit Exchange; and he is a trustee of the Loomis Grammar School.

**P. BONTECOU GOSS.**—Prominent among the most experienced and progressive, as well as most popular secretary of the army of Chamber of Commerce secretaries in California, is undoubtedly P. B. Goss, of Roseville, the widely-known "booster" for Placer County. A native of Troy, N. Y., where he was born on April 11, 1867, the son of Wilbur F. and Julia Bontecou Goss, both natives of New York, and both now deceased. His father was a pioneer collar manufacturer, and helped to lay the foundation for Troy's big industry today, in collar and shirt manufacturing. Our subject's ancestors have been in America ever since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and were French Huguenots on the mother's side, while on the paternal side the forefathers came from England. Mr. Goss is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution—an honor the more interesting because there are less than ten other members residing in Placer County. The worthy couple had three children. Alice is now Mrs. Bontecou Douglass, and resides in West Orange, N. J.; Isabel N. is deceased; and P. Bontecou Goss is the subject of our interesting story.

P. B. Goss grew up in Troy and remained there until he was twenty-one, when he became a traveling salesman with Cluett Peabody & Company, collar and shirt manufacturers, whom he represented in all parts of the United States. Mr. Goss first came to California as a traveling salesman in 1888 and again in 1897, and at San Diego he was married on April 11, of that year, to Miss Esther Rossier, of San Diego, a native of St. John's, N. F., and their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, Pierre Bontecou Goss, who was a flight-officer in the naval aviation during the World War. Mr. Goss was in Alaska for a year, in 1898. He remained with Cluett, Peabody & Company until 1907, and then entered the real estate field here and in San Mateo County. He has a large ranch east of Sheridan; and has built and sold several residences in Roseville, and he erected his present residence on Oak Street. He became interested in the work of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce while residing at Sheridan, and he has prepared the Placer County exhibits at the State Fair ever since. He was elected president of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, in 1915, and secretary-manager, in 1919. His office is in the beautiful building near the Southern Pacific depot in Roseville, built and owned by the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, an establishment faultlessly arranged.

Mr. Goss, who is an Episcopalian, is a consistent Republican and is a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He belongs to the Masons, and also to the Ben Ali Temple of Sacramento. In all of these organizations he counts his friends as legion.





*Alfred A. Pilliard.*

**ALFRED A. PILLIARD.**—Of all the states of Continental Europe there is none that stands in higher repute for the sobriety, industry and frugality of its population than Switzerland. Lovers of liberty and justice, inculcated under a government that is a model for pure democracy, they are of the kind of immigrants that are most welcome in our country and that make our most loyal citizens. Of this class is Henry Pilliard, the father of Alfred A. Pilliard, of this review. He came to California in 1874 and took the oath of fealty to our government in Auburn in 1887; and as a Republican he has since taken an active interest in civic affairs. He was born in Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, on November 12, 1854, the third in a family of eleven children. On his arrival in this country, he at first worked in a San Francisco trunk factory, and afterwards went onto a ranch near Coloma. He arrived in Nevada County in 1882, and was married in Auburn, in 1884, to Elise Bornoz, who was also a native of Switzerland, and who died in Berkeley, in 1920. He came to this country with limited means; but by industry and frugality he soon achieved independence, and in the meantime won the respect and confidence of his adopted countrymen. He has been school trustee for twenty years. In 1882 he took up government land; and his property, which has been carried on for the last two years by his son, Ed., embraces 400 acres of mountain ranch land. In 1923 Henry Pilliard was absent for four months from this country on an extended visit in Europe and his native land. He enjoyed the trip, but was glad to get back home. He makes his home with his son at Loomis since his return.

Alfred A. Pilliard, the second of eight children, was born in the Magnolia district, Nevada County, August 28, 1886. He went to the school in the Magnolia district and learned to work on the home ranch, being engaged in stock-raising and teaming on the road till he went to Auburn and served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith under A. L. Duryea. After four years' work at the forge in Auburn, he went out on the road as a journeyman and found plenty to do in Placer and Nevada Counties. He became an expert machinist, and his work in that line can not be excelled. As a successor of Patrick Dunn, since 1917, he owns and carries on a modern shop in Loomis, as well as a large garage on the opposite side of the street. Here he is prepared to do automobile repairing, having an up-to-date plant for the purpose. Interested also in horticulture, he owns a twenty-acre ranch on the Feather River, south of Tudor, in Sutter County, where he has an orchard of cling peaches. He also owns his residence and other real estate in Loomis.

On November 7, 1922, Mr. Pilliard was elected constable of Loomis Township, an office which he fills with ability and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is also serving very efficiently as deputy sheriff, having been appointed to the office by Sheriff Elmer Gum. A believer in protection for Americans, he is a staunch Republican in politics. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M.; and he is also a thirty-second degree Scottish-Rite Mason, belonging to the Sacramento Consistory, and is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Sacramento.

In the capital city, on October 9, 1909, Mr. Pilliard was united in marriage with Miss Lavina V. Tilton, a native daughter, who was born near Nicolaus. Their fortunate union has been blessed with five children: Albert, Delbert, Norman, Elise, and Harold. Mr. Pilliard is enterprising and progressive, and conducts his business in a straight-forward way, using the golden rule as his motto. Thus he has succeeded, and has a long list of satisfied patrons. As an officer, he is fair and impartial, and is well liked by the citizens, who repose the greatest confidence in him.

**JAMES FRENCH.**—An Argonaut who left a deep impress in the growth and development of the Sacramento Valley, being a man who was held in the highest esteem by the citizens throughout the Valley, for his straightforwardness, honesty and integrity, was the late James French. He was a son of Thomas and Harriette (Pine) French, who spent their last days near Hillsdale, Mich. His parents came from Leicestershire, England, in 1828, and James French was born at Hillsdale, Mich., on July 6, 1834, one of a family of fourteen children. At the age of thirteen years, he was bound out by his parents to a neighbor by the name of Hezekiah Morris, to remain with him until reaching twenty-one years of age. At that time he was to be given 160 acres of land, a yoke of oxen, and a cow. Land then had a value of only \$1.25 an acre!

Mr. Morris, getting the gold fever, became determined to go to California, and James French obtained the consent of his parents to go with him. By uniting with other neighbors they composed a train of twenty-two prairie schooners, and one hundred head of oxen, mules and cows, with Mr. Morris as captain of sixty-three people. They were named the Wolverines, and at the Missouri River were joined by a company of twenty-three people, called the Sacker Boys, from Missouri.

They were six months making the overland trip, following the most northern trail used by any party of immigrants up to that time, and the interesting details of the hazardous journey are written in full under the heading, "James French's Diary," in the historical part of this volume. Upon reaching the Feather Bar, at the end of the long trail, they wintered at Long Bar, where much mining was being done. It was a very wet winter and they suffered many hardships, depleted in finances as they were by the long, expensive trip across the plains. As soon as the ground was dry enough, James French hauled supplies to the miners at Long Bar and String Town, where Mr. Morris and Mr. Bellefield built a hotel and store.

In 1851 Mr. French came into Placer County and did his first mining at Garden Bar, on Bear River, continuing for about two years. He was then employed by Cox and Quinn to do range riding after their stock, an extensive herd. After learning the stock business, the young pioneer settled on land on Coon Creek, in 1856, raising all kinds of stock and garden truck, which he sold to the miners, and hauled to Grass Valley and Nevada City. In 1863 he went to Victoria, B. C.; Dalles, Ore.; Elk City, Florence River, and Salmon River, Idaho; and Butte City, Mont., to new diggings and sight-seeing.

In 1864 he went back to his birthplace, in Michigan, by way of Panama, and there spent the winter, leaving Nick Hack in charge of his ranch. In the spring of that year he married Ellen Tiffany Van Wert, and they went to New York, where they spent several weeks, then sailed on a boat to Greytown, Nicaragua Route. Ellen Tiffany Van Wert was a native of Michigan, of old Knickerbocker stock. Members of that family served with distinction in the Revolutionary War; and she was also a cousin of the Tiffanys of New York. The Van Werts were large land-owners in Michigan and one of the representative families of that state.

The young couple had many strange experiences on their long wedding trip, especially in the tropics, where they ate the tropical fruits, viewed the alligators lying on the sand bars, and did many things unusual in those days of slower travel and fewer conveniences. Finally, they sailed from Acapulco to San Francisco, arriving at a new home Mr. French had built for his bride before leaving for Michigan, a hard-finished house, and considered a fine home in those days. In 1866, his first child, a son, was born; and in 1868, his wife and son returned to Michigan, via Panama, for a year's visit. Mr. French ran cattle and horses over his large range, and later





*James Lerch*

engaged in raising sheep, in which he was very successful, owning large flocks and making his summer range at Soda Springs, Placer County. In 1869, he sold his home and land to a mining company, and disposed of his cattle to various stockmen; he had by that time discontinued sheep-raising, having sold his flocks, and had again engaged in the cattle business, his summer range then being at Webber Lake, Nevada County. After disposing of his cattle, he drove his horses, about fifty head, to Austin, Nev., where he sold them at public auction; then, leading one horse, with a pack of provisions and a rifle, he rode another horse to Cheyenne, Wyo., the railroad being completed only that far west. There were three other men with him, traveling the same way, and they made only thirty miles a day. On reaching Cheyenne, he sold his two horses and boarded the train for Hillsdale, Mich., where he joined his wife and son, and returned to California by way of the Isthmus.

Once more in the Golden State, Mr. French bought possessory rights of land from Andy Kimmerly, on Coon Creek, joining lands he had first settled on, also filing homestead and timber claims, and he accumulated a tract of 2975 acres, where he continued the stock business and farming. A lover of fine horses, he raised some fine specimens of riding and driving horses. He was associated in the stock business with Mark Hopkins, one of the directors of the Southern Pacific Railway. They had lands adjoining, and ran their stock together. Mose Hopkins, a brother of Mark, helped look after their share. When Mark Hopkins came to visit his range, in a special car to Sheridan, he would drive out to be entertained at James French's home. This was while he was building the railroad, and he often said it was a great relief to get away from business cares. Mose Hopkins was a great lover of fancy horses. James French later bought his title, also his title to summer ranges at Soda Springs, where he was also associated with Mark Hopkins.

Mr. French was bereaved of his wife on June 20, 1897; a splendid and lovable woman. She was a Methodist and was mourned by her family and many friends. Four children had blessed their union: John, who resides in Lincoln; Lottie is Mrs. Taylor, who resides at Dunlap, Fresno County; the two youngest were Albert and Albertina, twins, the former residing at Lincoln, while the latter makes her home in Sacramento, although she spends a great deal of her time on her ranch near Sheridan.

Aside from his large holdings in California, Mr. French purchased a farm near Hillsdale, Mich., from a descendant of the Van Werts. This he rented out, and in later years he made a trip back there about every two years. In 1910, he sold nearly all of his large holdings of land, at which time he gave a big barbecue. He retained 400 acres, near Sheridan, where he built a residence, and with the assistance of his daughter Albertina, he planted trees and shrubbery, for he loved to see things grow. He was very patriotic and erected a flag-pole at his home and was never happier than when the Stars and Stripes were unfolded to the breeze. He never cared for city life but preferred to reside in the country near the place where he had spent so many successful and happy years. At the celebration of the Days of '49, in Sacramento, in 1922, he furnished the money for the Lincoln float for the '49 parade, which told the story of four generations of the French family, and also depicted, with its miner's cabin, rocker, deer horns and Indians, the early days in this section during the gold excitement. In his last four trips to Michigan, Mr. French was accompanied by his daughter, Albertina, and she presided over his home and ministered to his wants. When his eyesight became impaired, she read to him, for he manifested the same keen interest in affairs and kept abreast of the times as when in his prime. In national politics he was an ardent Republican, and he was a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. French was one of the organizers of the Bank of Western Placer, in Lincoln, and a member of its board of directors from the time of its organization, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the institution. His death occurred October 14, 1922, and his life story is so thoroughly interwoven with that of pioneer life in California, that his name will never be forgotten as long as the historical archives of the Golden State are kept intact; which means for all time.

**JAMES E. TULLEY.**—A pioneer railroad man of Rocklin and Roseville, Placer County, and the pioneer and leading exclusive grocer of the latter city, James E. Tulley is a native son, and there is no one more proud of his association with the great Golden State. He was born at Rocklin, on April 27, 1876, the son of the late T. H. Tulley, who was a foreman in the granite quarries, and at one time owned and operated a granite quarry of his own at Rocklin. A native of Ireland, he learned his trade at Rocklin; and he helped to build the Union Pacific Railroad through to the Coast, acting as an expert powder man, being familiar with explosives. He married, at New Orleans, Miss Bridget Gagan, who is still living, bright and active at eighty-five years of age, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. R. T. Cook, at Placerville, Cal. Through his engaging in railway construction work, T. H. Tulley came to the Coast, and here he and his good wife reared a family of seven children, four girls and three boys, and among these James E. was the fifth in the order of birth.

James E. Tulley attended the public schools at Rocklin, until he had completed the eighth grade, and then he went to work, to help support himself. He became a tool-sharpener in the quarries at Rocklin, and he worked at that for ten years. Then he took up railroad work and in time became yard-master for the Southern Pacific at Rocklin, remaining there for five years while that was the division point, and removing to Roseville, where he was the first night yardmaster, when the division was transferred there, in 1906.

In 1911, Mr. and Mrs. Tulley started in business in Roseville. They bought the bankrupt stock of Spark & Cady, on Church Street and there they continued the business. On account of outgrowing their space they subsequently moved four times, the last time moving into the new store on Main Street and they have one of the largest, if not the largest, retail grocery store in Roseville, dealing in high-class staple and fancy groceries, also hay and grain. Mr. Tulley has a wide circle of friends in western Placer County, especially among the railway men, on account of his long service as one of them, so that he enjoys a very large patronage. Known as a man of strict integrity, who believes in the principle of "live and let live," he is popular and highly esteemed in his home community. In politics he is a Republican.

At Columbia, Tenn., in 1901, Mr. Tulley was married to Miss M'Liss Scribner, a daughter of the late John Scribner of that city, a stock-raiser and cotton planter in his day. Mrs. Tulley's brother, B. N. Scribner, is in the real estate and insurance business at Sacramento, but resides at Rocklin. Mr. and Mrs. Tulley have two children: M'Liss, who is the wife of Charles Faulconer, an electric welder employed by the Western Pacific Railway, at Sacramento; and James Benton, a graduate, Class of 1924, of the Roseville High School and now attending Sacramento Junior College. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, and reside on Circuit Drive, Roseville, where Mr. Tulley built a fine residence in 1906. Mrs. Tulley has served as president of the Roseville Woman's Improvement Club. She is a loyal helpmate and able business woman, and devotes most of her time in assisting her husband in the store, and is a most highly-respected woman who exercises a benign and helpful influence in western Placer County.





*L. J. Kinney*

**L. J. KINNEY.**—A name that will go down to posterity for the work he has done in various activities is that of L. J. Kinney. The positions he has efficiently occupied and the offices of trust and honor he has filled with credit to himself and his constituency attest a remarkable career. The eldest of six children, he was born on September 28, 1857, in Rock Island, Ill. His father, John Henry Kinney, was born on August 19, 1832, in Norwich, Conn. He moved to Illinois, locating at Rock Island, where he had charge of the municipal water supply. From there he removed to Blackhawk, Colo., at the time of the Pike's Peak excitement in 1859; and he was elected the first mayor of the town. He organized a regiment of volunteer Colorado troops for service in the Civil War, and was thereafter always known as Colonel. He was a prominent figure in the mining circles of Colorado. The parents lived to celebrate their golden wedding, and were accorded some lasting gifts on this memorable occasion, some of which the son still keeps as precious heirlooms. The father was a splendid organist, and the mother was active in the Presbyterian Church, in Janesville, Wis., whither the family had moved. John Henry Kinney was married, in 1856, while living in Rock Island, Ill., to Mrs. Araminta Dormer Judd, who was born in Wilmington, Pa., on August 14, 1837. The parents spent their last days in Chicago.

The Kinneys are of Scotch descent. The early ancestors of the family spelled the name "Kenne," and emigrated from Scotland to Connecticut. The spelling of the name was afterwards changed to Kinney. One of the family, Colonel Kenne, served in the Revolutionary War. The Judd family were an old and prominent family in Pennsylvania. Grandfather Dr. Frederick Judd was a prominent surgeon in Rock Island, Ill., while his son, Dr. Ardo Judd, was dean of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Dr. Frederick Judd was a pioneer of Pike's Peak in 1859, penetrating to Blackhawk, Gilpin County, where the mines were first started. He was interested in mining with associates, the firm being Lee, Judd & Lee. They were owners of the Bobtail Mine, and also the Gregory Mine, both large producers, John Henry Kinney being the manager of the mines. Their production and selling price meant millions to the owners. The mines were afterwards known as the Bobtail-Gregory Mines.

L. J. Kinney attended the public schools in Janesville, Wis., and later took a one-year course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, with the class of 1876, specializing in the study of modern materia medica and pharmacy. At the close of his first year at Rush Medical College, he took up the profession of the pharmacist, which he followed in Rock Island for two years, under John Bankson, until an explosion of a retort, while working in the laboratory, decided him to give up indoor work. He then went to Colorado, making his way to Carbonite, above Leadville, where he followed mining under David Moffitt and Mr. Skelton. He joined them in the construction of a toll-road, but Skelton appropriated all the funds and made his way to Mexico. L. J. Kinney, as a deputy, followed him to Chihuahua, where he found Skelton had left for the Bad Lands, leaving little chance to overtake him. Mr. Kinney then made his way to Albuquerque, where he was foreman of the Lucky Mine for seven months, and then came to San Francisco, in 1881, where he was a clerk in a wholesale grocery store for five years. The failing health of his father called him back to Chicago, and there he obtained a position in the grocery department of the Sears-Roebuck Company. The stock in the department then invoiced only \$15,000. He applied himself closely to the business and got to be assistant manager; and when he resigned in 1905, after a little more than four years with them, the stock in this department had grown to over \$1,000,000.

Mr. Kinney is now engaged in orcharding on his fifty-acre ranch two and a half miles east of Loomis, where the family home is newly completed with all modern conveniences. The place was formerly called the Fitch

Ranch, but is now known as "The Falls Orchard." It is interesting to note how this orchard was named by the owner. A twenty-five-foot fall in the ditch on the ranch has been utilized by a nine-foot over-shot water-wheel which operates a seven-inch pump and lifts the water sixty-five feet to the top of the hill or knoll on the ranch, from which the whole place is irrigated by gravity. In early days this knoll, being the highest point, was a lookout or signaling place used by the bandits.

Mr. Kinney was married in Newcastle, in 1892, being united with Miss Agnes Kirk, a native of Janesville, Wis., a daughter of Thomas and Mary E. (Auld) Kirk, natives of Scotland. Thomas Kirk was a prosperous business man in Janesville, Wis., until his demise. He was a very prominent Mason, having been honored with the thirty-third degree. Mr. Kinney is a staunch Republican and takes an active interest in county politics. He has served as probation officer for Placer County, succeeding County Clerk Flemming in 1918; the duties have since trebled, and he is doing efficient work. He has also given valuable service as a member of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce and as a director in the California Fruit Exchange and vice-president of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association; and he was formerly vice-president of the Lincoln Cannery Association, of which he was one of the founders.

**EDMUND PFOSI.**—A native son who has been successful in several fields of activity, is Edmund Pfosi, a young man of sterling worth, of Rocklin, Placer County, in which town he was born, on October 20, 1881. His father, Jacob Pfosi, was born in the Canton of Graubunden, Switzerland, and he came to America when he was about thirty years old. He was married in St. Louis, to Miss Margreth Darnutzer, a native of the same canton; and having learned the trade of a confectioner in France, he was able to make a practical start as a family man. The worthy parents came out to California in early days. Later, they lived in Petaluma, where they buried three children within three weeks, as the result of the diphtheria epidemic. After that, they came to Rocklin, and Mr. Pfosi served as a soldier in the Modoc Indian War, and he was honorably discharged, after receiving three severe wounds, the scars of which he carried for years. In 1899, at the age of sixty-three, our subject's father died, honored and mourned by all who knew him; while Mrs. Pfosi lived to be seventy-five years of age, and passed away in 1915. The estimable couple had six children, two of whom are still living. Lena and Anna died from diphtheria, and so did Jacob, the third-born. The second son was also called Jacob, and he lives in Roseville, where he is yard-master for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Gussie was drowned in the Truckee River, at Truckee, when he was six years old; he was a twin brother of Edmund, who is the subject of our interesting story.

Edmund Pfosi grew up at Rocklin, and became a quarryman, and he worked for I. L. Delano & Son, for five years, in the granite quarries at Rocklin. In January, 1918, however, he went to work as a blacksmith at Roseville for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and he remained at the forge until July 1, 1922, when he lost his position by joining the strikers. Since then, he has worked at various jobs, engaging in road work under supervisor F. G. Neff and driving a truck for District No. 2, in Placer County. He has always made it a matter of intelligent principle, to do whatever he undertook, to the best of his ability. In national politics he is a stand-pat Democrat, and he is a good non-partisan booster for the district in which he lives, works and thrives.

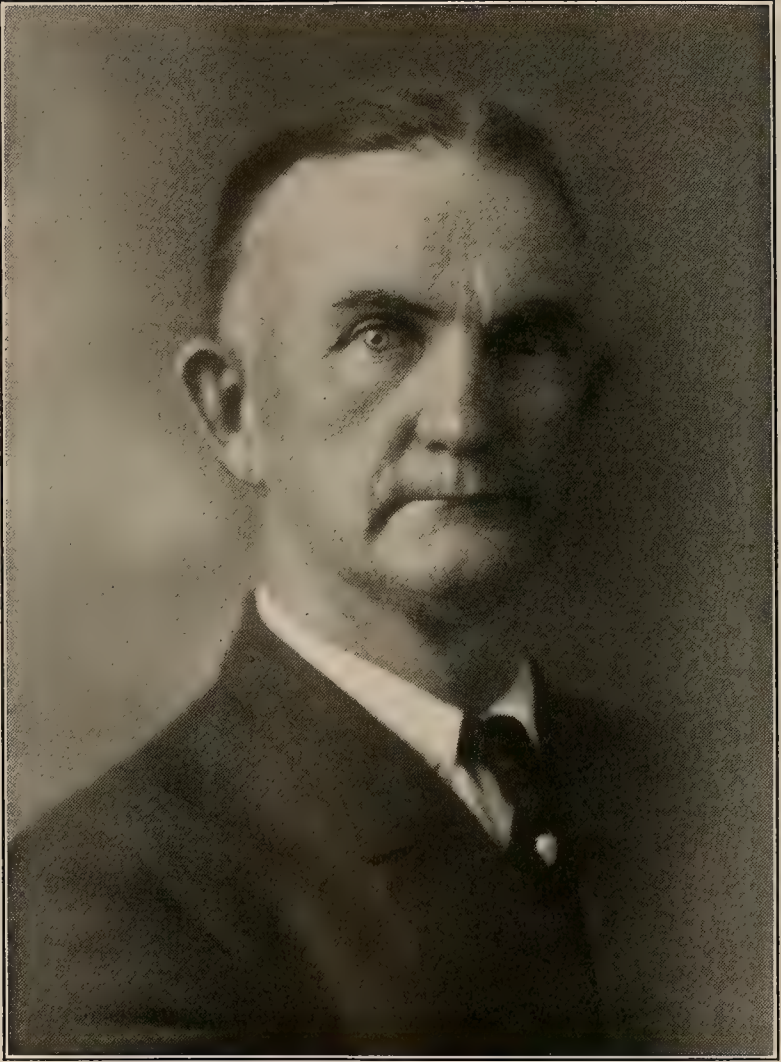
In November, 1919, Mr. Pfosi was married to Mrs. Dora Saylor, of Roseville, who died on September 13, 1921.



**MICHAEL JOHN BROCK.**—Prominent in the affairs of Nevada County, and mayor of Grass Valley, the largest city in Nevada County, and the leading quartz gold-mining city in California, with an estimated population of 5000. M. J. Brock was elected a member of the board of trustees on November 10, 1921, and upon the organization of the board, was chosen chairman or mayor. He was born in Grass Valley, February 21, 1870, a son of Patrick and Mary (Little) Brock. Patrick Brock was born March 4, 1834, in the County of Kildare, Ireland, near the Curra, on the historic Brock Estate, which has been in the Brock family since the sixteenth century, and is descended from the original Brock family of Ireland, whose blood harks back to Normandy, France, from whence its progenitors came over to the British Isles to fight with the hosts of William the Conqueror.

Patrick Brock came to Massachusetts a lad, and there worked for two years. He sailed for California on the *Flavius* from New York City, Saturday, March 24, 1849, around the Horn, arriving at San Francisco November 28, 1849, being eight months and four days on the voyage. He immediately outfitted for the mines and spent the winter of 1849 and 1850 at Hangtown, now Placerville, in Eldorado County. He left Hangtown with a party headed by L. M. Shaeffer, and arrived in Rough and Ready May 1, 1850. After working a few months on Squirrel Creek, he decided to try his luck at Grass Valley, then known as Centerville, arriving here October 5, 1850. There were about four cabins here then. His first work and first cabin were near the old Dan Ludington cabin, now on the Gordon-Morgan ranch, immediately west of the city limits on a part of the old Wood's Tract. In 1852 he moved out and worked a claim on what is now included in the Butler ranch; and in 1858 and 1859 he owned and worked the ground known as the old Wolford place, adjoining the new high school in Grass Valley. In 1859 he sold this to Con Reilley and bought the Scott place on Pleasant Street. The Scott family was the first white family to arrive in Grass Valley. He became a successful mining man and was foreman, for two years, of the Wheel Mining Company's mine, now owned by the North Star Mines Company. Then he retired to work his own mine, called the "Oak Tree Mine," now a part of the Grass Valley Boundary Mines Company. He took an active interest in the Grass Valley Pioneer Society. He died October 20, 1913, and was buried under the auspices of the Pioneer Society. He was married in Grass Valley, in 1860, to Miss Mary Little, who was born in New England and arrived in Grass Valley in the winter of 1860, coming with friends of Patrick Brock to Sacramento, where he met her on January 1, 1860. They became the parents of seven children: Margaret, the wife of J. H. Murphy, a San Francisco carpenter and builder; Mrs. Mary Halligan, a widow, who lives at San Francisco; Thomas Brock, the groceryman of Grass Valley; Michael John Brock, of this review; William, who has charge of the Grass Valley Boundary Mines Company's underground operations at Grass Valley; Kate, who died unmarried; and Grace, who also died single.

M. J. Brock passed through the public schools of Grass Valley, working in and about his father's mines during vacations. He graduated from the Grass Valley High School in 1889. The same year he passed a successful examination and began teaching school at Moore's Flat, Nevada County, continuing there for five years. From 1895 to 1900 he taught at Columbia Hill; from 1900 to 1903 he taught in the Empire school district; and from 1903 to 1905 he taught three terms in Grass Valley. In December, 1905, he resigned his school to accept a position as advertising manager for Nevada County with the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate. After working for them a few months he was taken with appendicitis, operated upon, and given up to die. In January, 1906, he went to San Francisco and was appointed principal of the evening school department at the Richmond school in that city, and taught there until 1909, when he went into the general insurance brokerage



*M. J. Brock*



*Elizabeth C. Brock.*



business in San Francisco. In 1916, the Grass Valley Boundary Mines Company was organized in San Francisco and Mr. Brock was made secretary and manager, doing development work and getting ready for mining operations. After the return of the boys from the Spanish-American War, the Volunteer Military Company of Grass Valley was reorganized as Company I, 2nd Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry, and M. J. Brock was chosen second lieutenant and served as such for five years, or until he left Grass Valley for San Francisco in the latter part of 1905.

He was married at old St. Mary's Cathedral, in San Francisco, February 27, 1906, to Miss Elizabeth Crow, born in San Francisco, a daughter of the late Albion T. Crow, Jr., and Belle (Carter) Crow. The father was born at Galena, Ill., in 1840, while Mrs. Crow was born at what is now Watsonville, Cal. The maternal grandfather, William Carter, married Valery Jennings, who was born in Tennessee in 1826. They crossed the plains to California in a covered wagon, in 1852. Valery (Jennings) Carter lived an active life and died April 18, 1922, lacking only four years of reaching 100. Albion T. Crow, Jr., died in San Francisco, Cal., on July 27, 1919, at the age of seventy-seven. He was born in Missouri in 1842. He served as a captain in the Missouri State Guards from the fall of 1861 to May, 1862, first under Brig. Gen. Jeff Thompson, and later in Arkansas under Gen. Earl Van Dorn. He came to California in 1864, and in April, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, 7th California Infantry, and served under Capt. J. H. Shepard, in General Crook's command in Arizona and New Mexico, serving through two Indian campaigns. Mrs. Brock is the younger of two children. Her brother, Lloyd Tevis Crow, died at the age of thirty-five. Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Brock have four children: Mary Ursula, a senior in the Grass Valley High School; William Francis, who is also in the Grass Valley High School; and Leonard and Harold. Mr. and Mrs. Brock are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Grass Valley. He is a member of Quartz Parlor No. 58, N. S. G. W., having passed through all the chairs and represented this parlor at the Grand Parlor at least a dozen times. He belongs to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and is a charter member of the Nevada County Half Century Club, which requires a fifty-year residence for eligibility, and has served as its secretary continuously since its organization in 1919.

As one of the fifteen freeholders of Grass Valley, Mr. Brock served on the committee that drafted the new charter for the city of Grass Valley, which went into effect July 1, 1920. He is generous and public-spirited and deservedly popular, and believes in granting every liberty which is consistent with decency and good conscience. In politics he is a consistent Republican and was elected a member of the Republican Central Committee of Nevada County in 1924. Under his administration as mayor of Grass Valley a \$100,000. bond issue for the improvement of the streets was passed by a 11-to-1 vote. In consequence, the city's streets are nicely paved, much to the advantage of its traffic and general appearance.

An organizer and leader intimately connected with the mining interests of Grass Valley and Nevada County, Mr. Brock loses no opportunity for boosting this section of California. He is a collector of fire-arms and accoutrements pertaining to early days in California, and has a large, valuable and interesting collection. For many years he has also collected books pertaining to early California history, and has one of the largest collections of directories and histories of Nevada County and the Mother Lode country of California in existence. He is a wide reader and a student, and is well qualified to write on mining and general history in his section. He is the author of the History of Nevada County in this volume.

**A. W. LYLES.**—Unbounded faith, coupled with stick-to-itiveness has brought its reward to A. W. Lyles, owner of the Sunset Orchard on the Lincoln Road, ten and a half miles southwest of Auburn. He is the eldest of four children of the late F. M. and Mary K. (Wilson) Lyles, and was born on May 5, 1868. Educated in the common schools in Pike County, Mo., he was brought up as a farmer's son, and came with his parents to Sacramento, Cal., in 1888, where they died. At the age of twenty-one, he started out to work for himself in the boiler shop of the Southern Pacific Railroad, under superintendent George Waddell. He was there six years, and then, with his hard-earned wages, he left the city to enter ranch life in Eldorado County, renting a small ranch near Cool. It was a hard struggle to make both ends meet for four years, raising hay and grain. He then leased the old William Brown homestead and farmed it to hay, grain and melons; and also bought 160 acres, sixty of which he sold; and he did much clearing of land, removing oaks and chaparral, since locating in Placer County, in 1900.

Mr. Lyles' family consists of his wife and seven children: the former is Minnie W. née Ganow, a native of Colorado, who came with her parents to Cool, Eldorado County, about 1880, where the parents still reside; the latter are Cora Neville, of Lincoln; Frank M., an ex-service man and rancher at Newcastle, who owns thirty acres; Charles W., a rancher, also owning thirty acres; Idell, at home; Blanch Tofft, of Lincoln; Raymond; and Dorothy. Mr. Lyles is a member of the Newcastle Grocers' Association, the Gold Hill Farm Bureau, and the California Fruit Exchange.

**F. E. McCULLOUGH, M. D.**—The Lone Star State could not well be better represented in California than in the personality, life and accomplishment of Frank Edward McCullough, M. D., who was born at Dallas, on August 7, 1879, the son of John W. and Elizabeth (Jones) McCullough. He attended both the grammar and the high school of his native district, and then, matriculating in the University of Texas, he was graduated from the Pharmacy Department in 1900, when he received the degree of Ph. G. In 1902 he entered the School of Medicine at the University of Galveston, and there pursued post-graduate study for two years; and then entering the University of Pennsylvania, he completed his regular medical studies in 1904, and was graduated with the coveted degree of M. D. He was an intern, for eight months, in the Maternity Hospital, and made a specialty of obstetrics; and for eighteen months he was at St. Timothy's Memorial Hospital, and also at the General Hospital, in Philadelphia. He located at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1909, but the next year came on to California. He was first at Forest Hill, and after two years came to Lincoln; and he has been here ever since, making a great success of his work at the Joslin Sanatorium, three miles from Lincoln.

In 1913, Dr. McCullough was married to Miss Marguerite McCullough, an accomplished lady of San Diego. The Doctor is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a Knight of Pythias. Dr. McCullough served as president of the Chamber of Commerce for a term, and he has also been county health officer. He is a Democrat, but more than that—an American, every time, willing to pull with the majority for the greatest good to the greatest number. During the World War he spent two years in the Army service in France. He entered the Army as a lieutenant and was discharged as a captain and now holds a commission as major in the officers' reserve. He is fond of hunting and fishing. He is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, and assists in keeping California in touch with national scientific movements. When he first came to California, he was broken in health, but is now fully restored, through the beneficial environment in which he lives and labors.



*O. P. Richardson.*



**OLIVER PERRY RICHARDSON.**—Oliver Perry Richardson, familiarly known as Perry Richardson, was born in Franklin County, Mo., February 11, 1822. His father, Nathan Richardson, was a native of Kentucky, of an old Virginia family, and emigrated to Missouri in 1800, where he had a large plantation and a large number of slaves. Perry Richardson was a veteran of the Mexican War, he and his brother, Straud Richardson, having served through the war and received an honorable discharge. He was married in Independence, Mo., in 1849, to Sally A. Woodland, who was born in Louisville, Ky., her parents being old Virginians.

In the early spring of 1850, a train of covered wagons drawn by mules and oxen left Independence, Mo., bound for the gold fields of California, helping to blaze the trail "out where the west begins." In this party were Perry Richardson, twenty-eight years of age; his wife, nineteen; his brother, Straud Richardson; Robert Woodland, his brother-in-law, and Henry Beatty, his nephew, the latter two being boys sixteen years of age. They started with a covered wagon, extra mules, and a full equipment of their own. What courage, patience and endurance it called for in those young people to brave this perilous and venturesome trip across the wild plains, steep mountains and rushing rivers! Forging the Platte and Green Rivers was hazardous. They had many narrow escapes from their encounters with the Indians. As was customary, they formed a circle with the covered wagons at night and some one stood guard to protect the stock. One evening, just as they were going into camp, after the circle was formed, they had a most blood-curdling experience. The Indians and several squaws came like a stampede upon them. By offering them food, peace was soon made. One of the young boys in the camp held his gun in his hand, not knowing it was loaded, and pointed it in a playful way at one of the squaws; the gun discharged, killing her instantly. An awful tragedy followed, almost too terrible to relate. The Indians grabbed the boy; and in spite of all the pleadings of the family and the whole train, punishment was meted out to him in Indian fashion. Great consternation prevailed; and the life of everyone was in danger.

They suffered many privations before reaching their goal. Though amply equipped in Independence for the entire trip, they were forced to unload and leave great stacks of provisions on the wayside, to lighten the burden of the poor animals, in order to rush through a fatal epidemic of cholera, their fear of which was greatly magnified by seeing the fresh graves along the trail. However, there was not a single death in the whole train. The train broke up in Utah, going in different directions. Richardson's party headed straight for California. They had long felt the need of the bacon and flour left behind them, as they were now feeling the pangs of hunger; but the hope of soon approaching a trading station kept up their courage. Imagine the awful disappointment and desperate feeling, when, at the very point of starvation, they found the station (now Dayton) had been abandoned. There was an old slaughterhouse there, where they found some barley and corn. They scraped old hides and made soup, and parched the barley for coffee, a fare that but poorly sustained them. Sally A. Richardson was a Christian woman, and her prayers were answered; for they soon came upon comrades in a covered wagon and were able to secure enough food to sustain them while crossing the summit of the Sierras, where they let their wagons down the mountain-side by ropes.

After all the adventures of that historical trip they arrived in Hangtown, now Placerville, with a great deal to be thankful for. Near Hangtown they stopped at a small hotel. Here an amusing little incident occurred: The proprietor offered Mrs. Richardson \$200 to act in the capacity of what would now be termed a hostess, young women being almost a curiosity in the mining camps in California in 1850, and \$100 a month to her husband to do

the chores. They had no money, and she was crazy to take up the proposition, being very homesick and wishing to go straight home; but he very proudly told the man he did not bring his wife to California to hire her out. She always had the joke on him. He rather boasted of the fact that he never worked a day for anyone in his life, nor did he want his children to—an old Southern characteristic. Their party arrived in Sacramento "broke," on September 1, and pitched their tent at what is now known as Seventh and J, the principal street. That evening he took a walk down the line, and glancing through a door he saw a young fellow soldier of the late Mexican War, dealing faro. He owed Richardson \$120. He walked into the room, and there was a warm greeting. All kinds of money was on the table; he told him if he would let him have \$60 he would call it square. On his way back to camp he purchased a few groceries and luxuries, eggs at \$1 apiece, for instance. On the list was beefsteak. His wife ate a very small piece; but being in an extremely weakened condition from the awful privations, she was made very ill. A doctor was called from across the street; his fee was \$20. Richardson could now see his last dollar in the balance. He was fortunate, however, to meet another man who owed him, which seemed a coincidence. From that day his funds were never low.

Before leaving Sacramento for the mines he had a wonderful offer, and always said he turned down the opportunity of his life. A man who owned all of the Livermore Valley and ranged thousands of heads of cattle offered him half of the lay-out if he would go there and manage them; but he was bent on the mines and nothing could turn him. They struck out for the mines and located in a mining camp at Rose's Bar on the Yuba River, Yuba County, where he soon found he was not a miner. He and his brother, Straud Richardson, conducted a store and hotel there, where they bought gold-dust, making a good stake.

The Richardson brothers were identified with the early history of Yuba, Sutter and Nevada Counties. In 1852 he bought a fine ranch at Kempton's Crossing on Bear River, Sutter County, below Wheatland, called a garden spot. He and his brother were partners in the cattle business. In 1856 he bought the Oak Grove Ranch at Timbuctoo, near Smartsville, Yuba County, now the Sanford place, where they ran a dairy, selling milk at a fancy price to the miners, and making good money, besides having the range cattle. He sold out at a good price and bought another ranch on Bear River in Sutter County, but always remained in the stock business.

In 1862 Mr. Richardson and his brother bought a very rich mine in Mexico. He took his small family to San Francisco, where they took the steamer for Mazatlan, the family remaining there. The men went out to the mine. They invested \$40,000 in preparatory work there, but were forced to abandon their holdings, owing to a great Mexican disturbance, making it unsafe to even live there. They came back to the ranch in Sutter County, but by that time the debris from the hydraulic mines was making its appearance. He sold out at the psychological moment and bought the famous Cox and Quinn Ranch on Coon Creek, Placer County, where he moved his family in July, 1864. This was his last move. The house was a show-place, being the finest in this part of the country, and also a lively stage station for Marysville, Grass Valley, Auburn and Sacramento. Lotta Crabtree sang and danced here, and the miners threw all kinds of gold pieces at her feet. The place was always known for its hospitality. The ranch was of very small acreage when he bought it, but he accumulated land all around him, aggregating 6000 acres. He had a fine range in the mountains at Weber Lake and Sierra Valley, and his property line ran through the middle of Weber Lake. He built a summer cottage on his side of the lake. He also owned a ranch in Mason Valley at Yerrington, Nev., and also owned leases

on cattle ranges in Oregon. He was extensively engaged in the sheep and cattle business, giving most of his attention to sheep. Robert Woodland, his brother-in-law, was his foreman. He was not engaged in business with his brother after coming on this place. Mr. Richardson had the distinction of taking the first band of sheep over the summit, breaking through the snow.

Sally A. Richardson died in April, 1875, the result of a lingering illness. She was a beautiful character, loved by all who knew her. Straud Richardson, a noble man and prominent Mason, from Marysville, died in August of the same year.

Perry Richardson was a Mason, a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat, a politician but not an office holder. He was a member of the State Central Committee and attended all conventions and meetings of any note, and exercised a wide influence. Senator George Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst, was an old-time friend, their friendship lasting to the end. They were boys together. Perry Richardson was noted for his generosity and honor; his word was as good as his bond. Characteristic Southern hospitality was always present with him. He instructed the Chinese cook never to turn any one away, and tramps were numerous in those days. He rendered many deeds of kindness and charity that no one knew of. He was always first to head a subscription with a large sum for the betterment of the community and society in general, giving liberally to the churches and ministers. He counted his friends by the score, among them many noted people. Perry Richardson died in July, 1887, and lies beside his wife in Manzanita Cemetery.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, of whom six survived: Lucy A. Rains, Sheridan; W. J. Richardson, deceased; G. B. Richardson, of Roseville; T. J. Richardson, of Taft; Robert H. Richardson, of Tehama; and Mattie R. Wiswell, of Lincoln, who owns and conducts the old home place, being in the stock business. The original house was destroyed by fire in 1890. There are seven grandchildren: Oliver Perry and Helen, children of G. B. Richardson; Edward R. and J. W. Jr., sons of Lucy A. Rains; Walter R., Merle H., and Lucile E. Kahl, children of Mattie R. Wiswell; and five great-grandchildren: Camille, daughter of J. W. Rains, Jr.; Robert W., Mary Louise and Marie Lucile, children of Walter R. Wiswell, of Lincoln, Cal.; and Leonard Perry Kahl, son of Lucile E. Kahl, who live in Sacramento.

**HARRY LEONTOS.**—An enterprising restaurateur who is successfully catering to the wants of a particular public in Roseville, is Harry Leontos, the proprietor of the New Mint Cafe, where he has made good from the day he opened his establishment. A native of Greece, he was born at Preveza, on May 19, 1891, the son of Spras Leontos, a progressive merchant. Our subject, having profited in many ways from his environment of schools and other favoring influences, during his boyhood in his native land, crossed the ocean to the United States, in 1907, and making his way to Boston, worked there for wages for three years in the Lennox Hotel. He thus came to know the restaurant business, especially in its relation to American life, fortifying his experience with work in hotels and restaurants in Colorado, Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco, and also in Vancouver, Calgary and Lethbridge, where he conducted places for dining, for several years; and he was also at Billings and Miles City, Mont. He returned to Greece for eight months, renewing his acquaintance with customs and conditions in his own country.

On September 1, 1923, Mr. Leontos bought out the New Mint Cafe, and on taking possession, he made it clear that he had one ambition: to make of it the finest and best restaurant in Roseville. How well he has succeeded not only his present steady patronage testifies, but all who have dined





*C. P. Sorensen*  
*Sarah Sorensen*

at his tables well know. He provides not only the best of everything, offering the same at moderate prices consistent with the markets and the demands of expert and faithful labor, but he serves with due regard to sanitary and health requirements.

At Lethbridge, Canada, on September 9, 1913, Mr. Leontos was married to Miss Adeline Johnson, of Minnesota, and their union has been blessed in the birth of two children: Catherine and Aristiedes. Mr. and Mrs. Leontos have many friends, for they have identified themselves with the best interests of Roseville.

**CHRIS P. SORENSEN.**—An old-time settler and builder-up of Lincoln and vicinity is Chris P. Sorensen, a native of Sönderborg, Denmark, born April 20, 1858. His father, Peter Hansen, was a musician of much talent and a celebrated bandmaster. He served in the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864. He was also the owner of a farm. The mother of our subject was named Maria Sophie Kline, and the parents have long since passed on. Of their family of eight children four are living, Chris P. being the youngest. He received a good education in the Danish schools. Having a desire to cast in his lot with the Pacific Coast region, of which he had heard and read such glowing accounts, he came to California in 1878, making his way to Lincoln, which has since been the field of his operations. After working on a ranch for five years, he began raising grain on his own account. Five years later he purchased an acre site in Lincoln and built the residence which has since been his home. He followed teaming and farming, and later engaged in general contracting and road and street building, and also built the city reservoir. In his operations he used over thirty head of horses. He also owns a sand pit and is a sand contractor. For many years he hauled sand to the pottery in Lincoln. Meantime he also engaged in dairying, and at the present time has a local retail milk route in Lincoln, distributing by means of an auto delivery. He has built two more residences in Lincoln, and also owns eighty acres adjoining the city on the south. He is a stockholder in the Lincoln Cannery, and also in the Gold Edge Mine at Bloomfield, as well as the Star Ice Cream & Butter Company.

Mrs. Sorensen was in maidenhood Miss Sarah Johnson, their marriage occurring in Reno, Nev., July 17, 1899. She was born at Lincoln and is a daughter of Ezra and Emeline (Sears) Johnson, natives of Ohio. The father crossed the plains when a boy, with his parents. He served in the Civil War, being a member of a California regiment for three years. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He passed on in 1904, his widow surviving him until March, 1923, when she, too, passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen have three children: George, a resident of San Francisco; Mrs. Sarah Henny, of Lincoln; and Charles. By her former marriage to Albert Shane, Mrs. Sorensen had four children: Edward Shane, who is with Gladding, McBean and Company, at Lincoln; Mabel, Mrs. Snedigar, of Portland, Ore.; Walter, who was accidentally killed in 1920, by being kicked by a horse, and who served in the World War as a member of the heavy artillery; and Ephraim, of Lincoln. By his first marriage Mr. Sorensen had three children: Mrs. Ellen Anderson, who lives in Lincoln; Peter C., who was a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and was associated with his father in business when he died, in 1920; and Mrs. Winnie Hack, of Live Oak. Mr. Sorensen has been a member of the grand jury of Placer County, and in politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Sorensen is a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. A man who has always been a builder-up and an energetic worker, Mr. Sorensen is well and favorably known in western Placer County, where he is highly esteemed for his integrity, straightforwardness and honesty of purpose.

**ANDY RASMUSSEN.**—Of the self-made men who have climbed up from the lowest round of the ladder to prosperity and affluence by their own exertions, profiting by the abundant opportunities which our great State has thrown in his way, none deserve greater credit than Andy Rasmussen. He is the owner of 300 acres of land on Coon Creek, in Fair Oaks and Sheridan Precincts, and he also rents land besides, so that he puts in about 500 acres of grain every year. He is also a wool-grower and sheep-breeder, and formerly had 2000 high grade ewes in the flocks he pastures in the foothills on the government forest range. He was born on the Island of Fyn, Denmark, January 6, 1870, and came to America when he was sixteen years old, in the fall of 1886. His father, Hans Rasmussen was a dairyman in Denmark, and his mother, Metta (Anderson) Rasmussen, was also a native of Fyn, and there both died. They had four children: Jens, who was a partner and joint owner with his brother Andy, and who died on this ranch when he was forty-six years old; and Rasmus, who was drowned in Denmark when a boy; Andy, of this review; and Rasmina, who died in Denmark.

When his school days were over, Andy Rasmussen came to Sheridan, Placer County, Cal., in 1886, where two brothers had preceded him. He worked for various ranchers for eight years, when, in 1895, he and his brother started to farm on their own account, purchasing their ranch of 300 acres, and they were successful.

In 1914, Mr. Rasmussen was married to Miss Josephine Greitman, a daughter of the late Charles Greitman, a wealthy rancher, whose sketch is given in another place in this book. In 1910, Mr. Rasmussen made a visit to his native land, his parents then being alive, but they have both passed away since, the father at eighty-six years of age and the mother at seventy.

Mr. Rasmussen is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Farm Bureau Exchange, and of the California Farm Bureau Cooperative Elevator Association. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Rasmussen is a Methodist and a member of the Woman's Club, in Lincoln.

**FRANK M. SMALL.**—A wide-awake, strenuously-aggressive man of affairs is Frank M. Small, an experienced employee of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association, and one of the influential leaders of his district. He is a native son, born at Loomis, who has always been proud of his association with the great Golden State, so that he has been all his life in close touch and sympathy with local conditions here. This has given him a great advantage in his important work for the fruit interests of Loomis and Placer County and for the advancement of the horticultural industry throughout California.

Bud Small, as he is familiarly called by all of his friends, was born on September 6, 1889, the son of Frank E. and Emma (Bowman) Small. His father was a native of Augusta, Maine, and he is today a successful fruit-grower in the Loomis district. His mother was born in San Francisco, of a family that helped to make the Bay City what it is.

Bud Small attended the public schools of his home district, and then went for two years to the Lick school, in San Francisco. And having left off study, he took up that line of work most congenial to him, the fruit industry, and has been occupied in that field ever since, finding profitable employment in the Loomis and the Newcastle districts. For two years, also, he himself rented a ranch.

When Mr. Small married, he chose for his bride Miss Violet Day, a native of Loomis; and the accomplished lady shares her husband's popularity. They have one son, Samuel Frank Small. Mr. Small is a Mason, and belongs to Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., at Penryn, and with his wife is a member of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S. Mrs. Small is also a member of the Loomis Woman's Club.



**MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.**—The Mount St. Mary's Academy, in Grass Valley, is the largest Catholic school in Northern California. It was founded in 1863 by the Rev. Father Thomas Dalton, and the building was erected in 1865. It is carried on by twenty-eight Sisters of Mercy, in charge of the Superior Sister Stanislaus. A boys' school of eighty pupils, located on an eight-acre lot, is separate. The girls' department has from 150 to 200 students. The Grass Valley Orphanage is also a part of the institution, and under the supervision of the Sisters. Many men in California, now prominent in business or professional life, graduated from this academy.

Connected with the academy is a commercial course of grammar and high school grade. A syllabus of the instruction given in the academy, as



copied from a local paper, is as follows: "Instruction in Gregg Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Twentieth Century Bookkeeping, Commercial Spelling, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial English, Business Letterwriting, Penmanship, Rapid Calculations, Office Training for Stenographers. The Adding Machine and Mimeograph used. Comptometer Operators trained. Special secretarial dictation given. Course on Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine." Music and painting are also taught.

Orphans from all over the State are sent to the orphanage. Sister Gabriel is dean of the faculty; she was brought here from Ireland shortly after the academy was started by Father Dalton. They have their own bakery and laundry, and the Music Hall is in a separate building.

The Academy for the girls occupies grounds of four acres, which are highly ornamented with flowers, fountains and shade trees.

**JOSEPH GOWLING.**—A very prominent old-timer and builder-up of the Summit region in the Sierras was the late Joseph Gowling, who was born at Chatham, Quebec, on April 28, 1845. His father, John Gowling, was born in Lancashire, England, and came with his parents, who were farmers in the Province of Quebec, Canada. So Joseph was raised on the farm, where he learned habits of industry and thrift that stood him in such good stead in his pioneer experience after coming to California.

He was married in Chatham, November 16, 1871, to Miss Isabella Brodie, born in Chatham, a daughter of James and Agnes (Cameron) Brodie, natives respectively of Chatham, Quebec, and Glasgow, Scotland. The father was also of Scotch parents. They were successful farmers at Chatham, where Mr. and Mrs. Brodie both spent their last years. Of their five children four are living: Mrs. Gowling; Mrs. Agnes Heath, of Oakland; Mrs. Flora McDowell, of Sheridan; and Mrs. Helen McMeekin, residing in Chatham.

Mr. Gowling followed farming in Chatham until 1875, when, leaving his wife and little daughter Agnes in comfortable surroundings, he came to California with his brother William. They stopped at Truckee, where Joseph Gowling engaged in hewing square timbers for a mining company, for he was a splendid axe-man, particularly a broadaxe-man. Soon afterwards he took a contract to get out timbers for a mining company near Carson City, Nev. In 1878, having decided to return to Quebec to make his home, he rejoined his family and went to work with a will. The call of the West was too strong and after withstanding it for eight months he decided to return to California, so in 1879, with his wife and daughter, he located in Truckee. He worked in a lumber mill over the winter and in the spring he came to Cisco, where for fourteen months he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad. At the close of that period he purchased the old Summit Hotel from Booth and Company. The hotel was built by John Cardwell at the time the Central Pacific was built and had seventy-eight rooms. Mr. Cardwell sold it to Booth and Company but they closed it down and it was idle for three years before Mr. Gowling purchased it; and some wondered at his having the nerve to buy it. Mr. and Mrs. Gowling put their shoulders to the wheel, remodeled the building, and opened the hotel and success crowned their efforts. The railroad company appreciated their enterprise and were their best friends. They also had a stock of general merchandise; and the postoffice was also located in their building. Mr. Gowling secured the postoffice and named it Donner and was the first postmaster, holding the commission until his death.

February 7, 1893, eleven years after they had purchased the hotel, it was burned to the ground, almost a total loss as there was only \$5000 insurance. This, however, helped to pay the freight on the material for the new hotel which they immediately built on the site of the old hotel and it was completed by June 21 of the same year, when they had their opening. It was a larger hotel, having eighty-five rooms. They also engaged in general merchandising and had the postoffice and telephone exchange. Mr. Gowling also owned a ranch of 700 acres on the Summit and was engaged in stock-raising. He leased the Soda Springs from Timothy Hopkins and built a resort, also having cabins and houses suitable to accommodate 100 guests. It was a very popular and well patronized summer resort. Mr. Gowling furnished transportation by running a stage between Summit Hotel and Soda Springs, making a round trip each day. They ran the resort at Soda Springs for many years and were very successful. But it, too, was wiped out by a big fire. He did not renew the lease, being content to devote his time to his other affairs. He had built up Soda Springs Station on the railroad, where he owned sixty acres; there he built a hotel, store and stock-yards, which he conducted in connection with the Summit Hotel, and the



*Mr & Mrs Joseph Gowling*



cattle and dairy business, he having acquired a stock ranch at Sheridan, where he ran his cattle during the winters.

Mr. Gowling departed this life on July 7, 1917, and was buried in the cemetery at Truckee. He was a member of Truckee Lodge No. 200, F. & A. M.; Truckee Chapter, No. 39, R. A. M., and the Nevada City Lodge of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Gowling's only daughter, Agnes, is a graduate of Snell Seminary, Oakland, and is the wife of John Sherritt, of Truckee, and they have two children, James and Dorothy. After her husband died, Mrs. Gowling conducted the hotel successfully for three years, when she sold it, wishing to retire. She now makes her home in Sacramento. She has also disposed of her interests at Soda Springs Station and now lives retired, devoting her time to looking after her other varied interests. She is a member of Truckee Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. Mr. Gowling was an enterprising man, greatly interested in the good roads movement and was ready at all times to aid all movements for the upbuilding of the county and State.

**GEO. P. AHART.**—While it is true that Fortune has been very kind to Mr. Ahart in making him one of the most prosperous farmers and stockmen in Placer County, in company with his partner and brother-in-law, Mr. Tucker, it is also true that more is due to his own indefatigable industry and intelligent management. He has come to be an equal partner in one of the finest wheat growing ranches in the country, carried on with all the best modern tools and implements, and lives in a palatial residence about two and one-half miles south of Sheridan.

When he came from Missouri, where he was born, on March 21, 1873, and went to work on his Uncle Peter Ahart's farm, he was only fifteen years old and had no capital but what was in his two hands. But that he used this capital well is evidenced by the fact that he soon became his uncle's right-hand man and could run twenty-eight horses on the combined harvester and thresher. Thus he learned all that he could about successful farming and stock-raising, even machinery and blacksmithing, so that they could do all their repairing in the shop on the farm at home. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder he worked steadily for his uncle twenty-two years, and saved his money.

It was but natural that Lillie, the youngest daughter of Mr. James Mitchell, should be won by this energetic young man who was bound to succeed, and they were married in 1901. She was one of those young ladies who are community favorites, and she has proved a devoted wife and loving mother of three children, viz.: Viola, who graduated with the class of 1919, from the Lincoln High School; Thomas, who graduated in 1924, from the Lincoln High; and Ethel, a Junior in the Lincoln High. Mr. and Mrs. Ahart are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lincoln. Mrs. Ahart is a member of the Red Cross.

**F. C. CROSBY.**—Lincoln owes much of that prosperity which has placed it in the front rank of its county, to such men of finance as F. C. Crosby, the president of the Western Placer Bank. He was born on the H. Allen place, some seven miles northeast of Lincoln, on April 9, 1859, the son of J. C. and Harriett (Baker) Crosby, the father a native of New York, and the mother of Maine. The worthy couple came West by way of the Isthmus, in 1852, and for a while lived in the Santa Clara Valley. There, with Cyrus and John Baker, who had come with them, he took up land, each claiming 160 acres; but before very long, the father, J. C. Crosby, sold out, because there was no market for their produce. He went to Grass Valley, where he mined; and he was one of the first to put in a hydraulic

outfit, with which he made some money, after three years of hard labor. Then he moved onto the Allen place six and one-half miles northeast of Lincoln, and engaged in cattle-raising, teaming and freighting, between Lincoln and Virginia City. Some time after settling on the Allen place, he sold it and discovered the Valley View mine at Whiskey Diggings; and afterward he had the Crosby Mine, which he operated successfully. He was associated with Judge Speer and Jo. Hamilton in the Ophir district. Still later, with his son, he engaged in the growing of oranges, and he also had a vineyard. He died on June 15, 1907, his good wife having preceded him to the great Beyond on October 1, 1906.

F. C. Crosby attended the schools of Mt. Pleasant, when Clinton White was the teacher; but while he was still a boy, he was working in the mines, where he supplemented, in the school of actual experience, what he did not get from school-books. He then helped his father in the orchard, vineyard and nursery enterprise. In 1887 he engaged in the lumber business, at Lincoln. He sold out to Towle Brothers, but bought the business back in two or three years, when the firm became Williamson and Crosby. They sold out to the Diamond Match Company in 1920. Mr. Crosby was one of the organizers, and is now president, of the Bank of Western Placer, having filled that responsible office since the Bank's organization. He is also president of the Big Ben Consolidated Gold Mining Company, which owns what was formerly the Crosby, the Segregated 31, and the Segregated 31 Union Consolidated Mines. Both of these important organizations reflect the strong and abiding interest of Mr. Crosby in all that pertains to the welfare of both Lincoln and Placer County. He is a Republican in national politics, and an enthusiastic supporter of good government.

At Sacramento, in the year 1892, Mr. Crosby was married to Miss Nellie E. Rooney of San Francisco, a gifted, attractive lady who has been a most faithful wife. They have two children: Mable, and Ara C., who is with his father in financing the Big Ben Consolidated Gold Mining Company. Fraternally, Mr. Crosby is a Mason.

**FREDERICK W. AMMON.**—A representative German-American, born in Elbing, Germany, on March 3, 1849, Frederick W. Ammon has found his success in life as an agriculturist, in Placer County. Here he purchased forty-three acres of timber land in the Long Valley district, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and which is now a model fruit ranch. His parents, Frederick and Louisa (Burger) Ammon, were both natives of Germany, and well-to-do citizens.

F. W. Ammon is the eldest of a family of nine children and he received a good education in the German schools, which was supplemented with a course in architecture. He became a fur trader in South Africa and in South America; on the frontier in Chili, during the Peruvian War he suffered the loss of a whole cargo of furs, which was sunk in the harbor. He finally made his way to Panama, in 1880, where he was held by the French until 1883; in February of that year he landed in San Francisco, Cal., where he worked as a tin-smith for two years. He located in Placer County in 1885, where he has succeeded in gaining a comfortable independence. Besides owning stocks, bonds, and first mortgage securities, he is a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange.

On June 15, 1883, Mr. Ammon was married to Miss Minnie Eggert, born at Hanover, Germany, the only child of William and Wilhelmina Eggert. In 1881 she came to San Francisco and made her home with her uncle, William Eggert, until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Ammon are the parents of three children; Ernest W., who is an orchardist in Long Valley district; Eleanor, the wife of Dr. Herbert Gunn; and Max W., an orchardist in the Shirland tract. Mr. Ammon is a charter member of the Newcastle



Mr and Mrs Joseph L Dixon



Fruit Growers' Association. He received his United States citizenship at Auburn, Cal., and exercises the privilege of voting for the candidate he considers best fitted for public office. He has served as a school trustee for four years. Mrs. Ammon is an active member of the Newcastle Community Club and the Woman's Relief Corps.

**JOSEPH DIXON.**—One of the prominent and influential pioneers of Placer County was the late Joseph Dixon, of Towle, a resident of California from 1854, until his death on September 18, 1909. Born in Kennebec County, Maine, November 12, 1831, he was a son of Moses Dixon, who was of Russian ancestry and was born in New England. Moses Dixon resided in the State of Maine from his sixteenth year until his death in his eighty-second year. He wedded Miss Nancy Whitten, a native of Maine, and they had twelve children, including twin sons and twin daughters. The mother attained the age of sixty-four years.

Joseph Dixon, the fifth child in his parents' family, attended school in the place of his nativity. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, and he was largely self-educated, having attained considerable knowledge in the school of experience. When a boy he worked hard on the farm, being reared in the rugged simplicity of a country home, where hard work was esteemed honorable and idleness a vice, and where the artificial elements of society had not entered, but industry and the faithful discharge of every duty, no matter how humble, were the precepts and the performance of each day. He was about twenty-one years of age when the news of the discovery of the rich gold fields in California reached the East and led him to leave his native State. Full of the spirit of adventure, and determined to gain a fortune in the mines, if possible, he made his way to the Pacific Coast by way of the Nicaragua route, arriving safely in San Francisco in 1854. Soon afterwards he made his way to Foster's Bar, on the Yuba River, where he first engaged in mining. For about ten years he continued his search for gold in different mining camps. The largest nugget which he found was worth about \$50, while the greatest return he received for a single day's labor amounted to \$100. He was most fortunate in his mining experiences on the American River; but like most others who sought a fortune in the gold fields, he met with reverses as well as success; and when he abandoned the mines, at the end of ten years, he had only about \$2000.

Mr. Dixon opened his first meat market at You Bet, in Nevada County, and later did business at Gold Run; and then for seventeen years he successfully conducted a market at Towle. During his long residence in the county, he supplied meat to a large patronage in Towle and vicinity, and met with success; and at the same time he became well and favorably known and highly respected. Mr. Dixon was a strong Republican in his political inclinations, having been identified with the party since the Civil War. He built up a nice property in Towle, and was justly accounted one of the reliable and prominent men of the community.

Mr. Dixon was married in 1876 to Miss Celia Waters, a native of Forest Hill, Placer County, and a daughter of Joseph and Ann Waters, early pioneers of Placer County. Their union was blessed with the birth of two children. George L., who resides in Roseville, is married to Miss Virginia Kelly, and they have two children, Joseph Maurice and Cecelia Dixon; and Mabel N., the wife of Ed Kempster, lives in Sacramento with her husband and three children, Maurice, Roy, and Velda.

Celia Waters Dixon survived her husband until July 27, 1924, when she too passed away, aged nearly sixty-seven years. Her death in Sacramento removed one of the old-time residents who was also a native daughter. A woman of lovely disposition and kind impulses, she is greatly missed by all who knew her.

**THOMAS FRASER HUNTER.**—The late Thomas Fraser Hunter, of Penryn, was a native of Scotland, born in the year 1845, and died at his ranch in Placer County in October, 1922. He was the son of a banker and one of a large family, and was educated in Edinburgh. At the age of twenty he left for Assam, the great tea-growing district in India, where he resided for fourteen years. After learning everything in the way of tea-growing, etc., he eventually became the owner of over a thousand acres of land and was most prosperous. Being independent, he could combine business with pleasure, and he enjoyed big-game hunting, killing several tigers, leopards, rhinoceros, buffalo, etc. He superintended his overseers, coolies, engineers, and carpenters. A native doctor resided on the tea estate, a baboo (native writer) who kept the accounts, and others; in fact, he had at hand, living on the place, all the assistants he wanted. Owing to a serious carriage accident and losing a limb, he retired and left for his old home in Scotland.

In India, he married Louise Margaret, the daughter of Gen. Joseph Sherer, and granddaughter of Sir George Sherer, aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria at Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter lived on their estate several years in Scotland; but owing to tea-growing turning out badly, they had to sell the old home, and with their family of four children, a daughter and three sons, they left for America, buying a ranch of thirty acres in Penryn. Four years ago they bought the ten acres known as the Kayes Ranch. Mrs. Hunter and two sons live on the ranch. The second son died some years ago, and the daughter married and lives in British Columbia.

**DE WITT PORTER.**—A native son known generally throughout Central California, particularly in Placer County and the City of Sacramento, is De Witt Porter, who till lately was the owner of a stock ranch of eighty acres in the Allen Precinct. Mr. Porter was born on the old Norris grant, in the American River bottoms, on February 4, 1858, the son of De Witt Porter, a native of New York State, who was reared in Ohio. He crossed the great plains to California in 1852, and at once tried his luck at mining, switching off to farming and dealing in wood. He lived to be sixty-four years old, and died upon his ranch near Folsom. He was married in California to Miss Margaret Murray, a native of Massachusetts, who lived to be sixty-one; and they had six children. Edward resides in San Francisco. De Witt is the subject of this sketch. George died at Browns Valley, leaving a widow. William died at Sacramento in May, 1923, sixty years of age. He left a daughter, Mrs. Thelma Kaufman, now residing at Sacramento. Mary is the wife of David Clough, a retired blacksmith now residing in Sacramento; while Tecumseh died at Penryn, unmarried, at the age of twenty-five.

When the squatters had to move off the old Norris Grant, by decision of the United States Court, our subject's father went into Mariposa County, but he soon came back to Dry Creek, in Placer County, and near Roseville he rented a farm; and in 1870 he moved onto Section 1, Allen's Precinct. De Witt Porter built the Porter Hotel in Roseville, in 1908, and he built Porter's Hall in Rocklin and ran a restaurant and livery barn in Rocklin, but he was burned out three times. He now owns a ranch of eighty acres in Section 1, Allen Precinct. In national politics a Republican, he has always striven to do his duty as a liberal-minded citizen.

January 14, 1885, Mr. Porter was married at Auburn, to Miss Elizabeth Cook, a sister of F. W. Cook, the well-known dealer in merchandise at Loomis, and a daughter of William and Ellen Graham Cook, both natives of England, having been born there respectively, February 28, 1831, and January 10, 1834. The day after they arrived in America, in 1855, they came on to California, and here Mr. Cook had a granite quarry at Folsom; and later he went to Loomis, where he owned his own quarry, selling granite



*Thos. F. Austin*



for building and monumental purposes. Both parents are now dead, having rounded out their eminently useful lives and earned and enjoyed the esteem of their fellow-men; Mrs. Cook died in 1875, at the age of forty-one, and Mr. Cook died on June 10, 1905, at Rocklin. They had nine children. Johnny died when he was eighteen months old. Margaret, who was born on July 23, 1858, is the widow of David Blower. William passed away in 1881, having attained to his forty-second year. Elizabeth Nevada, the wife of our subject, was run over, when a child, near Folsom, by the Central Pacific locomotive named "Nevada," and miraculously escaped unharmed, she having fallen in a place where a tie was removed; she was therefore named Nevada, from the locomotive. She was born on October 14, 1861. Richard T. was born near Folsom, and died in 1921, leaving a widow. Frank W. is a merchant at Loomis. Bennie died in infancy. Mary Ellen, called Nellie, resides in Rocklin; and Martha died when she was nine months old. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have two children. Roy was employed with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Roseville, when he enlisted for service in the World War. He was in the 148th Field Artillery "over there," in France, and was honorably discharged after doing his full duty. He died February 16, 1924. Iva is the wife of M. L. Jennings, the train-master for the Southern Pacific, and resides at Sacramento. In November, 1923, Mr. Porter sold his ranch, and he and his wife now make their home in Sacramento.

**JOHN GEORGE GREITMAN.**—Among the early pioneers of California, also named as among the pioneer residents and business men of Sheridan, Placer County, are the Greitmans, father and son. Charles Greitman, father of John George, purchased the store from John Zingenbein about the time the railroad was completed, in 1867-1868, and at that time there were but three business establishments in the precinct, viz.: the store owned by Zingenbein; the hotel owned by J. R. Myers; and the livery stable owned by Thomas Phillips. Charles Greitman was born in Germany, and in 1850 he came to the United States and to Illinois. He was a butcher by trade and followed that before coming to America, and while in Illinois. That same year (1850) he came to California, and it was here that he met and later married Mary Muller, by whom he had seven children. He ran the store in Sheridan until 1875, when he sold an interest to his eldest son, John George, better known by all his friends as George Greitman. After relinquishing the store responsibilities the father engaged in sheep-growing. In 1876 he sold his interest in the store to give his undivided attention to the sheep business, continuing until he died, at the age of ninety-one years. His wife died when she was eighty-five years old.

George Greitman was born in Sonoma County, in 1854, and he attended school in Manzanita district, and also the Sheridan school in Placer County, growing up on his father's ranch and becoming used to ranch work. Eventually he came to own a ranch of 480 acres. He took a business course in Heald's in San Francisco and then came back home and embarked in the merchandise business with his father at Sheridan.

In 1886 Mr. Greitman was united in marriage with Ella A. Burritt, daughter of Marcus and Anna Burritt, who came from Canada to California and to Sheridan, where Marcus Burritt was a blacksmith. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Greitman: Frederick A.; George Dewey; and Charles Edward, all at home and running the Greitman ranch of 480 acres. The youngest child died in infancy, and at that same time the mother died, when in her thirty-eighth year. In politics, Mr. Greitman is a Democrat and he served as a member of the Placer County Democratic Central Committee, and also as a justice of the peace of Sheridan Precinct. He is highly esteemed for his sterling traits of character and for his public spirit.

**HENRY MILLARD FREEMAN.**—A very energetic man, who was an upbuilder of the great commonwealth of his adoption and never tired of extolling its wonderful resources and the grandeur and beauty of its natural scenery, was the late Henry Millard Freeman, who was born in Poland, Maine, December 18, 1851, and was reared on the old New England homestead. He was a son of Daniel and Hannah (Marble) Freeman, natives of Maine, of English descent, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England.

Henry Millard Freeman received a good education in the excellent public schools of Maine. After his school days were over, he learned how to sell goods and run a business, working in a store; and so it came about that he became a merchant in Sedgwick, Maine.

Mr. Freeman was married in Lynn, Mass., May 17, 1873, being united with Miss Aldana E. Wood, who was born at Oceanville, Deer Isle, Maine. Her father, Benjamin S. Wood, was born at Blue Hill, Maine, and was a merchant at Sedgwick. Mrs. Freeman's mother was Susan R. Whitmore, also a native of Maine. She survived her husband, passing away at Oceanville. Of their eight children, Aldana is the third in order of birth. She was reared and educated in an environment of culture and refinement, growing up among the interesting and historical scenes of the State of Maine.

Mr. Freeman continued the mercantile business in Sedgwick for some years in partnership with Mr. Wood, and later as sole proprietor, until he sold out and located in Boston, Mass. The family remained there only a short while, however, for their eyes looked longingly to the great West, and they were very desirous of making their future home in the land of gold and sunshine.

In 1890, with his wife and daughter, Mr. Freeman came to California, locating in Placer County, where, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Edgar Hersey, he purchased the Cisco Hotel and did business as Hersey & Freeman. His partner died in 1894; and after Mrs. Hersey married W. B. Vineyard, the hotel was conducted as Freeman & Vineyard until Mr. Freeman purchased the Vineyard interest. The place was originally purchased by a Mr. Hager from the Central Pacific Company, and the deed from Charles Crocker is still in the possession of the Freemans. Mr. Hager sold it to R. A. Campbell, now of Oakland, who ran the resort for seventeen years, and then sold it to the Freemans. When the Central Pacific reached Cisco, that place remained the end of the road for a period of two years, until the tunnel was completed, when the road was extended. During this time Cisco was the starting point for the stage line to Comstock as well as for the teamsters and freighters; and it grew to be quite a place, with hotels, etc., and was the center of much activity. After the railroad moved on, the stages and teamsters also moved on to each point that for the time being became the end of the railroad.

After he became sole proprietor of the Cisco Hotel, Mr. Freeman continued to run it as a first-class hotel, and also ran the store in connection with it, and was the postmaster and express agent. After the fire that wiped out both the hotel and store, he rebuilt both immediately. He also built up cottages and tents, making a beautiful setting for this mountain resort on a slope of one of the mountains of the high Sierras. In all this work Mr. Freeman was ably assisted by his wife and daughter. Mrs. Freeman is a great lover of nature. The flower gardens were under her especial care; and from the numerous variety of flowers she decorated the tables of the hotel, to the delight of their guests.

On the ranch of 900 acres, Mr. Freeman engaged in stock-raising. A fine spring above the place was piped to the hotel, to use for drinking, while water for other domestic use and irrigation was brought from Campbell Lake, also located on the ranch. He was also interested in mining, his operations



*H.M. Freeman*





*Aldana E. Freeman.*

being located in the Meadow Lake district and on the North Fork of the American River. A man of varied and successful enterprises, Mr. Freeman was not, however, permitted to enjoy to the full the fruits of his labors; for he was called to the Great Beyond on August 3, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman were the parents of one child, Ella M., who is a graduate of Santa Clara High School, and who supplemented her education with a course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. On her return home she assisted her father in the business and since his death the mother and daughter continue the business and, like Mr. Freeman, carry it on in a liberal and enterprising way, doing business under the firm name of the H. M. Freeman Co. Miss Freeman assumes the full management of the hotel and store, and holds the commission of postmaster at Cisco, her adeptness, ability and business acumen being much appreciated by the public and their many patrons. The Sierra region is becoming well known as a favorite scene for the enjoyment of vigorous winter sports, and Cisco Hotel is a popular resort for skiing, sledding, and all that goes with out-of-doors winter pastimes.

Mr. Freeman was a staunch Republican, and was very solicitous for the success of his party. Honest and upright in all of his dealings, he was well and favorably known, and his integrity was never questioned.

**JOSEPH J. McCULLOUGH.**—The interests acquired by Joseph J. McCullough, a rancher and stockman of North San Juan, Nevada County, Cal., have ably demonstrated his ability in this work and have given him a place among the representative agriculturists of this section. His ranch consists of 168 acres of fine timber and farming land, upon which he engages in general farming and stock-raising. His birth occurred in Sebastopol, Nevada County, August 11, 1873, a son of James and Sarah (Downey) McCullough, both natives of Ireland. When James McCullough was a mere lad his parents returned to their native country of Scotland and there he remained until he was grown, when he came to America and settled in New York. There he was married to Miss Sarah Downey, and they became the parents of ten children. The two oldest were born in New York and died there in infancy. Then came Eliza and Henry, both born in New York and both are now deceased. The next was Robert, born in New Jersey and still alive. These three accompanied their parents to California about 1867. The other five children, Samuel, George, Joseph J., Mark, and Walter, were all born at Sebastopol. Mark and Walter are now deceased. James McCullough engaged in mining near Sebastopol for many years; he passed away at the age of fifty-five, being survived by his wife, who died when she was sixty-two years of age.

Joseph J. McCullough attended the grammar school at Sebastopol and remained at home with his parents until the death of his mother, when he went to Sierra County and for seventeen years was engaged in mining near Alleghany. Following his mining operations Mr. McCullough returned to North San Juan and engaged in ranching and later purchased his present home ranch.

At Nevada City, Cal., on May 14, 1901, Mr. McCullough was united in marriage with Miss Helen Gibbs, born at Alleghany, Sierra County, a daughter of Edwin and Josephine (Feirnheim) Gibbs, natives of Vermont and California, respectively. Edwin Gibbs came to California in an early day and settled in Sierra County, where he engaged in mining and where he was married and reared his family. Mrs. McCullough is the youngest of three daughters: Katherine, Caroline and Helen. Edwin Gibbs lived to be eighty-three years old and his wife was fifty-four years old when she passed away. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough are the parents of six children: Robert, Walter, William, Helen, Charles, and Levina. In politics, Mr. Mc-

Cullough is a Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Forest Lodge of Masons at Alleghany, and a member of the Scottish Rite of the Sacramento Consistory. For seven years Mr. McCullough has served as trustee of the North San Juan school district.

**WILLIAM CARL.**—A retired rancher of Rocklin, who is highly esteemed for his helpful and enviable influence, is William Carl, who was born at Rochester, N. Y., on January 26, 1854, and there, and in the adjoining County of Seneca, grew up. His father was Abraham Carl, a native of Germany, who came to America, and when the Union was at stake espoused the Northern cause, and enlisted and served in Company E, 151st New York Volunteer Infantry, campaigning valiantly throughout the war. Later he was a hard-working farmer. He had married Miss Magdalena Schaufelburger, a native of Germany; and they had four children: William, who is the subject of our interesting story; Mary, who died in New York State; Lewis, who is a rancher at Penryn; and Joseph, who is the night-watchman at the Southern Pacific shops at Roseville. William Carl, after finishing his studies at school, learned the harness-maker's trade, which he followed until he engaged in farming, at Rochester. In January, 1892, he came to California; and since 1893, he has been engaged in fruit-growing. In 1907 he purchased a ranch of twenty acres at Penryn, which is now highly improved, and which he still owns. It is devoted to the growing of peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, etc.

Mr. Carl was married for the first time at Seneca, N. Y., when he chose Miss Lydia C. Robson, a native of Seneca, for his wife. They had eight children, three of whom died in New York; and the other five are: Mrs. Hattie Ogden lives at Rocklin, and is the mother of seven children. William is a rancher on the home-ranch of our subject at Penryn, having formerly been in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway. Mrs. Bertha Ogden died in April, 1923, in Fallon, Nev. Clarence served in Company A, of the 363rd Regiment, 91st Division, during the World War, and was over seas. Arthur is an automobile mechanic at Rocklin. Mrs. Carl died at Penryn, on January 31, 1902. Nine years later Mr. Carl was married, at Rocklin, to Miss Elizabeth C. Schneider, whose parents, Ludwig and Elizabeth Magdalena Schneider, were born in Germany, where the father was an officer in the German army. He went to Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1854, and crossed the great plains in a train of twenty-six wagons, with two mule teams, to California, in 1869, being six months on the road from Southern Indiana to Sacramento. Mrs. Carl was nine years old when they crossed the plains; the Indians were bad, and when they were 100 miles west of the Missouri River, a company of soldiers made them turn back from the Smoky Hill route, as the Indians had just massacred a train. These worthy parents had ten children: Anna, who passed away in the Hoosier State; John, who died in 1909; Fred, who breathed his last in 1877; Peter, who also died in Indiana; Elizabeth; Andrias, who died in Indiana; Conrad, living at Applegate; Eva Rose, who died in 1912; Sadie, who passed away in 1917; and Lula M., Mrs. Yule, of Los Angeles, who is the mother of two children. Mrs. Carl attended school at Grass Valley, and in Sacramento. Her father did guard duty in California during the Civil War. The family lived on a farm in Placer County until Mrs. Carl was thirteen years old, and then they moved to Sacramento. Her father was a cooper, a farmer, and also a tailor. Mrs. Carl learned to do needle-work while she was young, and became a dressmaker, making dresses for the leading people of Rocklin and vicinity, for forty years; and although very frail in health, she was most diligent and industrious. Mr. Carl was bereaved of his wife on March 10, 1924. She was a member of the Pythian Sisters, and the Rocklin Woman's Improvement Club. Mr. Carl is a Republican.





*John Donovan*

**JOHN THOMAS DONOVAN.**—A pioneer resident of California since 1859, who has become a successful tiller of the soil and ranch-owner, is John Thomas Donovan, born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1842, a son of John and Johanna Donovan, worthy family folk who both passed away when John was a child, leaving him an orphan; and he was raised by his aunt. In 1855 he came to Pottsville, Pa., and in 1859 he came out to California. He spent a short time at Nevada City and then made his way to Nicolaus, Sutter County, where he was employed on a ranch, continuing for a period of three years. He then went to LaPorte, Sierra County, being employed at mining for two years, when he returned to Nevada County, and at You Bet was employed in the Blue Cement Mine for Judge Brown, after which he returned to the valley. He purchased a ranch on the Feather River and then from 1875 to 1880 he had a liquor store in Nicolaus, and in the latter year he came to Lincoln, engaging in the liquor business. Meantime he also became interested in ranching and purchased a ranch two and one-half miles from Lincoln; and as he enlarged his farming operations he sold his business and devoted his time to raising grain. His home ranch contains 742 acres, and then he owns 320 acres at Rocky Ridge besides two business houses in Lincoln. He resides with his wife in his comfortable residence on Fifth Street in Lincoln.

In San Francisco, May 28, 1876, Mr. Donovan was united in marriage with Miss Mary O'Hara who was born near Pleasant Grove, but within the borders of Placer County, a daughter of Michael and Ann (Riley) O'Hara, pioneer ranchers, who located in Placer County in the early fifties. To Mr. and Mrs. Donovan were born nine children, seven of whom grew up. John B. died on the ranch; May (Mrs. Talbot) is of Sacramento; Lottie (Mrs. Theakston) lives in Los Angeles; Frances died at 28 years; Catherine is Mrs. Jolly and lives in Sacramento; William resides in Hayward, and the youngest is Ann, the wife of Edward Finney, who is a student at law in Berkeley, where they reside.

Mrs. Donovan is a member of Silver Star Parlor, N. D. G. W., the Woman's Club of Lincoln and Lincoln Center of the Placer County Farm Bureau. Mr. Donovan was formerly a Democrat but is now a Republican.

**CHARLES C. GAUS.**—A man of more than ordinary industry and perseverance and who also has the distinction of being a native son of California is Charles C. Gaus, who has made his home at North Bloomfield all his life, for here he was born on March 6, 1878, one of seven children born to Charles and Cordelia (Brown) Gaus, natives of Germany and California, respectively. Charles Gaus, the father, crossed the plains to California, in 1852, from Missouri, via the Platt River-Salt Lake Route; he stopped in San Francisco for a short time, then came to Nevada County and engaged in mining at the Malakoff mine at North Bloomfield for thirty-five years; this mine was then a hydraulic mine. The mother of our subject was only forty-eight years old when she died, the father surviving until he was eighty-six years old.

Charles C. Gaus received his schooling at North Bloomfield and also worked in the Malakoff mine with his father; then he became engineer on the ore train for the Union Blue mine, bringing the ore from the mine through the mountain tunnels. Afterward he mined in other places in Sierra and Nevada Counties.

At Nevada City, on December 24, 1912, Mr. Gaus was married to Miss Annie Jefferson, born at Remington Hill, Cal., a daughter of Matthew and Isabelle (Miller) Jefferson, natives of England and LaPorte, Cal. Matthew Jefferson was a miner all his life and passed away at Remington Hill; his widow now makes her home at Grants Pass, Ore. Fraternally, Mr. Gaus is a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Elks of Nevada City.



*John Henry*



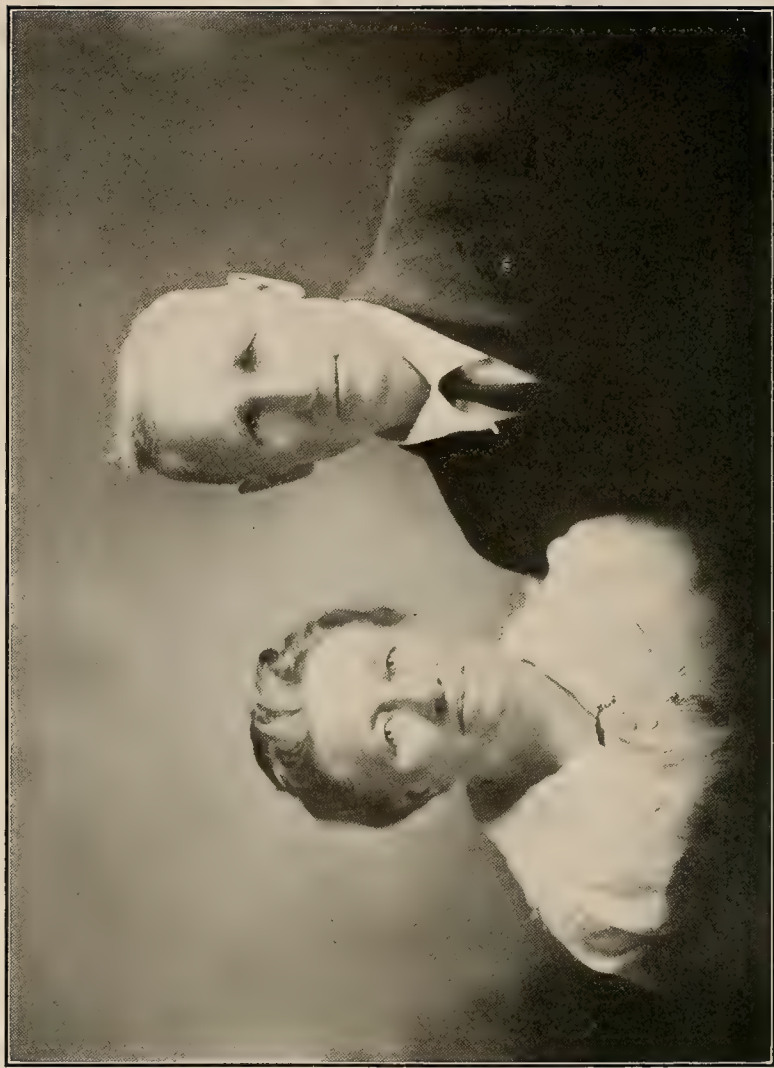
**JOHN HENNY.**—A very skilled artisan, who has also made an enviable reputation as an experienced, progressive and very successful horticulturist, is John Henny, the popular blacksmith and enterprising fruit-grower of Newcastle. He was born at Ophir, Placer County, Cal., on August 29, 1868, the son of Christian and Bertha (Rittinge) Henny, both natives of Switzerland, and was one of eight children, seven of whom are still living, one of the seven being Christian Henny, whose interesting life-sketch may be found in another part of this historical work. Christian Henny, Sr., reached California in 1853, and settled in the Ophir district so early that the local annals there honor him today as one of the path-making pioneers. He followed ranching, but also owned a gold mine, which was located on his ranch. He took up teaming, and freighted from the end of the railroad, at Newcastle, to Virginia City, Nev., beyond the mountains. When he passed on, he left his devoted companion a comfortable home on the old Ophir ranch, dear to the children because of the scenes and memories of their childhood. The family have many interesting souvenirs of the romantic Ophir Mine days; and the home ranch is today one of the best in the county.

As a young man, John Henny became an expert in budding fruit orchards, and he did much of that work in and around Ophir and Newcastle. In 1888, he began an apprenticeship of three years with his uncle, John Haenny, the pioneer blacksmith, and learned the blacksmith trade; and after coming to Newcastle, he entered into partnership with Frank Webb, in establishing a blacksmith shop. Later he bought out his partner, and he has been alone in business in Newcastle for over thirty years. He began business with very little means, but his excellent work and his effort to please won him a large business. He also engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. In the fire of 1900 his place of business was burned, and he then purchased the lot adjoining his place and rebuilt on both lots, erecting here his shop and his store-room for agricultural implements. He also made implements used in orchard work, and all in all had a very large business.

Mr. Henny is also part owner of a ranch of 160 acres, 100 acres of which are in fruit, the name of the owners being Henny, Braun, and Nagle. This tract was cleared by Mr. Henny, himself, and here he planted the best fruit-trees in the district. He is a vice-president and director of the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association, and is also vice-president of the Newcastle Building & Loan Association, which has done so much to build up Newcastle.

The marriage of Mr. Henny, which occurred on February 15, 1900, at the bride's home near Newcastle, united him with Miss Kate Threlkel, a native daughter born near Newcastle, Placer County, a daughter of George L. and Kate (Prosser) Threlkel. The father was the first white child born on Mormon Island, Cal.; and the mother was born near Loomis on the old Prosser ranch. She passed away at the early age of twenty-three years, leaving two children, Mrs. Kate Henny and George Threlkel, of Cool, Cal. George L. Threlkel was a rancher and a prominent fruit-grower near Newcastle, being one of the first growers of fruit in the district; and he was also engaged as a fruit-shipper. He passed away in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Henny have a son, George C., who is an employee of the State Department of Agriculture in Sacramento.

Mr. Henny was a stockholder in the Placer County Bank, and was formerly a director in the Newcastle Bank. He was a member of the Sanitary Board for some years; and for fourteen years he was fire chief of Newcastle, serving until he resigned. Jack Henny, as he was familiarly called by all of his friends, was a member of the South Butte Gun Club, and of Grass Valley Lodge, No. 538, B. P. O. E., and Foothill Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Newcastle, in which he was a trustee, and was also a member and banker of the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Henny is a member of Sunshine Rebekah Lodge, No. 155, at Newcastle, and has served as Financial Secretary of the



L. J. Christensen  
Mette M. Christensen

order for seventeen years; and she is also a member of Col. E. D. Baker Post, W. R. C., in which she is Recording Secretary. She belongs to the Episcopal Church. During the war, Mr. and Mrs. Henny were active in the work of the Newcastle Chapter of the American Red Cross, and took part in the Liberty Loan and other allied war drives.

(Since the above was written, Mr. Henny passed away, on December 19, 1923. At his passing, Placer County lost one of its noblest and best citizens.)

**CHRISTIAN P. CHRISTENSEN, SR.**—More than half a century ago a boy fifteen years old left his home in Starmose, on the island of Ærø, Denmark, and went to sea. What education he got was obtained in the public schools of his native place, and the practical education he subsequently secured was as a wage earner. Born on June 8, 1853, when a mere youth Mr. Christensen took to the sea, and for five years was a sailor before the mast on Danish sailing vessels. He then went to Hamburg, Germany, and for two years sailed on German ships, making trips to South America, Africa and other countries. He came to Chicago in 1874, and sailed on the Great Lakes during the summer, and in the winter seasons worked in the coal mines of Illinois, for a period of five years. When times became dull in Chicago, he went to Milwaukee, and sailed the lakes from there; then went to work in the lumber-woods of upper Michigan, thence to Canada and engaged in railroad construction work on the Canadian Pacific. From Canada Mr. Christensen returned to Milwaukee and sailed on the lakes, thence went to Colorado, where he worked in the mines, and thence came to San Francisco, Cal., and engaged in work for the street railway for about one year, becoming a street-car conductor.

In 1882, Mr. Christensen bought a quarter-section of railroad land in Placer County covered with brush and timber, and settled upon it in 1884. He went to work clearing the land, and at first engaged in building up a dairy on the property, but later planted several acres to orchard. For some time he had a hard time making a living. His wife, ever a loyal helpmate, stood bravely by him, however, and through industry, frugality and harmonious efforts, they have succeeded and become independent.

Mette Christensen, who became the wife of Christian P. Christensen, in San Francisco, was born in South Jutland, on April 27, 1856, and followed her brothers, Jens and Hans Christensen, to Wisconsin. She came to California in 1882. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Christensen are as follows: Anna C. was born on the ranch January 15, 1885, was reared and educated at Lincoln, and was graduated from the Chico State Teachers' College, in 1919; she also has a teacher's certificate received in Auburn, in June, 1905, and followed teaching in the public schools of California for fifteen years, the past four years in the Lincoln Grammar School. She married James B. Osborne in Portland, Ore., and has one daughter, Phoebe Jean. Mrs. Osborne is a member of the Citrus Rebekah Lodge at Lincoln. Christian P., Jr., the second child, was born October 15, 1886, and saw twenty months service with the United States Infantry in France, during the World War; at first, as a member of the A. E. F., he was in the Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis, was transferred to the 41st Division, with which he went to France, and there transferred to the Second Division. He served at Soissons, Belleau Woods, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and in the Argonne. He was honorably discharged at the Presidio, in San Francisco, August 19, 1919, and is now ranching at home. Hulda was born in Lincoln, September 11, 1888, and is now the wife of J. E. Stafford, and the mother of one child, Richard Stafford. Sophie S. was born March 31, 1891; she married W. O. Drone, a miner at Forest Hill, and they have three sons, Lendon, Daryl, and John, and make their home at Forest Hill. Albert B. was born December 15, 1895, and he also saw service in the War, as a member of Company F,



75th United States Infantry, at Camp Lewis, and was mustered out and honorably discharged on January 29, 1919. He married Ruth McIntyre, of Saratoga, Cal., and is now ranching on the home place. The two brothers have carried on the ranch operations since 1920.

The home ranch comprised 160 acres until recently, when Mr. Christensen sold seventy acres of his holdings, retaining ninety acres, now operated as orchards and general stock ranch. From 1907 to 1917, he ran a fruit and dairy farm, four miles southeast of Renton, Wash., at the end of that period selling out and returning to California. A hard worker all his life, his varied experiences as a wage earner in many lines, and as a rancher, have caused him to think very seriously on economic questions, and being a careful reader and student, he has finally become a Socialist in his political views, believing that along that trend of management can living conditions best be adjusted. He is a charter member of Gold Hill Grange, at Lincoln. When he moved to Washington he helped to organize the Swan Lake Grange in that state, and for a period served as Master. A thorough American, he was naturalized in Judge Myres' court in Auburn. He served as a school trustee for eight years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Lincoln Lodge of Odd Fellows for the past twenty-one years.

Mr. and Mrs. Christensen made an extended visit to Denmark in 1921, being absent ten months and enjoying to the full both the educational features of the trip and the pleasure of seeing their old home land, and the other European countries.

**GEORGE DAVIDSON OLIVER.**—An enterprising and energetic business man who has taken an active part in the manufacture and distributing of lumber, being very prominent and influential in that line of business endeavor, is George Davidson Oliver. A native son of California, proud of his association with this great and growing West, he was born at Fairfield, Solano County, December 9, 1866, a son of Thomas and Janet (Davidson) Oliver, natives of Scotland, born near Edinburgh. The father first came to Canada and in 1860 emigrated to California, coming via Panama. He located at Fairfield, where he was engaged as a brick manufacturer and farmer until he disposed of his holdings and removed to Carson City, Nev. There he was superintendent of the flume for the Carson Lumber Company, continuing in that position for many years until he retired. He removed to Berkeley, Cal., and there he spent his last days, his widow surviving him until December, 1923, when she too passed on. This worthy pioneer couple were the parents of three children, of whom George Davidson is the eldest.

He was educated in the public schools of Carson City, Nev., and from a boy learned the lumber business under his father. Then he spent some time as a clerk, when he entered the Bullion and Exchange Bank, becoming assistant cashier. After eight and one-half years with the bank he resigned his position, in 1900, to accept the position of superintendent for the Sierra Wood & Lumber Company, now the Hobart Estate Company, at Hobart Mills, Nevada County, Cal. Soon after this he became assistant manager, and since 1914 he has been the manager. A short mention of Hobart Mills will be found in the historical section of this history.

Mr. Oliver's marriage occurred in San Francisco in 1887, where he was united with Miss May E. Keyser, who was born near Carson City, Nev., a daughter of William and Louisa (Mott) Keyser, natives respectively of Philadelphia, Pa., and Canada. Mr. Keyser came to San Francisco as early in 1850, and was a pioneer of the Sierra region, owning and operating stages in California and Nevada. He was one of the best known men in his line in the West, his last work was in operating the stage line from Hopland to Highland Springs, and on to Lakeport. When he retired he made his home in Berkeley and there he passed away May 17, 1924, at the remarkable age

of ninety-six years. He was a very remarkable and interesting old pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have three sons. Thomas Keyser is a graduate of the University of California, and now is superintendent of logging for the Hobart Estate Company. Charles Mott was educated at the University of Nevada, and also University of California and is now in the offices of the Hobart Estate Company. George Davidson, Jr., is a graduate of Armstrong's Secretarial School in Berkeley, and now an engineer with the Hobart Estate Company. Mr. Oliver is a member and Past Master of Truckee Lodge No. 200, F. & A. M.; is a Past High Priest of Truckee Chapter No. 39, R. A. M.; a member of Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., at Auburn; and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., at Nevada City; and of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco. He is a member, a director and ex-président, of the Pine Box Distributors of California, in San Francisco, and is a director and ex-vice-president of the California Pine Manufacturers' Association, a director and vice-president of the California Sugar and White Pine Company, and is vice-president of the Forest Protective Association of California.

**W. DANA PERKINS.**—Of the pioneer residents of Placer County, none were better or more favorably known than Will Dana Perkins of Rocklin. Mr. Perkins was a native of the "Old Granite State," New Hampshire, where he was born at Jefferson, in 1831. He came to California, and settled in Placer County in 1850, near what is now Rocklin, at one time called Smithville, located in Secret Ravine; and later known as Pine Grove, a thriving town of 1500 people at that time. For many years Mr. Perkins was proprietor of the Pine Grove House, on the Auburn and Sacramento road. This house was distinguished as possessing one of the finest and most capacious dancing halls in the State at that time, and the grand parties held there are among the most pleasant reminiscences of the early days. The genial Mr. Perkins was a very popular host as well as a most influential politician.

In connection with his hostelry he constructed a fine racetrack which became the scene of many interesting turf events. At first, he engaged in mining at Rattlesnake Bar, then one of the liveliest mining camps in California. He made many friends and had not been in the county long before the voters of the camp elected him constable, and from that time forward he took a very active part in politics, held many responsible positions, and his counsel was often sought by party leaders. He was a staunch Democrat, was twice elected tax collector of Placer County, and served as sergeant at arms in the California State Legislature during two sessions. As a member of Sheriff Johnston's posse, he assisted in the breaking up of the notorious Tom Bell gang of bandits, and it was a bullet fired by Mr. Perkins which felled Ned Conway, who was Tom Bell's chief lieutenant. For a number of years he was State librarian of California, holding that position at the time of his death.

Mr. Perkins became the owner of an excellent ranch near Rocklin, and for many years he was land agent for the Central Pacific Railroad. He became greatly interested in the development of the fruit industry in Placer County, including citrus fruits, and being very public-spirited, gave largely of his means to finance the Placer County Citrus Exhibit, which was established on Spring Street, Los Angeles, during Christmas week of 1887, serving as one of a committee of ten from the horticultural section of Placer County, exhibiting a half carload of choice Placer County oranges in the Southland, the purpose being to refute the misrepresentations of certain Los Angeles real estate men which were derogatory to Placer County's adaptability for citrus fruit-growing, following the occasion when Placer County took first prize on oranges at the State Fair at Sacramento, in 1886.

The marriage of Mr. Perkins united him with Zilla Towner, who preceded him to the Great Beyond by several years; they became the parents



*Robert A. Peers*



of two children, namely: Newton Dana Perkins, who died August 20, 1894, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work; and William Perkins, a member of the board of harbor commissioners of San Francisco. Mr. Perkins was a Knight Templar Mason. His death occurred at his home in Sacramento, October 20, 1896. Of a strong and noble character and active disposition, his life will ever stand out as a faithful type of the pioneer manhood of Placer County.

**ROBERT A. PEERS, M. D.**—There are no greater benefactors of humanity than the men who, through the study and practice of medicine, accomplish the alleviation and prevention of disease, carrying on their study and research year after year and winning the confidence and high esteem of the public. Such a man is Robert A. Peers, M. D., medical director of the Colfax School for the Tuberculous.

Dr. Peers is an Eastern man, born at Woodstock, Ontario, in December, 1875. His father, Richard Peers, a native of England, came when a young man to California via the Isthmus of Panama, in the early sixties. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Searsville, and later at Half Moon Bay. Richard Peers made a trip back to England; and when he returned he came by way of Ontario, where he was married to Margaret Hatch Alway, who was born in Ontario of English parents. He brought his bride to California and again engaged in business. Soon after their first child was born they returned to Ontario, where Mr. Peers was engaged in farming until he retired; and now, with his wife, he makes his home in San Francisco, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. Of their thirteen children, seven are living, Robert A. being the second in order of birth. His boyhood was spent on the farm; and in that rugged country, with an abundance of exercise and plenty of outdoor manual work, he laid the foundation of that splendid physical condition that stands him in such good stead in the arduous and never-ceasing work of today. He had a natural bent for medicine, and so directed his studies in that direction. After being educated and trained at the Woodstock High School and Albert College, in Belleville, Ontario, he entered Trinity University, Toronto, graduating from the medical department in 1899, with the degree of M. D.

During these years Dr. Peers had made several trips to California and decided, upon completing his course, to locate in this State. So the year of his graduation we find him located in Colfax, Placer County, established in the general practice of medicine. As so many people with pulmonary trouble had come hither on account of the climatic advantages of this region, and naturally consulted him, he was led to study this specialty more and more; and he found, by applying modern methods of treatment to the patients sent here, that they did exceedingly well. The fame of the region spread, and soon patients came so rapidly that he was forced to establish an institution for their housing and care. Thus in 1907 he built his first hospital with eight beds and established the Colfax School for the Tuberculous. Since then the growth has been so rapid that he has been forced to build additions nearly all the time; and since 1909, he has given the institution all of his time. Besides, he has several physicians working under him, medical men who have been recruited from patients who secured an arrest of the disease. The managers of the different units, as well as many of the nurses and his personal secretary, have also been recruited from patients of the school. The school is now known all over the world, its patients coming not only from the United States, Canada and Europe, but from various other countries in the civilized world; at one time the institution had patients of twenty-four different nationalities.

Dr. Peers has traveled extensively throughout the United States, Canada and Europe, visiting similar institutions, continuing his investigation and

studies. During the World War his patriotism was stirred, and in 1918 he volunteered his professional services to the American Red Cross, being sent over seas. He was assistant chief of the Bureau of Tuberculosis in Paris, and also general manager of the Red Cross Tuberculosis Hospitals in France. After spending some months over seas he returned to his post. Dr. Peers had a younger brother, George Peers, that served in the World War, in the United States Army, with a good fourteen months over-seas record. In 1924 Dr. Peers again made a trip abroad, visiting medical institutions and hospitals in England and on the Continent, and spending most of his three months in England and Switzerland. Dr. Peers is vice-president of the First National Bank of Auburn, and vice-president of the Central Bank of California, with head offices in the same city.

The marriage of Dr. Peers occurred in San Francisco, where he was united with Miss Lucy F. Stewart, born in Toronto, Canada, of Scotch and Irish descent. She is a graduate of Albert College, in Belleville. Their fortunate union has been blessed with two children: Robert Stewart, who is a senior of the University of California, and Francis Hamilton, who is a sophomore in the Placer Union High School. Mrs. Peers is a cultured and refined woman and presides gracefully over their home, a magnificent residence erected in 1922, where they enjoy dispensing good old-time hospitality to their many friends. Dr. Peers is interested in local civic affairs and is chairman of the city board of trustees of Colfax and stands for good public improvements. Intensely interested in the cause of education he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Placer Union High School since its organization, and for several years has been president of the board. An ardent Republican, he is serving as a member of the County Republican Central Committee. Dr. Peers was made a Mason in Illinoistown Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master; he is a member of Siloam Chapter No. 37, R. A. M., and is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory. With Mrs. Peers, he is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Placer County Country Club, and Del Paso Country Club in Sacramento. Dr. Peers is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and National Medical Association, and for four years was secretary of the committee on the scientific program of the State Medical Society. He is president of the California Tuberculosis Association, and a member and director of the National Tuberculosis Association, and served as delegate from the United States to the International Union against Tuberculosis held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1924. He is a member of the State Board of Health, and withal has been a liberal contributor to medical journals.

**THE COLFAX SCHOOL FOR THE TUBERCULOUS.**—For many years, probably more than a half century, physicians throughout California, and throughout the United States and Canada as well, have known the valuable climatic conditions of the Sierra region and sent their patients with pulmonary diseases to the foothills in the Sierra Nevadas. Dr. Robert A. Peers is a practicing physician who has met with success in applying modern methods for the treatment of the disease in connection with the healing effects of the favorable climate of the Sierras. In time there arose a problem as to a means of housing the numerous patients; and the first institution for the treatment of tuberculous patients, at Colfax, originated with him when, in the fall of 1907, he built and opened a hospital with eight beds and named it the Colfax School for the Tuberculous. The institution has grown rapidly until it now comprises six units with 180 beds, more beds than are found in any other private institution of the kind in the United States.

One of the units of the institution is that constructed and maintained by the Standard Oil Company of California for the care of its tuberculous employees. It is an interesting fact, and one worthy of note, that before locating their institution in Colfax as a unit of the school, the Standard Oil Company of California thoroughly investigated many other localities, not only in California but also in other southwestern States and decided that Colfax offered the best climatic conditions for their purpose.

The other units of the school, besides the Colfax Hospital and the Standard Oil unit, are the Kathramon Sanatorium, Bushnell Sanatorium, Crest View Sanatorium, and Housekeeping Cottage Colony.

The location at Colfax is ideal, the various units having an altitude of from 2400 to 2500 feet; and the institution is situated on the new county road, thus being conveniently accessible. The grounds surrounding each unit of the school have great natural beauty, with their groves of pine, fir, oak, manzanita, and chaparral. The Housekeeping Cottage Colony established and built at this school was the first of its kind in the world; and since its establishment the plan has been widely copied.

**JOSEPH REINHART, JR.**—A worthy representative of a pioneer family of Nevada County is found in Joseph Reinhart, Jr., who was born within the limits of this county, at Buckeye Hill, on September 13, 1865, the only son of Joseph and Katy (Reinck) Reinhart, natives of Solothurn, Switzerland, and Bavaria, Germany, respectively. The father, also named Joseph Reinhart, was born in the year 1833, and at the age of twenty-one years came to America and settled first in Ohio, where he remained for two years before coming to California. He engaged in bricklaying and as a stone mason in Sacramento for two years, and helped lay the foundation for the State Capitol; and afterwards he went to the Fraser River, where he engaged in mining for three years. Settling then at Yreka, Cal., he engaged in trading, running a pack train from Yreka to the mines. In 1862 he went to Cañon City and was head sawyer in a sawmill for a time, after which he returned to Yreka and worked at bricklaying until 1863, when he went to Virginia City, Nev. In 1864, however, he returned to California and settled in Nevada County. That year he was married at Virginia City, Nev., to Miss Reinck. Of this union there are two children: Joseph, the subject of this sketch; and Kate, who is now the wife of D. Sutter and resides in Seattle, Wash. While Joseph Reinhart, Sr., was in Virginia City he was employed in the brewery and was chief of the fire department. On his return to California he engaged in mining in Nevada County until 1866, when he went East for a short trip. Returning to California, he settled at Buckeye Hill, where he mined until 1872. Then the family removed to a point six miles below Grass Valley and sixteen miles from Auburn, locating on the road connecting these two towns; this road is known as the Reinhart road. Here he bought 200 acres of land from Joseph Perrin, on which he raised stock and engaged in general farming for the balance of his life. The mother passed away on July 2, 1921, at the age of eighty-two years; the father lived to be almost ninety, passing away on September 23, 1921.

Joseph Reinhart, Jr., was educated at the Forest Springs public school and helped with the farm work on the home place from young boyhood. He followed teaming from the age of fifteen years, being thus employed for forty-one years. He now uses a truck. Mr. Reinhart has added to the original ranch of 200 acres until he now owns 720 acres. This large acreage is in part devoted to the raising of fruit and grapes and to general farming; while part of it is thickly covered with timber, which affords a good income. In politics Mr. Reinhart is a Democrat.





L. E. Dudley

**GEORGE EDWARD DUDLEY.**—A distinguished native son whom all Californians delight to honor is George Edward Dudley, who was born at Sacramento, on May 19, 1853, the son of Thomas and Eleanor (Stuart) Dudley, well-known pioneers of the Capital city. Thomas Dudley was born at Salem, Mass., on December 20, 1820, and came round the Horn to California, landing at San Francisco, on September 29, 1849, after which he proceeded to the mines on the American River, above Folsom, and there engaged in gold-mining. He had learned how to build stone walls and fences back in Massachusetts, and as the mining operations included that of cleaning the river bed, he was able to pile the stones up so that they would stay and not rattle down again, for which clever work he received \$24 a day. He saved his money, and in the latter part of 1849 he set up a store at Dolton's Bar, on the American River, above Folsom. But the miners were driven out by high water caused by the early rains which set in the following winter. Mr. Dudley kept store at Dolton's Bar until he sold out, on December 20, 1850, when he went to Sacramento and kept a hotel, near what is now B and 29th Streets. His marriage, on November 5, 1850, united him with Eleanor Stuart, who was born in Maryland. It is a matter of some historical importance to know that the marriage certificate of Thomas and Eleanor Stuart Dudley was duly recorded at three o'clock P. M. on November 5, 1850, in the recorder's office at Sacramento, on page 2, in Book A, of marriage certificates, which seems to indicate that it was the second marriage ever recorded in Sacramento County.

Grandfather Stuart, who was of Scotch descent, was born in Maryland, in 1796, while his wife, who was of Irish descent, was born in 1795. They were married in Maryland, in 1817, and had a family of nine children when they crossed the plains, the oldest son, Upton Stuart, being married, and Eleanor, the mother of our subject, being next to oldest. They made their way to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1848, where they joined a train of covered wagons drawn by oxen, and commanded by Captain Childs. They started across the plains for Oregon, where the government offered a Donation Land Claim of 640 acres to the head of every family. An incident occurred en route showing the justness of Captain Childs in not protecting a deliberate crime or criminal. At a place near what is now the town of Rawhide, Nebr., an impetuous youth, who thought the trip across the plains would not be complete nor furnish him the thrill he anticipated without his having killed an Indian, shot a squaw while she was nursing her baby. The Indians naturally surrounded the train and Captain Childs promptly surrendered the young criminal and the train moved on. The Indians took the young man out on the desert, tied him to four stakes and proceeded to mete out what they considered a just punishment for such a dastardly deed. When Captain Childs' train got this side of Salt Lake City, they met a number of Mormons who had been mining in California. The immigrants, seeing their abundance of gold, and listening to their wonderful stories about gold finds, changed their plans about going to Oregon, and resolved to try their luck in the gold-fields of California. Mr. Stuart never mined but went to Sacramento and there met Gen. John A. Sutter, at Sutter's Fort, who prevailed upon Mr. Stuart to start a hotel in Sutter's warehouse at the corner of 29th and B Streets, Sacramento. Later, in 1851, on the same corner, Mr. Stuart built a residence out of lumber shipped around the Horn, after it had been cut and framed in Massachusetts. The original shingles were from black walnut and they were also shipped around the Horn. Thomas Dudley, after his marriage, built a large two-story residence on B and 28th Streets in Sacramento, the lumber having been framed in Massachusetts and brought around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, and in this large residence they kept an hotel for about eighteen months.

Next, Thomas Dudley went into the hog business, when hogs were selling for \$1 per pound in Sacramento, but one day two shiploads of bacon and hams came to San Francisco, 'round the Horn, and the consignment was being offered at 25 cents per pound, which was less than it could be produced for, in live weight. Discussing the perplexing situation with a friend, Mr. Dudley was informed that there was a district known as Dry Creek, about eighteen miles northeast of Sacramento, where hogs could be raised for less than 25c, and soon he went up to look it over. He found acorns so plentiful that they entirely covered the ground around the trees, so he bought a squatter's claim of 320 acres from Gifford Poor for \$200, and after the land had been surveyed, he received a United States Government patent for the northeast quarter, and also the southeast quarter of Section 10, Twp. 10, R. 6, East, Mt. Diablo meridian, containing 320 acres, which was duly recorded, and has never since been out of the family. He moved onto this ranch on Dry Creek, near where the city of Roseville now stands.

Thomas Dudley lived to be fifty-eight years and nine months old, and his wife attained to forty-five years and ten months. They had seven children, four of whom grew up: Ezra Collins, who died at the age of seventy-one; George Edward, the subject of our story; Mary, now the wife of Alvah J. Sprague, a pioneer rancher of Roseville; Anna W., who became the wife of R. F. Thiele, a rancher near Roseville, and both are deceased; Sarah, who passed away when she was six years old; and Martha, who died in her fourth year, and a babe died in infancy.

George E. Dudley was two and a-half years of age when his parents moved to the ranch on Dry Creek, and he received his education in the schools of his district, after which he attended school in Roseville for two years. He assisted on the home ranch until he located on his own place of 230 acres, a part of the old Dudley ranch, and engaged in general agriculture. In 1880, Mr. Dudley suffered an accident to his left eye while assisting in building a foundation for a barn on his ranch. With a pick he proceeded to knock a piece of granite from a block that was in the way of the shingle edge, when a sliver of the granite struck his left eye, causing him to lose the sight of that member; after a while the sight of his right eye failed also, rendering him totally blind, nor has he recovered his sight since. This is a grievous affliction, and a source of pain to his many devoted, admiring friends. For sometime after this affliction, he operated his ranch, setting out twenty-five acres in grapes, and ten acres in almonds, the balance being used for raising hay and grain. He now rents his ranch, receiving a comfortable income, while he makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Sprague, during the winters, and in Oakland during summer months. Mr. Dudley was not content to merely depend on others to read to him, so he attended the Mechanical Trade School for the Blind, in Oakland, where he learned broom and whisk-broom making, and also cane-seating. At the same time he studied and learned to read by the Braille system, as well as to write with the typewriter by the touch system. So now he reads books and magazines by the Braille system and keeps abreast of the times; and by the use of the typewriter is able to write the letters for his correspondence, as well as keep his accounts. It is wonderful what he has accomplished in spite of his handicap. Having a retentive memory, and a keen interest in both past and present happenings, he is an unusually interesting conversationalist.

**ELISHA BROWN HERYFORD.**—A pioneer resident of Lincoln, who was highly esteemed and appreciated for his integrity and moral stamina, was the late Elisha Brown Heryford, who was born at St. Louis, Mo., November 28, 1844, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Profet) Heryford, natives of Missouri. The father saw service as a soldier in the Mexican War, after



which he continued to reside in Missouri until 1859, when the discovery of gold at Pikes Peak started a rush to that new Eldorado. Outfitting with a covered wagon and ox-teams, Capt. Daniel Heryford, as he was called, brought his family up the Platte River, headed for Pikes Peak. Before arriving at their destination they began meeting so many returning Pikes Peakers, who reported so unfavorably on the prospects, backing their judgment and findings by hitting the back trail, that Mr. Heryford and his family decided on coming on to California. Being well-provisioned they continued their journey, arriving in the Sacramento Valley that fall and locating in Mt. Pleasant district of Placer County, where he acquired a ranch and engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death. Of late years the descendants of Capt. Daniel Heryford hold a reunion of the family at his old ranch each year, the last reunion being attended by 110 relatives.

Lish Heryford, as he was called by all his friends, attended the public schools in Missouri until fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents across the plains to Placer County. Here he assisted his father on the ranch until they were established. He learned pioneering in all its forms; also habits of industry and self-reliance. Then he tried mining for a while, but it was not to his liking, so he returned to stock-raising as his avocation. Engaging in ranching he specialized in sheep-raising and he met with success. His flocks increased while he ranged them in the valley and in the mountains.

Mr. Heryford's marriage occurred in Lincoln, December 20, 1871, when he was united with Miss Rachael Hall Cate, a native of Green County, Missouri. Her father, Reuben Cate, was born in Tennessee and came out to Missouri, where he married Elizabeth Matlock, a native of that State. In 1857, the year of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, Mr. Cate brought his family across the plains in a covered wagon drawn by oxen and, after many hardships and exciting incidents, finally arrived safely in the Sacramento Valley. Locating at Chandler Station, near Nicolaus, Sutter County, he purchased land and engaged in grain farming until he removed to a ranch near Lincoln, Placer County, where he resided until his death, in 1869. He was survived by his widow, who passed away at the age of eighty-four years. This worthy pioneer couple had thirteen children, eight of whom grew up. Mrs. Heryford being the fifth oldest of these, was brought across the plains when a child. She was educated in the public school in Illinois district, Sutter County. After his marriage, Mr. Heryford began farming on his ranch seven miles west of Lincoln. Meeting with success, he purchased additional acreage until he had 880 acres of land. He was a grain farmer, operating on a large scale until he retired. He purchased a residence in Lincoln, where he resided with his family until his death, January 13, 1921. He was a member of Valley Lodge No. 103, I. O. O. F., over fifty years. His marriage with Rachael Cate was blessed with the birth of nine children: William D., who resides in Alameda; Frank L., who died at thirteen years of age; Louella E., the wife of John Tofft, of Sacramento; Hattie E., married R. J. Cox and lives in the Capital City; Mary, Mrs. Robert Seydel, of Lincoln; Minnie B., who gracefully assists her mother to preside over the home; George, now lives in Roseville; Edward, of Richmond; Leila L., who died at the age of three years. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Heryford continues to reside at the old home in Lincoln, looking after the interests he left her, managing her affairs with success and business acumen. She is a member of Citrus Rebekah Lodge, and the Woman's Club of Lincoln.

Mrs. Heryford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lincoln, as was her husband, contributing generously to its benevolences. She is also a member and ex-president of the Ladies Aid.



*John Sherritt*

**JOHN SHERRITT.**—One of the most prominent men in the business life of Truckee, Nevada County. John Sherritt has been a resident of that city since 1879, and has been an integral part of its growth and development in the years that have passed. A native of the province of Quebec, Canada, he was born January 10, 1860. His brother, James Sherritt, had come to California and settled in Truckee in 1876, and three years later John joined him and worked in the bakery and restaurant, which his brother had started in the town, remaining so employed until 1885.

That year James Sherritt built the Sherritt Hotel, and this the two brothers ran until 1905, when James died, and in 1907 John sold out the business. This hotel was burned down four times and each time was rebuilt, but when it was destroyed for the fifth time it failed to rise Phoenix-like from the ashes until recently, when Mr. Sherritt erected a modern business block, containing all modern improvements, on the site of the old hotel, on Front Street, with an eighty-foot front of pressed brick, making it one of the handsomest business blocks in the county. The Pioneer Bakery, founded by his brother, is still on the site where it originally stood, though now housed in a new and up-to-date building with brick ovens and all other modern bakery fixtures. The old oven in the bakery was in active service over forty years.

From 1907 until the spring of 1923 John Sherritt followed the cattle business, owning and controlling fifteen sections of land, with Joe Gowling as a partner for a while, but the greater part of the time managing the business alone, engaging in stock-raising on a large scale. He is still the owner of a ranch near Sheridan, Placer County, where he raises cattle, sheep and hogs, but devotes most of his time to attending to his valuable real estate holdings in Truckee and environs.

The marriage of Mr. Sherritt, which occurred at Summit, in 1902, united him with Agnes Gowling, a native of Canada, and two children have blessed their union; James, a student at the University of California; and Dorothy.

Fraternally, Mr. Sherritt is a member of Truckee Lodge No. 200, F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master; Truckee Chapter No. 39, R. A. M.; and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., in Nevada City, and with his wife is a charter member of Truckee Chapter No. 116, O. E. S., of which he was the first Patron, while Mrs. Sherritt is a Past Matron. In Truckee he has been active in all public improvements, serving as fire commissioner and also as sewer commissioner. He has seen many changes in the personnel of this section of California during his many years of residence here, and has kept pace with its growth, having himself developed into one of the leading cattlemen of the region, as well as a leading business man, improving his property holdings and helping Nevada County to her place in the commonwealth.

**HERMAN L. THOMSON.**—The youngest of four children in the family of Eli Herman and Hannah (Schoonover) Thomson, Herman L. Thomson was born on the old Thomson ranch, on February 15, 1883. The others in the family are Stella, (Mrs. Mason); George; and Susie (deceased). His parents were natives of Ohio, in which state they were married. The father came to California about fifty years ago, worked as a ranch hand three or four years and then homesteaded a quarter-section of land, eleven miles southwest of Grass Valley, in the Lime Kiln district, and he added to his holdings until he had about 1000 acres. He was always a stock raiser. He died at the age of eighty; the mother was seventy-four when she passed on.

Herman L. Thomson attended the school in the Lime Kiln district and always worked on the ranch with his father. After his parents' death he took care of the old home place, which he now owns and runs as a dairy with twenty cows. He was married on April 10, 1916, to Leola Ridinger, who was born in the Wolf district, the daughter of Edward and Mattie



(Mason) Ridinger, who were natives of California, the father of Calaveras County, and the mother of Rough and Ready, Nevada County. Mrs. Thomson's Grandfather Mason, came to California in 1852 from Missouri. Grandfather Ridinger came about the same time, from Des Moines, Iowa. Edward Ridinger was reared in Sacramento, Eldorado and Nevada Counties, and became a farmer. Both parents are still living. Leola is the fourth in order of birth in a family of six children, the others are: Wesley, of Sacramento; Warren, of Lime Kiln; Thomas, of Grass Valley; Edward, of Wolf; and Sadie, now Mrs. Grasser, of Auburn. Mrs. Thomson was educated at the Pleasant Ridge school. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomson; Edwin and Margie. Fraternally, Mr. Thomson is a member of the Red Men of Grass Valley. In politics, he votes for the best man fitted for the office regardless of party lines.

**JOHN WILLIAM ROSS.**—Among the worthy and industrious citizens of the Ophir district of Placer County, is John William Ross, who came to California thirty-eight years ago. From early boyhood he has been connected with the mines of this section of California, and is now engaged in running the steam hoist at the Crosby mine owned by the Big Bend Consolidated Mining Company, and located in the Mt. Pleasant district, six miles northeast of Lincoln, Cal. His birth occurred in Navarro County, Texas, August 6, 1878, a son of John and Margaret Ann (Monroe) Ross, natives of Scotland and Canada, respectively. The father, also named John Ross, left his native country while still a young man and went to Canada where he was first married to Miss Jessie Monroe; after she passed away he was married to her sister, Miss Margaret Ann Monroe, mother of our subject. John Ross left Canada and settled in Navarro County, Texas, where he farmed for ten years. They were the parents of three sons: John William, James Alexander, and Charles. In 1886 the family came to California and the father, together with William Monroe, an uncle of our subject, purchased the fruit orchard known as the Heath ranch at Ophir, on which they resided for two years, when John Ross sold his interest to William Monroe. John Ross then bought a twelve-acre ranch on which was a mining claim and here he built a residence and lived until he passed away, August 2, 1911, aged seventy-six years. His widow now resides in Bachelor Valley, Lake County, Cal.

John William Ross was educated in the Ophir schools, having come to California when nine years of age, as a young lad he worked in the mines and learned blacksmithing, specializing in the sharpening of tools. He also became a hoisting engineer, and became adept in both, and is thoroughly capable of running the mining hoists and sharpening the tools used in the operation of the Crosby Mine.

On September 28, 1906, at Auburn, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Estelle G. Dugal, a native of New York, daughter of Eugene and Mary (Barry) Dugal, the former of French ancestors, and the latter of Irish lineage. Mrs. Ross passed away at the family home in Ophir May 1, 1921. She was a member of the Rebekah Lodge, in Auburn. In politics Mr. Ross is a Socialist and fraternally is identified with Auburn Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand. He is also a member and Chief Patriarch of Placer Encampment No. 36; and belongs to Azalea Rebekahs, No. 117, at Auburn. Mr. Ross owns his father's old home upon which is located a mining claim with a good quartz vein. He also owns a mining claim on Duncan Hill, being the old original Duncan lead, with a well defined run of valuable quartz, embracing sixteen acres of patented land. He also owns thirty acres just south of the old Ross place, which he has developed to orchard, having six acres in plums, pears and cherries, and upon which he has built his present home.



John W. Ross.

**PROF. EDWARD W. LOCHER.**—Roseville may well be congratulated on the high attainments of her educational staff, prominent among whose members is the principal of the Roseville Union High School, Prof. E. W. Locher, a native of Placer County, where he was born at Auburn, on February 19, 1883. His father, Francis J., popularly called Frank Locher, was in partnership with Ex-Senator Sam B. Burt, in gold-mining, and in the general merchandise business in Auburn. He was born near Francisco, in Jackson County, Mich., in 1842, and came to California in 1861, and the next year located on the "Divide," in Placer County, and he lived to be sixty-seven, passing away in 1909. He was married at Bath, in Placer County, to Miss Marian Elvira Mitchell, a sister of Mrs. W. B. Lardner, wife of the historian of this work, being the eldest of the Mitchell family of three children.

E. W. Locher, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Auburn, and attended both the grammar and the high schools in that place, being graduated from the Auburn High School as a member of the Class of 1903. The same year he went to Berkeley and matriculated at the University of California, where he pursued the modern-classical course, in the College of Social Science, and was graduated in 1907 with the B. L. degree. A year later he received the degree of M. L.

He passed the county grammar school examination at Auburn, in January, 1908, at the same time obtaining a grammar school certificate; and in December, 1908, he completed his high school work in College, and in 1914 received his high school life diploma. He taught his first school at Ophir, from 1908 to 1909, and he was then chosen principal of the second grammar school, at Williams, in Colusa County, where he organized the Williams Union High School, and became its first principal, serving in that capacity for three years. He next became the principal of the Maxwell Union High School, in the same county, where he was principal for seven years. For ten years he was a member of the County Board of Education of Colusa County, and for the last two years of this period he was president of the board. While at Maxwell, in 1915, he was elected vice-president of the California Teachers' Association, northern section, and in 1916, he was made president, and served for a year. This honor called for his presiding at the annual meeting of this section, at Marysville, in 1916; and by virtue of his presidency, he was for two years a member of the California Council of Education, and served on the legislative and other committees of which Superintendent Wood was also a member. And he was chairman of the State Educational Library Committee, collaborating with Superintendent Wood in many undertakings.

Having broken down his health through overwork, Professor Locher spent a year on a ranch south of Roseville. He again took up his educational work, teaching English in the Auburn schools for two years, after which he was chosen principal of the Roseville High School, entering upon his duties, with a faculty of nineteen teachers, in 1922. The school, that was built in 1915-1916, has an average daily attendance of 235 pupils, and a total enrollment of 290, and it graduated its eighth class in 1924. The exhibit of its Normal Training Department, at the Sacramento State Fair in 1923, brought forth very favorable comment. The senior class publishes an attractive annual, entitled, *The Rose Leaf*. During the recent war, Professor Locher organized the Red Cross work at Maxwell.

At Hollister, in 1912, Mr. Locher was married to Miss Golda X. Cox, of Williams, Cal., and he and his good wife now have two children: Marjorie Jane, and Edward Branson. Mr. Locher is a Knight Templar Mason. When he was at Berkeley he belonged to the Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Locher are members of the Eastern Star.



From Auburn Journal-Republican, August 14, 1924:

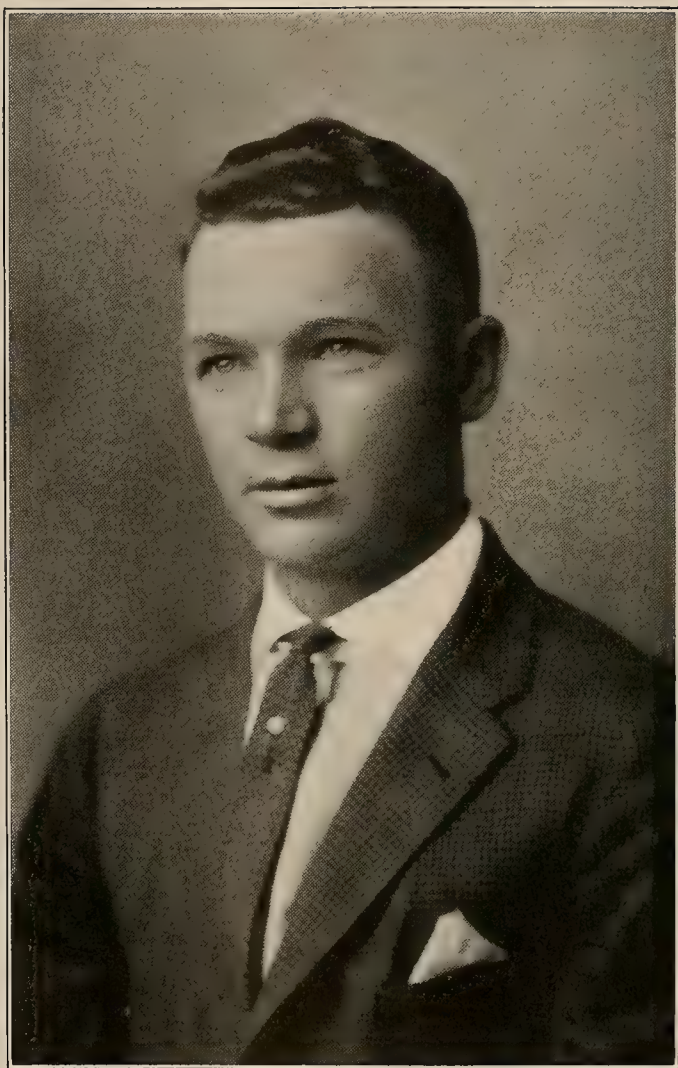
"E. W. Locher, well known educator of this city, has accepted a position as principal of the Bishop High School in Inyo County, and will soon move to that city, according to announcement last week. Locher recently resigned as principal of the Roseville High School. He was formerly a member of the faculty of the Placer Union High School, and is also a graduate of the same institution. The principalship of the Bishop High School is considered a desirable position among California high schools in the rural districts. It is an accredited school, and maintains a high standard. The salary paid there is in excess of the Roseville schedule."

**ANDERS OSCAR WICKMAN.**—Highly esteemed as a public official, A. O. Wickman is a successful rancher at Rocklin and owns a ranch of 125 acres, within the city of Rocklin. He has a dairy of some twenty cows; and about seven acres in fruit-trees and vines, near to the celebrated mineral springs contained in his acreage. He bought the place six years ago, after he had for years owned and operated an extensive granite quarry at Rocklin; and he has been able to apply some of his valuable general experience in the first undertaking to the management of the second.

Mr. Wickman was born at Aabu Len, Finland, on January 18, 1864, and he grew to young manhood in his native country, fortunate in being reared on his father's farm. He attended the public schools, and when sixteen years of age, was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. His parents were Anders and Wilhelmina Wickman; the former died in Finland, in 1923, at the age of eighty-four, while the latter, just as old, is still living in the old home. The hard-working couple had sixteen children, seven of these are still living, three being in Rocklin. Anders Oscar, the subject of our interesting story; Victor is a partner in the firm of Alexin & Co., the owners of a quarry; and Huldah is the wife of O. W. Pekuri, the Rocklin merchant.

Anders Oscar learned both farming and carpentering in Finland, and he also mastered the blacksmith trade, while he pursued his mechanical bent generally. In the spring of 1887, he came to America and settled, first in Fitchburg, Mass., where he worked in a machine shop; and from there, in 1878, he came direct to California, landing in San Francisco, where he had friends. He was in Sonoma County for six months, and then, in 1890, he came to Rocklin, where he worked at quarrying, to learn that trade. Becoming proficient in architectural and monumental work, he next leased a quarry and operated extensively and successfully for twenty-seven years. The products of the quarry were shipped principally to points in California and Nevada. He built two government piers, and furnished the granite rocks for the dry docks at Mare Island, and at Honolulu. He made a specialty of cut stone, and he built up such a trade that he came to employ from twenty to thirty men. And having endorsed the platforms of the Republican party, he served his city as a town trustee for twenty-two years, and during that time, he was for six years mayor of Rocklin.

Mr. Wickman has been thrice married, and twice bereaved. At Rocklin, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Huldah Isaacson, of that city, by whom he had five children: Oscar, Rose, Alice and Florence, and Elmer, who died when he was fourteen months old. The devoted lady having passed away, Mr. Wickman, at Sacramento, married Miss Anna North, of Berkeley, and they had three children: John, a baby when he died; Emil, who is in the high school; and Mary, who also died in infancy. The second Mrs. Wickman having died, leaving behind her a blessed memory, Mr. Wickman, at Berkeley, married Miss Anna Tullila, a native of Finland, and they have had three children: Theodore, Wesley and Sylvia. The Wickmans enjoy the good will and esteem of a wide circle of friends, and no one is more loyal in their support of all that will help bring both town and county rapidly to its own.



*A. M. Sather.*

**ARTHUR M. SATHER.**—A young man who, by well directed energy and his pleasing personality is making a success in business, is Arthur M. Sather, proprietor of Sather's Grill, located on Central Square, Auburn. He was born in Minneapolis, Minn., April 26, 1890. His father, Olaf Sather, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, and on coming to America, located in Minneapolis, where his children were born. He brought his family to Auburn in 1909, and there his wife, the mother of his children, passed away in 1913. The following year, Olaf Sather returned to Norway where he now resides.

Art Sather, as he is familiarly known by his many friends, received a good education in the schools of Minneapolis, and when eighteen years of age he came with his uncle, Olaf Hesbold, to Oroville, Butte County, Cal., in 1908, where he found employment with the Western Pacific Railroad, under C. C. Derby, chief engineer, being employed on the French Creek and Feather River route for a period of eleven months. He came to Auburn in 1911 and obtained employment in a small restaurant in old town. He was very adept and by close application he soon learned the ins and outs of the business, so that when the opportunity arose he purchased an interest in the business. It was but a short time until his partner also wished to sell, so he purchased the balance, and continued the business, giving it his undivided time. He prospered so well that he was obliged to seek larger quarters, so he moved across the way to the old James building where he carried on a first class restaurant. In October, 1922, he moved to his present location on Central Square, on Lincoln Way. His property embraces a lease on a new building which he has equipped with new, modern fixtures, valued at \$12,000. His place is up-to-the-minute, having a cooling device, a two-ton ice machine, and modern sanitary conveniences throughout, the fixtures being all finished in white presents a very attractive and pleasing appearance. His effort is appreciated by the public, to the extent that his business has grown rapidly, increasing to such volume that he employs ten helpers in various capacities. The neatness of his place was commented on by the State Food Inspector, reporting that he found Sather's Grill one of the finest establishments in the State on its opening October 1, 1922, and it can well be said it is the most popular eating-house in Auburn, and the finest place on the Victory Highway, between Sacramento and Reno.

Mr. Sather was married in Auburn, August 17, 1911, to Miss Goldie M. Brown. She was born in Oregon, but reared in Newport, R. I., coming with her parents, J. C. and Emeline (Roden) Brown, to Auburn in 1908, and here she finished her education. Their fortunate union has been blessed with three children: Emeline Goldie, Eddie M., and Mabel. The family reside at their comfortable residence on Lincoln Way. Mrs. Sather is a cultured and refined woman of pleasing personality, possessing an artistic temperament, as well as much native business ability, and Mr. Sather gives no small degree of credit for his success to his estimable wife, who has proved a splendid helpmate and an encouragement to him in conducting his affairs so as to gain his ambition.

While in Chico, Butte County, Mr. Sather was active in the State militia as a member of Company A, California National Guard, under Captain White, a prominent peace officer of that city. He is a member of Miami Tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., of which he is a Past Sachem. He is also a member of the Tahoe Club, and a charter member of the Placer County Country Club, as well as a member of the Auburn Volunteer Fire Department. Mrs. Sather is the presiding officer in the Wenonah Council, No. 169, Daughters of Pocohantas. Art Sather is a real booster, and has contributed liberally to the growth and future prospects of Auburn. He is an ardent lover of sports and on the high walls of his establishment are displayed trophies of his achievements with gun and rod, i. e., two deer heads, and a





W. D. Partridge  
Jennie B. Partridge

stuffed black bass, the latter weighing eight pounds when pulled out of the stream. These he thought so well of that he had them mounted to display for the pleasure of his guests. Mrs. Sather is equally enthusiastic in the sport of fishing, and they spend as much time as they can spare from their business sojourning in the High Sierras, where they enjoy angling in the lakes and streams with rod and reel.

**WILLIAM S. PARTRIDGE.**—The Partridge Hotel, at the corner of Auburn and Neal Streets, in Grass Valley, furnishes popular rest and entertainment to those who like to be well-cared for. Its proprietor, William S. Partridge, is a native of Grass Valley and the son of Samuel Partridge, who arrived from Cornwall, England, in the early seventies and is considered one of the fathers of Grass Valley. The elder Partridge was an expert in mining, which he followed to the end of his days. The mother, Ellen (Sweet) Partridge, also a native of Cornwall, is still living. They had six children: William S., the subject of this review; Mrs. Nellie Yeo, of Grass Valley; Mrs. Lena Bray, residing in Oakland; Mrs. Annie Collins, also living in Oakland; Mrs. Mabel Werry, who lives in Palo Alto; and Mrs. Gladys Butler, of Grass Valley.

After completing his grammar school studies when fifteen years of age, William S. Partridge began working for the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, being employed first in the roundhouse as a wiper, and then in succession as fireman and brakeman, finally being promoted to conductor. This last was a splendid position, but did not fully satisfy the ambition of an aspiring young man. So after twenty years of service, Mr. Partridge resigned from the road in January, 1918, and decided to go into the hotel business. He bought a lot on the corner of Auburn and Neal Streets, and there built the Partridge Hotel at a cost of \$10,000. It was a venture like a shoestring, started with very little capital; but it was a success from the outset. In the summer of 1923, he put on an addition at the cost of another \$10,000, making a three-story building with thirty rooms, finely furnished and modern in every way, with steam heat and hot and cold water baths. The lobby and office, 18 by 30 feet, fronting on Auburn Street, is one of the attractions of the hotel, with its large plate glass windows and attractively furnished interior. The hotel is popular with the traveling public and is filled to capacity with guests every night. Its landlord is a man of pleasing personality, and is a very popular host.

Mr. Partridge was married in Nevada City, on June 30, 1909, when he was united with Miss Jennie Chappell, who was born at Gold Flat, near Nevada City. She is a daughter of George Chappell, a pioneer mining man of Nevada County, who came hither from his native home in Cornwall, England, when he was a young man, and in Nevada City married Jane Eddy, who was also born in Cornwall. The mother has passed on, while the father still lives in Nevada City. Mrs. Partridge is the youngest of their five living children, and was reared and educated in Nevada City. She is a woman of much native ability and business acumen, and has proved a great help to her husband, giving him every aid and encouragement to gain his ambition and enlarge his success. Their happy union has been blessed with two children, Samuel and William.

**FRED SEARLS JR.**—The scion of a pioneer Nevada County family, Fred Searls Jr. was born in Nevada City, March 20, 1887, the son of Fred and Helen (Pond) Searls. He received his education in the Nevada City grammar and high schools, and then attended the School of Mines, at the University of California, having chosen for his profession that of mining geologist, which he has since made his life work.

Mr. Searls served two years in the World War; enlisting as a volunteer in the First U. S. Engineers, in June, 1917, he was sent over seas, and rose from a private to 1st. Lieutenant, returning to his home on June 11, 1919. His marriage, occurring in Carson City, Nevada, on June 18, 1919, united him with Gwynne Davis, a daughter of James T. Davis, and grand-daughter of Dr. Henry Davis, Nevada County pioneer. She finished her education at Miss Barnett's School, in Berkeley. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Searls: Gwynne Huyck Searls; Katherine Joyce Lee Searls; Robert James Searls; and Fred Searls, III. Mr. Searls is a member of Nevada City Lodge of Elks, and he actively participates in movements for the progress and advancement of his community.

**WILLIAM M. SPARKS.**—One of the pioneer residents of Placer County, who has spent almost forty years in one position with Gladding, McBean and Company, of Lincoln, and who has served acceptably as an official in Lincoln, is William M. Sparks. He was born near Booneville, Cooper County, Mo., July 23, 1858, a son of Edmond Jones Sparks, who was born in Surrey County, N. C., October 4, 1837, and removed to Missouri at an early age. On April 19, 1852, he left for the gold fields of California, arriving at Bear River, Placer County, October 1, 1852, after a rather thrilling trip across the plains in a train of covered wagon drawn by ox-teams, his brothers, M. V. and Richard, being members of the same train. Mr. Sparks settled on Bear River and purchased a ranch three miles above Nicolaus, Sutter County. Later, he sold his holdings there and in 1855 returned to Missouri via the Isthmus of Panama. Soon after his return East he married Mary Eliza Duncan, who was born in Cole County, Missouri, and descended from an old Southern family. He resided in Missouri until the spring of 1859, when the call of the Pacific Coast was so strong he started across the plains with his wife and infant son, William M., his brother, M. V. Sparks and wife being members of the same train. On his arrival in California he again farmed in Sutter County until 1864; then he located on Coon Creek, Placer County, where he purchased a ranch and engaged in grain- and stock-raising, and in time accumulating a ranch of about 1400 acres. His wife's health becoming impaired, he sold his ranch in 1895, and moved to Redlands, Cal., where he lived until after the death of his wife, November 22, 1904. He removed to Lindsay in 1911, making his home with his sons until his death. During his residence in Placer County he held the office of supervisor for eight years. Mr. Sparks comes from a family of pioneers—those hardy men who, in their prime, entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, and fought and struggled, to make this country what it is today, a veritable garden spot. His father, William D., fought in the War of 1812, was wounded and died at the age of seventy-two years. Edmond Sparks underwent all the hardships of those pioneer Californians. Just one incident will illustrate this. When he was coming across the plains he had tied his shoes to his saddle-horse and had forded a small stream on foot, becoming frightened, the horse ran away and could not be caught, as a result Mr. Sparks walked barefooted one thousand miles until he could purchase shoes at a trading post in Nevada. This old pioneer was called away October 11, 1922. He was a man who was greatly esteemed by all who knew him and was very devoted to his family and beloved by all. He left the following children to mourn his departure: William M., of Lincoln; W. S., of Redlands; Samantha, Mrs. J. F. Hodge, of Sacramento; Lucy, Mrs. L. N. Judy, of Winters; E. J. Jr., of Napa; D. E., of Sacramento; G. W., of Fresno; and E. L. of Lindsay. Edmond Sparks was a Mason and while Master of Gold Hill Lodge he raised his oldest son, W. M. Sparks, a Mason. He and his wife were both members of the Eastern Star, Mrs. E. J. Sparks being the first Matron of Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., of Lincoln.



William M. Sparks was brought to California by his parents across the plains in ox-teams during the first year of his life. He was reared on a California ranch and early learned habits of industry and thrift. After completing the local schools he entered Atkinson's Business College in Sacramento, from which he was graduated in 1875. His first position was as bookkeeper for Sparks and Niemeyer at Wheatland. Next he was bookkeeper for Daniel Click, of Sheridan, and later clerked for his father, who was a partner in the mercantile establishment conducted by the firm of Sparks and Richardson, in Sheridan. In the spring of 1883 he became a bookkeeper for Gladding, McBean and Company, continuing with them until December, 1883.

Mr. Sparks' marriage on December 5, 1883, united him with Miss Iva Allen, who was born at La Grange, Lucas County, Iowa, a daughter of Charles Edgar and Eliza Ann (Davies) Allen. The former was born in Clark County, Ky., June 24, 1825, and the latter in Montgomery County, Ky., April 30, 1824. They removed to Greencastle, Ind., in 1846, remaining nine years, when they located in Lucas County, Iowa, where Mr. Allen engaged in farming. During the Civil War he left his eight children to the care of his wife and enlisted in the 34th Iowa Infantry, and took part in the first and second attacks on Vicksburg, then Arkansas Post, where he was detailed with others to take 1500 prisoners to Chicago, Ill., returning South in time to take part in the siege of Vicksburg, which terminated in its capitulation July 4, 1863. He saw General Grant and other officers arrange the terms of the surrender under the old oak-tree. Mr. Allen had received the commission of second lieutenant. His health having become seriously impaired, he resigned his commission soon after the capture of Vicksburg and returned to his family and to resume the peaceful occupation of farming. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Allen removed with his family to Greenwood, Allen County, Kans., and followed agricultural pursuits until 1876, when he came to Lincoln, Cal. For some years he engaged in ranching and then retired to Lincoln, where he served as justice of the peace for some years. He was an Odd Fellow and an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died October 12, 1903, his widow surviving him until July 31, 1912. This worthy couple reared a family of nine children, of whom Iva is the seventh. After his marriage William M. Sparks engaged in ranching for two years. However, the call to a business life was too strong, so in 1885 he accepted the place as bookkeeper for Gladding, McBean and Company, a position he has filled ably and well ever since. All these years he and his estimable wife have made their home in Lincoln, where, in their quiet and modest way they have made a large circle of very warm friends, both being held in the highest esteem. Here, too, they reared their family of four children. The eldest was a daughter, Veda Aileen, who was educated in music and now is a talented vocalist. She is the wife of B. C. Musser, and they have two children. William M., Jr., served as justice of the peace for some years and is now cashier of the Bank of Western Placer. He has a wife and two children. Edmond Allen is a confectioner in Lincoln and has a wife and two children. The youngest is Lowell Llewellyn, who is a senior in the University of California. Mr. Sparks was a member of the board of trustees of Lincoln for several terms, and also served as a school trustee. He was made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln and is now the oldest member of the lodge in years of service. He is a member of Auburn Chapter No. 27, R. A. M.; Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M.; Marysville Commandery No. 7, K. T.; and Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Sacramento. He is a Past Patron of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Sparks is Past Matron of Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., and is a member of the Woman's Club of Lincoln, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.



*F. J. Musso*

**FEDEL THOMAS MUSSO.**—The stock from which Fedel Thomas Musso claimed descent is one which challenges the esteem and admiration of every true American lover of liberty and free thought. His father, the late S. D. Musso, who was born in Montenaro, Piedmonte, Italy, on January 15, 1828, the eldest child of a prominent Italian family, was educated for the priesthood; but during the revolution he espoused the cause of the patriot Garibaldi, and leaving the Catholic Church, became a Protestant, teaching and establishing free Christian churches. With fearless zeal and untiring efforts he spread the gospel throughout Italy, opening parish after parish. In 1866 he came to America on a visit. In company with his eldest son, R. E. Musso, he came to New York and later visited the South, spending much time in Kentucky and Tennessee, canvassing there the prospect of establishing Protestant Italian churches in the States. Returning to Italy, he encouraged his sons to come to America. He returned himself, and established a school of the French and Italian languages at San Francisco, in 1890. In his fidelity to his convictions, struggling for religious freedom, he exhibited the sterling character of a Martin Luther. In company with his wife, Filomena (Archetto) Musso, and one son, C. T. Musso, he was later located at Bowman, where all three passed away, highly esteemed by their fellow-men.

Fedel Thomas Musso was born at Asti, Italy, on January 9, 1857. He was self-taught, largely on account of continuous moving during his father's activity in Italy. When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed in a silk factory in Turin, Italy. He was interested in his work and in time became an expert in silk-weaving in the tapestry department. Within a week after his apprenticeship was over, he was selected to make a very fine piece of tapestry. He undertook it, and finished the 100 yards successfully, receiving journeyman's wages for the same. He then went to Lyons, France, working there for a year, and saved sufficient money to pay his way to the United States. On arriving in New York City he secured employment in a silk-factory, at West Hoboken, N. J., where he did the finest hand-weaving work.

After three years in this establishment, Mr. Musso came to Washington, Kans., in 1878, and the same year joined a party in an expedition to the Black Hills. They made their way through the Indian country to the famous mining camp, but after a short time he returned to Kansas. Having a desire to own a farm, he made his way to Rawlins County, in the same State, and took up a homestead of 160 acres, sixty-five miles from the nearest railroad. His experiences for the next five years would furnish material for an interesting volume. In spite of Indian uprisings, crop failures and other hardships, he was able to build up his resources, and took an active part in movements for improvement. In 1887 he came West and located in Placer County, where he bought eighty-three acres of land, three miles above Auburn, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The surrounding country at the time was wild, unfenced bush-land of the foothills. His sole neighbor the first year was Mr. Ackerman. Mr. Musso was instrumental in the development of Bowman Station, and carried a petition to win the approval of the supervisors and the railroad to build a spur of the road, which was completed in 1890, the station being later named Bowman. He helped build the Ackerman school, and also built and conducted the first general store here, which did a good business for seven years; and in addition to his duties as a merchant, he was the first postmaster in the place. He sold out his store in order to give his attention to a fruit ranch, to which he made several additions by subsequent purchases. He has pioneered in the fruit industry, starting with choice berries and afterwards setting out the earliest orchard. Thus he has had new development in progress all the time. He



has made a success in the subdivision of land and the locating of settlers, having the distinction of handling more real estate here than all other realtors combined.

Mr. Musso's first wife, Mary Tobin in maidenhood, whom he married in San Francisco, passed away at the Bowman ranch. He was married the second time, in San Francisco, to Mrs. Harriette Elizabeth (Bradshaw) Corrothers, a native of New Jersey, born at Trenton, and a daughter of George and Sarah (Barber) Bradshaw, who were born in Champaign, Ill., and Trenton, N. J., respectively. The Bradshaw family are of old New England stock and are traced back to England, being descended from Milton the poet, author of "Paradise Lost," while the Barbers are also an old Eastern family. George Bradshaw was a manufacturer in Mattoon, Ill., and was also the editor of the Mattoon Star. Harriette was the youngest of the two children in her parents' family, and received her education in the Mattoon High School, and the University of Illinois, at Champaign. After teaching for a year, she was married in Decatur, Ill., to Andrew L. Corrothers, familiarly called Jack Corrothers, who was born near Little Falls, W. Va., and came to Illinois when he was eighteen years old. Mr. Corrothers was an expert accountant in Ottumwa, Iowa, whither they had moved; and later he was superintendent of a coal mine at Albia, Iowa, until he died. After his death Mrs. Corrothers then spent some time as a nurse at Fairfield, Iowa. Having a desire to come to California, she then came hither; and in San Francisco she was married to Mr. Musso, a union that proved happy and congenial until his taking away on June 4, 1924.

Mrs. Musso is a well-educated and cultured woman, possessing much native business ability; and Mr. Musso gave her no small degree of credit for his success, and appreciated the great interest she took in his work, and in the rearing and education of his children by his first union; namely: Alpha, a resident nurse in Sacramento; Fedel S., an ex-service man of the United States Army, and now a fruit-grower and fruit-shipper at Bowman; Mrs. Victoria Cordano, of Sacramento; Alvin, attending the University of Nevada; Ernest, a student at Stanford University; and Marie, who is still at home. One child, Elizabeth, had passed on in infancy. Mrs. Musso gives considerable time to civic welfare work in Auburn.

Mr. Musso received his citizenship in Atwood, Kans., in 1880, and was identified with the Republican party in politics. He was a liberal contributor to worthy public charities. His wealth consisted of desirable real-estate holdings in Placer County, the fruit ranch and residence at Bowman Station, 160 acres of pine lands in Shasta County, and securities on Placer County ranch property. The independent wealth and success which he attained were the result of the persistent effort in carrying out well-laid plans. "There are golden opportunities today, as ever before," was his belief. While not a member of any church or denomination, Mr. Musso was a deeply religious man; and his creed was to do good and be good. Living a life of true manhood, he had a firm belief in a Supreme Being and was a follower of the Divine Law.

**ARTHUR E. FLINT.**—Penryn has always been fortunate in its well-organized establishments for catering to the domestic wants of its citizens, prominent among which is the well-known and popular grocery of Messrs. Flint & Crofts, so well represented by Arthur E. Flint. A native of California who is always proud of his birthright as a native son, he was born in Eldorado County on March 11, 1892, the son of Andrew E. and Hattie (McNabb) Flint, both of whom came from Wisconsin. They were worthy folk, of the most substantial kind, such as are a benefit to any community, and always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew them.

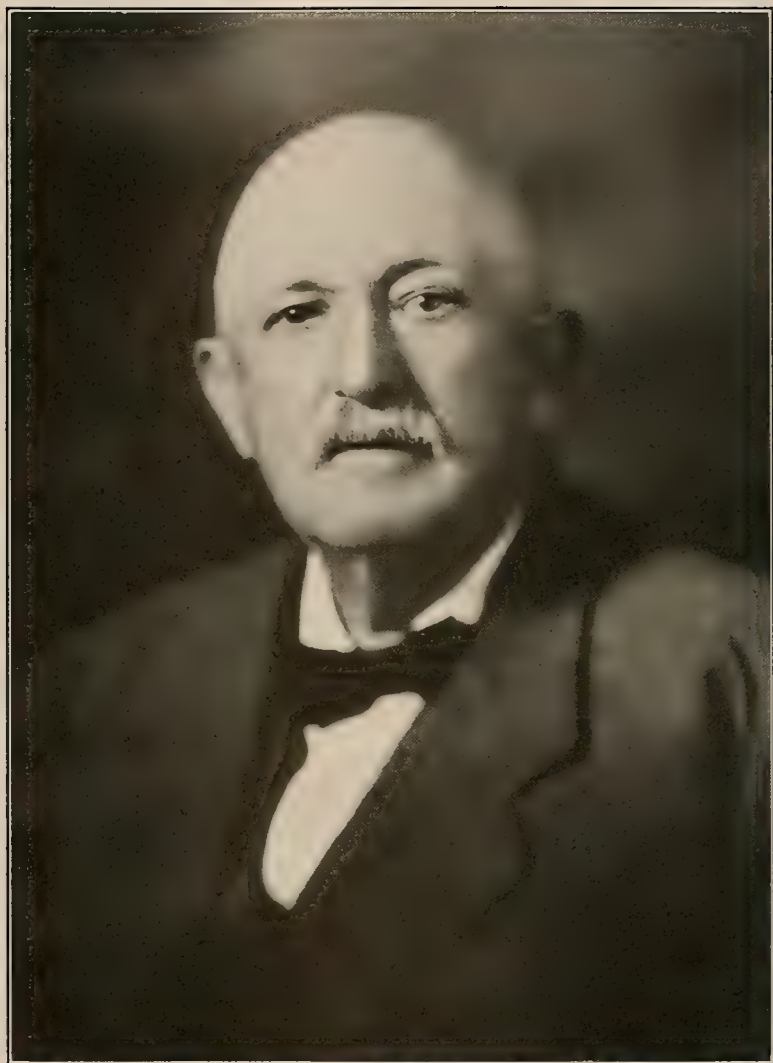
Arthur Flint attended Auburn Grammar School, and continued his studies at the Placer County High School, after which he took up ranching for a year in Eldorado County. Then he entered the offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Penryn as a clerk, and in time served in the same capacity at other points on the Sacramento division. Coming back to Penryn, he was a clerk in the F. C. Worth store, and he also assisted Tom Owens, at Newcastle. Next he was a rural mail carrier traversing the route between Loomis and Penryn, and for nine months he was temporary postmaster at Loomis. Leaving that position of peculiar responsibility with an excellent record for both ability and dependability, he was made manager of the Fassett Grocery Store at Loomis; and by 1921, he had so far progressed on the road to prosperity and in valuable experience and the command of capital, that he was able to form a partnership with E. G. Crofts for the carrying on of the best grocery trade in Penryn, under the firm name of Flint & Crofts. The wide-awake, well-directed efforts of the two partners to offer the best of service in the handling of the highest grade of goods at the lowest possible prices have brought the one natural reward, and the good folks of Penryn have patronized the establishment liberally ever since it was opened.

In Mendocino County, in the year 1912, Mr. Flint was married to Miss Elizabeth Crofts, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of E. G. Crofts; their fortunate union has been blessed in the birth of three children,—Ollie May, Elma, and Florence Geane. Mrs. Flint is a botanist, specializing in the wild flora and ferns in Placer County. She has a collection of 360 different wild flowers that grow in the county and a large collection of different varieties of ferns, forty-one of which are named. Her exhibit at the state fair in Sacramento in 1924 attracted much attention and received favorable comment. The committee gave her a silver cup as a special award. Having practically a duplicate collection she sold her exhibit to the state for a permanent exhibit on the capitol grounds. Mr. Flint is a member of Penryn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Eastern Star.

**ALFRED H. WILLARD.**—It is not often that a game warden enjoys the popularity accorded Alfred H. Willard, prominent among the most efficient of Placer County officials. He was born at Rocklin, on April 3, 1892, the son of George C. Willard, a native of Maine, and a pioneer at Rocklin, who has had an enviable record as a Southern Pacific Railroad employee; and for a number of years he engaged in ranching. He was married in Truckee, Cal., to Miss Bertie Millett, born at Dutch Flat, the daughter of John Millett, a Forty-niner, who came from Maine to California in that Argonaut year. His wife joined him in the early fifties.

For five years Alfred H. Willard was in the grocery business at Rocklin, and then he was employed for a couple of years as a guard at Folsom Prison. After that, he served in the United States Navy for a year during the World War. Mr. Willard went into training at San Pedro, and next he was on the Kearsarge and was stationed at Hampton Roads, Va. After that, he made numerous trips across to France, on the battleship Georgia, and also on the Imperator, to Brest, when these vessels were used to bring back our soldiers. In one trip he assisted in the safe transportation of some 10,000 soldiers, and about 2000 officers and nurses. In 1919 he was honorably discharged at Mare Island, having served from July 15, 1918, to July 3, 1919. After being discharged from the navy he joined the California State Fish and Game Commission, and went to work for the same in 1920. And the same year, he became the game warden for Placer County, with headquarters at Rocklin.

At San Francisco, on May 23, 1917, Mr. Willard was married to Miss Rose Elizabeth Morys, a daughter of John and Annie Morys, natives of



Chas Thomas



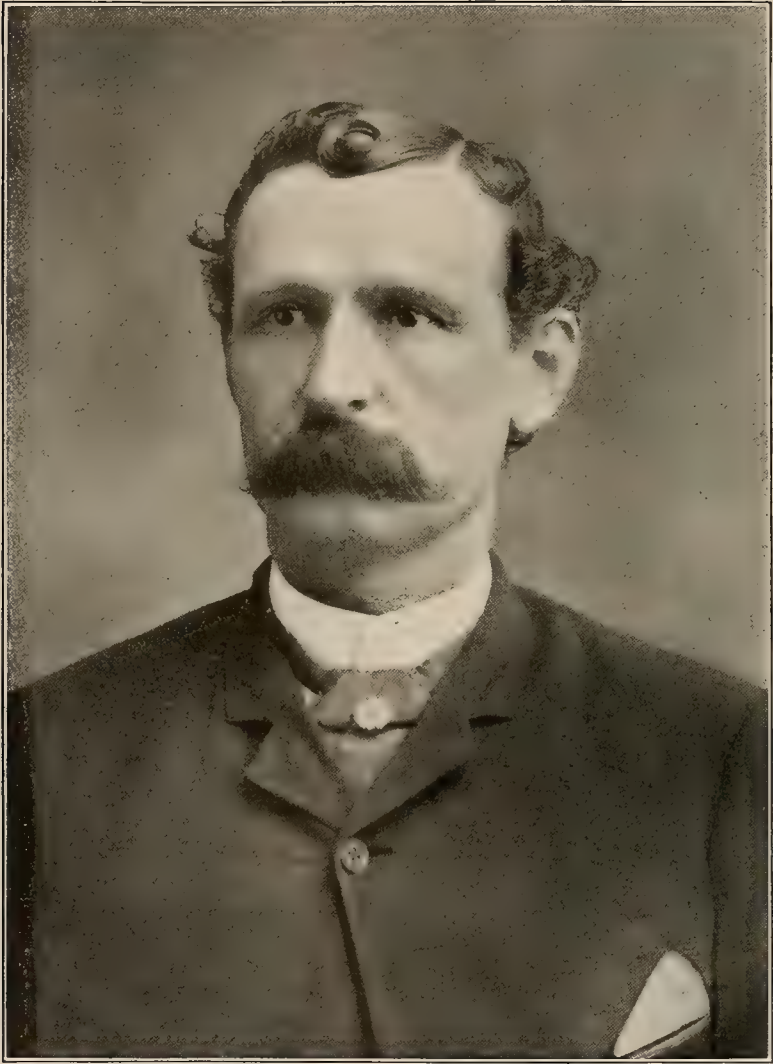
Finland and early settlers of Rocklin, Cal., where the father was in business until his death. His widow survives him and resides at the old home. Rose E. was born at Rocklin, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Willard have two children, George and Lavern. He enjoys the chase and has some fine dogs, especially hounds, and excels in hunting coyotes as well as deer. Mr. Willard is an Odd Fellow, being a member of Rocklin Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F., and a Past Grand; he is also a member of the Encampment. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Willard displays much ability as a taxidermist and has many beautiful specimens of the chase, which he has mounted and placed in his home.

**CHARLES THOMAS.**—A pioneer of Truckee, Charles Thomas was born in Cornwall, England, May 26, 1848, the son of J. W. and Eliza (Paul) Thomas, the former a native of Wales and the latter of England. The father came to California in 1852, and in 1858 the family followed him to the new country. Just one year later, in 1859, the mother died, leaving two small sons, William P. and Charles. The father followed mining in Placer and Nevada Counties, locating at Dutch Flat, and also engaged in the liquor business there. William P., now deceased, followed mining, and later the insurance business in San Francisco, in which he was successful and built up a substantial business.

Charles Thomas, the only one of the family left, received his schooling in the Dutch Flat schools, and as a boy sold the Sacramento Union on the streets of that town. Later he worked at the blacksmith's business there, and afterward at Alta. He remained in Dutch Flat until 1868, when he located in Truckee; and with the exception of four years spent in San Francisco as a bookkeeper, he has been a resident of Truckee since that early date. He was night clerk in the Truckee Hotel; and for a time he worked for Sisson & Crocker, and then for Sherritt Bros. in their hotel. In 1885 Mr. Thomas started the soda works in Truckee; and he built and for many years ran a brewery, manufacturing a fine quality of steam beer. However, not being able to obtain dependable brewers, he discontinued the manufacture of beer and devoted his energy to the manufacture of soft beverages, with which he was familiar, and of which he made a success. This he continued until 1921, when on account of a prolonged attack of the flu, which left his health impaired, he sold the business to M. S. Franzini, who is still conducting it.

As early as 1886 Mr. Thomas began buying real estate in Truckee; and since then, from time to time, he has added to his holdings, until today he is the owner of considerable real estate of value in that city and has become prosperous as a result of his foresight in anticipating the natural growth and development attendant upon a growing city in a favorable location. Among his holdings are a valuable spring, and an ice house of 200 tons capacity in Truckee; and he also owns mining property in Dutch Flat. Mr. Thomas has helped materially in the growth and upbuilding of Truckee, and he is full of optimism regarding the future prosperity in store for this region, an optimism born of a knowledge of its resources and possibilities. As one of the leading business men of Truckee, he gives generously of his time and means to further new projects and development in his home community; and he is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens as a man of true worth and ability.

Prominent in Masonry, Mr. Thomas for the past ten years has been secretary of Truckee Lodge No. 200, F. & A. M., and he is a member of Truckee Chapter, No. 39, R. A. M., and of Truckee Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. A Knight of Pythias of long standing, he is a Past Chancellor



B. F. Cook

of the Castle in Truckee. Politically, he is a strong Republican. Mr. Thomas is a very affable man, kind and generous, doing good as he goes along through life and giving of his time and means to help worthy people and enterprises. His religion is the "Golden Rule."

**BARON FRANCIS CHARLES COOK.**—An old-time resident of California who has an interesting and enviable record is Baron Francis Charles Cook, who was born at Detroit, Mich., on March 17, 1855. His father, John D. B. Cook, was a native of Worcestershire, England, where he married Jane A. Latham. They emigrated to Canada, where the father was a conductor on the Grand Trunk railroad and ran the first passenger train over the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. The first train across was a freight composed of twenty-one cars loaded with cattle, to test the strength of the bridge. Thus he opened the traffic. He had located his wife in a home in Detroit, so it came about that the son, B. F., was born in that city in the land of the stars and stripes. In 1857 the elder Cook came to California to take a position with a railroad to be called the California Central. He was brought out here by C. L. Wilson, but when Mr. Cook arrived he found that the railroad had not even been surveyed. His first duties were around San Francisco Bay until Wilson built the bridge across the American River at Folsom, then he became watchman, after which he was on the survey of the road from Folsom to Sheridan. The road was never built. He then turned his attention to raising poultry, and still later ran a hotel at Lincoln, opening the Logan House, on the present site of the Burge Hotel, which Mr. and Mrs. Cook ran for three years, when they began ranching. This occupation they continued until 1882, when they removed to Corte Madera, Marin County. After farming there for three years they retired to San Francisco and there the father died in 1896, his widow surviving him until 1910, when she passed away at Lincoln.

Frank Cook, as he is called by everyone, is the only child of the family now living and was brought to California by his mother via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco on December 25, 1859. He was reared in Lincoln and educated in the public school.

Mr. Cook was married in Auburn on August 20, 1878, being united with Annie Christena Michelsen, who was born in the Mt. Pleasant district, Placer County, a daughter of Otto and Christena Michelsen, natives of Denmark. The father, who was a sailor, came from his native Schleswig, Denmark, to San Francisco, arriving in 1847. He remained in that port until gold was discovered in 1848, when he came inland and mined for awhile at Dutch Flat on the South Fork and later he followed teaming. His wife died leaving him four children, of whom Annie C. was the youngest and only three weeks old when the mother died. Otto Michelsen died at Battle Mountain, June 5, 1890. As early as August 1, 1879, Frank Cook entered the employ of Gladding, McBean & Company, first as night-watchman for two years and nine months, then he served them in various capacities until 1884, when he became a foreman in the shipping department, a position he has held ever since. A splendid record which reflects great credit on him for being retained in the service of the company over forty-seven years. He has lived in the same residence all these years.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook have three children. Jennie is Mrs. Prescott of San Francisco. John L. lives in San Francisco. And Nellie Agnes is Mrs. Henry Allen of Sacramento. Mrs. Cook is a member of Placer Parlor, No. 38, N. D. G. W., at Lincoln. Mr. Cook saw the first train come into Lincoln in the month of October, 1862. He is now the oldest employee of Gladding, McBean & Company, and also the oldest resident of Lincoln, where he is a highly respected citizen. In his political preferences he is a Republican.





*R. D. Mussen*



*Aileen Sparks Mussen*

**B. C. MUSSER.**—The Bank of Lincoln, one of the financial bulwarks of that progressive and fast-expanding town, is well represented in its efficient and genial vice-president, B. C. Musser. Born on a farm near Orangeville, Stephenson County, Ill., on July 26, 1876, he is the son of Daniel and Rebecca (Dreibelbis) Musser. Daniel Musser was born in Gregg Township, Center County, Pa., on October 26, 1836, a son of Jonas Musser, a native of Lehigh County, Pa., where his father, Michael Musser, was also born. The great-great-grandfather of B. C. Musser came from Switzerland and settled in Pennsylvania.

Daniel Musser was reared on the farm and had the advantages of an education in the local schools where he was born. His father passed away in 1853, and a year afterwards Daniel Musser apprenticed himself to the tanner's trade. He continued at the trade until 1856, when he migrated to Stephenson County, Ill., locating at Orangeville, where he became a successful agriculturist, acquiring 185 acres of the splendid farming land for which Illinois is noted. There were eight brothers of the Musser family who were early settlers of Stephenson County and pioneers of Northern Illinois. Taking up husbandry, they cleared the land of trees and brush, turned the raw soil with yokes of oxen, and prepared it to produce their subsistence. As the years rolled on the land yielded in abundance. Chicago was the best market obtainable; so the wheat was hauled to that city, a distance of 120 miles, though at best, it took a week's time to make the trip. Of the eight boys in the Musser family, five served in the Civil War in Illinois regiments, and one held a commission as captain and was killed at the Battle of Shiloh. Daniel Musser was a man of influence. He served as assessor of Buckeye Township and also as highway commissioner; for nine years he was a member of the board of supervisors of Stephenson County, and he was a member of the building committee when the county jail was built. Politically he was a strong Republican. He was a member of the Grace Reformed Church at Orangeville. His excellent record as a useful member of society has survived him these many years and is now a valuable heritage of the family. He died on May 6, 1911, and his death removed one of Stephenson County's most valued citizens.

In the spring of 1864 Daniel Musser was married, in Center County, Pa., taking for his wife Rebecca Dreibelbis, who was born in Berks County, Pa., of Holland Dutch descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Musser were born six children that grew up: William L., a farmer near Jewell, Kans.; Mary Ella, Mrs. Fenstermaker, who died in Orangeville; Carrie A., who makes her home with her mother; Minnie M., Mrs. Leitzell, of Benton, Wis.; Burchard C., of this review; and Susie, Mrs. Gapen, of Monroe, Green County, Wis. Mrs. Musser is still living, and makes her home at Orangeville.

B. C. Musser attended the rural schools, and then profited by the excellent course in the business college at Dixon, Ill. At the age of eighteen he followed the lure of California and came to the Southland, and for a while located in San Diego County, where he was bookkeeper and later assistant cashier of the Bank of Escondido, continuing there for six years.

In 1902 Mr. Musser came to Lincoln and accepted the position of first cashier of the Bank of Lincoln. He served in that position until 1916, when he was elected vice-president. The bank at its opening was at the corner of G and Fifth Streets, in the old Aldrich store, and it had a paid capital, at the start, of \$12,500. After two years, this was increased to \$25,000; and now its total resources are over \$800,000. In 1912 the bank put up its new building at the corner of Fifth and F Streets, an imposing structure of pressed brick and terra cotta, made absolutely fire-proof. There is a safe-deposit department, available for the convenience of the many patrons of the concern. The officers of the bank are: President, A. J. Gladding; vice-president, B. C. Musser; cashier, J. A. Bannister; and assistant cashier,



A. M. Seifert. The directors are: Alden Anderson, J. B. De Golyer, Hans Andresen, A. J. Gladding, Kate A. Haenny, W. V. Hayt, and B. C. Musser.

Mr. Musser is also interested in agriculture, being the owner of a ranch near Lincoln which he devotes to dairying.

In Lincoln, on May 23, 1907, Mr. Musser was united in marriage with Miss V. Aileen Sparks, a popular native daughter of Lincoln, whose parents were W. M. and Iva (Allen) Sparks, pioneers of Placer County, whose extended biography appears on another page of this history. Aileen Sparks was reared and educated in Lincoln, specializing in music; and she was engaged in teaching piano until the time of her marriage. Their union has been blessed with two children, Iva Jeanette, a sophomore at the Lincoln Union High School, and Allan Daniel, who is just entering the grammar school.

Mr. Musser is a staunch Republican, giving his influence to the success of his party on all occasions. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., of Lincoln; and he is a Past Patron of Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., and a member of Valley Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F., both of Lincoln, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Congregational Church in Lincoln. Mrs. Musser, who is a cultured and refined woman, possessing a pleasing personality, is active in social and civic affairs, holding membership in the Woman's Club of Lincoln. She is a Past Matron of Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S. Mr. Musser is particularly devoted to the interests of both Lincoln and Placer County, and is an active member of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, and also the Placer County Chamber of Commerce. During the war he was an enthusiastic worker on the committee that placed the Liberty Loan and other allied war drives, and thus aided materially in putting each drive in his district over the top. He stands for enterprise and civic righteousness, and is anxious to see that his adopted city has all the improvements and conveniences for its citizens that are reasonably obtainable. He has a large and comfortable home on East Street, surrounded by a park of eight acres, where he resides with his family; and there he and his devoted wife enjoy welcoming their many friends and dispense the good old-time hospitality and cheer.

**LOUIS MAZZONI.**—An extensive property owner of Lincoln who has made the best and most permanent interests of the progressive, fast-expanding town his own concern, and who, therefore, has been ever ready to work for the day when Placer County shall come to its own, is Louis Mazzoni, a native of Italy, who was born on November 16, 1872, the son of Timothy and Livia Mazzoni, both estimable people in their day, but now deceased. They did their duty, in their home-town, and gave to our subject the best school advantages possible, sending him to the parish priest when they lived too far for the lad to go to school.

At the promising age of twenty, Louis crossed the ocean and came to the United States, and soon after landing, he made his way to the Pacific Coast, and settled for a while at Sacramento. He was industrious and willing, and worked in various places at a variety of things; and when he had been in America ten years, he returned to Italy and married Miss Carmela Cappelli, with whom he came back to California, more than ever resolved to help in the great work of developing American resources. He again made Sacramento his home; but in 1905, he came to Lincoln, and here conducted both the Lincoln and Parker hotels. Owing, however, to impaired health, Mr. Mazzoni is temporarily residing at Santa Cruz, to obtain the benefits of the sea-air, and since he is one of the Italian-Americans of this locality who has made good, his withdrawal from activity in business life is a matter of sincere regret to many. He owns both of the hotel properties, and may well be termed fairly successful. In national politics,



he is a Republican; but in matters of local interest, he considers the welfare of his community rather than the dictates of partisanship, and casts his ballot in accordance with his personal judgment.

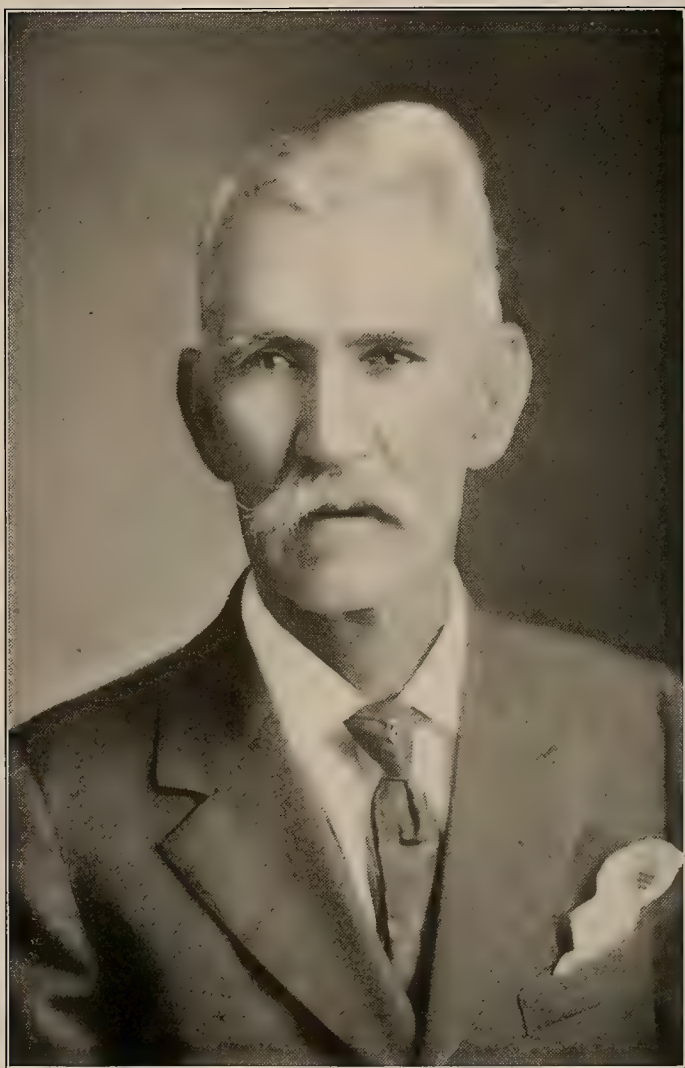
The home-life of Mr. and Mrs. Mazzoni may well be described as ideal, the happiness of the family circle being appreciably increased by their children, Timothy, James, Livia, John, Rita and Vito, all of whom are going to school. A community may be congratulated that attracts and holds such good citizens, and in the history of the modern Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Mazzoni are sure to have a place.

**CHARLES HENRY NEELY.**—Situated on the corner of Douglas Street and Riverside Avenue, Roseville, is the Riverside Service Station, owned and operated by C. H. Neely and Son. Mr. Neely is a native son and formerly a Southern Pacific trainman, who has profited well by his faith in Roseville and by his judicious investments here. He was born in Guerneville, Sonoma County, Cal., on July 30, 1860, a son of James H. Neely, who was born in Springfield, Ill., and crossed the plains in a covered wagon drawn by oxen, in 1852. He worked in the placer gold diggings in Placer County at first, but later in life worked at lumbering in the woods in Sonoma County. James H. Neely was married in California to Miss Mary J. Gott, a native of Illinois, of German descent, who came to California with her parents, crossing the plains by means of ox-teams, in 1852. She grew up near Santa Rosa, where her father became a prosperous farmer and landowner near Sebastopol. They were the parents of five children, only two of whom are now living: Charles Henry Neely, our subject; and Ella J., the wife of J. J. McDonald, of San Francisco.

When C. H. Neely was only six years of age, his parents moved to Rocklin, where he attended the public schools. At the age of sixteen he started working as an office-boy in the Central Pacific Railway Company's offices at Rocklin, which was then a division point. Then he became a messenger boy for J. A. Muir, who was trainmaster, and the Western Union telegraph operator at Rocklin. In 1878 he went to work for the Central Pacific Railway as brakeman on passenger trains. That was before the days of the air brake, and the front and rear brakes on each coach were set by hand. His route was from Summit to Rocklin, which has been described as being the most "exhilarating ride in all the world," but for the brakeman who had to set brakes by hand it was dexterous and most arduous labor. Later he became a freight brakeman on the Sacramento division, but continued to make Rocklin his home. In 1883 he was promoted to freight conductor on the same division, and in the fall of the same year he became yard master at Truckee. In 1904 he became yard master at Rocklin, and moved when the division point went to Roseville, in 1906, continuing with the railroad until September 19, 1921.

At this time he bought the corner at Riverside Avenue and Douglas Street, and started an oil service station. When he bought it it was a jungle of brush, old fig trees and stumps, a very much neglected spot. It is now one of the most attractive places on the highway from Sacramento to Chico. This corner has a frontage of 150 feet on Douglas Street, and 100 feet on Riverside Avenue. The Neely Service Station and Log Cabin Restaurant occupy 100 by 100 feet on the corner. It is one of the most accessible locations on the highway, and has grown in value until he has refused \$30,000 for it. The Riverside Service Station handles Associated products in gas and oil, while the Log Cabin provides light refreshments, including sodas, root beer, ice cream, confections and tobacco.

C. H. Neely was married at Truckee, February 2, 1888, to Miss Genevieve Bowerman, of Nevada City, born in Canada, a daughter of the well-known wagonmaker, John Bowerman. She came to California when eleven years old, with her parents, and grew up in Nevada City. Mr. and Mrs. Neely are the parents of two children. Ralph Andrew is an engineer on a boat at the



*James Waddell*

government navy yard at Mare Island; he married Miss Laura Campbell, of Roseville, and they have one child, Felica. George Arthur is a partner with his father in business; he married Miss Donna Campbell, a cousin of Ralph's wife, also of Roseville, and they have two children: Jack, and Bettie May. Mr. Neely is most optimistic for the future of Roseville and is a live wire and a booster. Mrs. Neely attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Roseville. Mr. Neely is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Roseville Chamber of Commerce.

**JAMES WADDELL.**—A retired official whose years of fruitful activity as a citizen and man of affairs, and whose long fidelity to a public trust, have merited the esteem and good will in which he is held by his fellows everywhere, is James Waddell, ex-trustee of Rocklin, and still one of the most representative residents of that progressive and thriving city. A native son, he has spent his entire life in the Golden State, to whose development he has contributed materially. He was born at Pine Grove, later known as Smithville, about four miles from Rocklin, on September 28, 1854, the son of John Waddell, who made his way to California in 1850, the year the State entered the Union. John Waddell was a native of Kilrain, Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and was born on November 8, 1819. His father was Thomas Waddell, a native of Edinburgh and one of the famous Duke of Wellington's most trusted soldiers at the decisive battle of Waterloo. He came back to Britain and took up his residence in Ireland, where John Waddell entered the family circle. Growing to maturity, John Waddell was attracted to Scotland; and while there he was married, in 1842, to Katie Strain, who was born in Scotland in 1826. Before the year was out, they immigrated to New Zealand; but on Christmas Day, 1849, they took passage on the steamer Vulcan for California, and in June, 1850, reached Placer County. The vessel carried over 100 passengers, some of whom were intoxicated; and in a fight that ensued, the ship's compass was broken, and they were at the mercy of the wind and waves for days at a time. Mrs. Waddell had her three little sons with her, and they were put on short rations, only a little sea-biscuit and water being allowed them each day; and for ten weeks they endured suffering beyond description. Luckily, a sailing vessel under Captain Babcock sighted them and, on his boarding the ill-fated vessel, gave them their bearings, and they were thus able to reach the harbor of Guam, where they were heartily received by the humane citizens, who cared for them for the month they were there, never asking a cent of compensation in return.

John Waddell was by trade a shoemaker, and he opened a workshop and also conducted a small but comfortable hotel at Pine Grove. He was a man of extraordinary strength; but nevertheless he overestimated his powers, and so injured himself that a tumor, found to weigh twenty-five pounds, was formed in his leg. This in time necessitated amputation, from the effects of which the unfortunate man died. With admirable heroism, he met his fate, in his fortieth year, in 1859, dying an exemplary husband, father and citizen, and a worthy representative of the Presbyterian Church. His considerable earnings had been invested, in good faith, in mining enterprises; but these proved for the most part valueless, and he left but little of this world's goods to his family. There were twelve children of this union, of whom three are living. After her first husband's death, Mrs. Waddell married John Connor, by whom she was the mother of three children. The three children now living, of the first union, are Thomas, of Nevada; Mary F., Mrs. Hodges, of Fresno; and James Waddell, our subject. The mother died in Rocklin in 1905, aged seventy-eight years.

James Waddell attended the public schools of Rocklin until he was fourteen years old, and then he began to attain independence by going to



work as a messenger-boy for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Rocklin, entering their employ on March 11, 1869. He advanced step by step until he was made train master and agent at Rocklin, and then at Roseville; and giving the strictest attention to his responsible duties, he won the full confidence of his superiors, and advanced to high favor with the company. After forty-four and a half years of faithful service, he retired, in 1913, with a pension. Mr. Waddell has never been east of Reno, Nev., and never south of Santa Cruz; and save for two years in Truckee, as train-master, and a year at San Rafael when a child, he has always lived in or very near to Rocklin. It was with sincere regret that he experienced the change made by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1907, when the division point was changed from Rocklin to Roseville; but he continued as train-master, and took twenty-eight freight crews with him when he went as train-master to Roseville in 1907, and on April 8, 1908, the round-house crew and engine men were moved from Rocklin to Roseville. It was his duty to employ and discharge men, greater responsibility attaching to his position than most persons would suppose; and yet he was well-liked by all the employees with whom he so came into contact.

At Ophir, in 1880, Mr. Waddell was married to Mrs. Ida Euretta Cross, of Waterford, N. Y., a daughter of Stephen C. Clow, a native of the Empire State, who had come to California in 1860. By her first marriage she had one child, Lottie, who became a clerk in her father's office and is now the wife of U. E. Peck, railroad agent at Penryn, and three children of her union with Mr. Waddell, Myrtle E., Ida M., and James C. Waddell. Myrtle became the wife of John C. Reitenour, staff operator for the Southern Pacific at Yuba Pass, in Placer County; and they have one child, Carl Waddell Reitenour. Mrs. Reitenour assists her husband, taking charge of the station and working the first trick, while he works the second. Ida M. died when she was thirteen years old. James C. is now a driller in the oil-fields near Long Beach. He married Miss Blanche Olds of the State of Washington, the ceremony taking place at Roseville after the war; they have one child, Ila Euretta, now two years old. James C. Waddell was across the seas in France, and served as sergeant of his company, in charge of an ammunition train—very dangerous work. He was at Camp Lewis from October 6, 1917, until June 28, 1918; and then, on July 11, he sailed for France. Arriving there safely eight days' later, he served in various parts of the "front," and got back to Rocklin on May 19, 1919, having been honorably discharged at the Presidio. Mrs. Waddell died on January 1, 1916. She was an accomplished and most highly esteemed lady. Both she and Mr. Waddell were valued members of the Order of Rebekah, which they joined on its organization at Rocklin; and she was its first Noble Grand. Mr. Waddell was the first Noble Grand, also has filled all of the chairs of the Rocklin Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is the present treasurer, always taking a deep interest in that society. He is a Past President of Rocklin Parlor No. 233, N. S. G. W., at Roseville, and is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he served as secretary for many years and is a Past Chief Ranger. He is a Republican in politics, is in public affairs, and has served on both trial and grand juries. Mr. Waddell planned his own residence at Rocklin, and had it built in 1883 by John Davis, now the popular justice of the peace. John Connor built a residence at Pine Grove in 1862; this house was moved to Rocklin in 1866, and it was the oldest house in Rocklin, when it was burned on September 18, 1922. Mr. Waddell is now superintendent of the Masonic and Odd Fellows cemetery at Rocklin, having served since September, 1916. He has twice served as a trustee of the town, and has always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

**BURR W. WEST.**—As cashier of the First National Bank of Grass Valley and one of the board of five directors, Burr W. West holds a high place in the confidence of the large clientele of the bank, who recognize his ability. Educated in the public schools of St. Charles, Minn., where he was born, he afterwards took a law course in the University of Minnesota, in Minneapolis. His father being a banker, he got into the business at the early age of fifteen, during vacations. Later he entered the employ of the Milaca State Bank, of Milaca, Minn. In 1912 he came to Fresno, Cal., and was teller in the Union National Bank of that city. From there he was called to Roseville as cashier of the Roseville National Bank. In 1923 he was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank in Grass Valley, and he is now its cashier and a member of its board of directors. The bank occupies a new modern building of its own on Main Street, opposite Mill Street. Its officers are: President, Thomas Ingram; vice-president, J. T. Mitchell; cashier, B. W. West; and these, with W. J. Grenfell and C. B. Johnson, form its board of directors.

**JOHN NICHOLLS.**—In the early days of California, when there were thousands of Chinese in the mines and when gold dust was the only medium of exchange, it was so easy to take advantage of the unsophisticated by false weights and scales that any one who did not yield to the temptation was quite a rare exception and deserving of high honor. One of those rare exceptions was John Nicholls. The gold scales made by Wood, Davis & Company, which he used, are still on view at the old stand, returned to their old place after being on display in Sacramento in 1922 in the '49 celebration. For thirty years he handled the business of the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Dutch Flat, and in 1900 he acquired by purchase the entire banking business of W. & P. Nicholls. In all of these transactions his word was his bond.

John Nicholls, the eldest of two sons, was born on September 30, 1846, in St. Austell, Cornwall, England. His parents, William and Jane Nicholls, were both natives of Cornwall. The father, in company with his brother Philip, came to California in 1852 to seek his fortune in the gold fields. After a few years of mining they went to Sierra County and located in Forest City. William Nicholls started in the gold-buying business, and did so well that in 1861 the two brothers opened a bank in Dutch Flat, under the firm name of W. & P. Nicholls.

John Nicholls was educated in Cornwall, remaining at home when his father left for California. The death of his mother, in November, 1864, however, decided him to follow the advice given him by his father to join him in California, and accordingly he arrived in San Francisco, May 10, 1865, having come via Panama. He was there reunited with his father, who was in business at Dutch Flat. This trip via Panama, in 1865, was filled with interesting adventures. Mr. Nicholls remained in the bank with his father and uncle, and learned the gold-buying business; and he has made Dutch Flat his residence ever since. His father passing away in 1877, the business fell to him, his brother, and a cousin; and later John Nicholls purchased their interests. The office was changed to its present location in 1874, and here the banking business was still carried on under the firm name of W. & P. Nicholls. After fifty-six years of active business, in 1920 he quit the banking business. This firm is known to have handled gold in amounts totaling \$750,000 a year during the days of hydraulic mining. They dealt with all sorts and conditions of men; and all the Chinese did their business with John "Nicholo," as they called him.

At San Francisco, in 1878, Mr. Nicholls was married to Sarah Olive Wilson, a native of Illinois, who came West with her sister, and whose



*Justus D. Denny*



demise occurred in Berkeley. The children of this union were John C., a mining engineer of Copper Cliff, Canada; Dr. Robert J., a physician in Auburn; Sidney, with the Bell Electric Company, in Auburn; and Jean E., who presides competently and gracefully over her father's home.

Mr. Nicholls served for many years as secretary of Oneida Tribe No. 31 Red Men, at Dutch Flat. He was made a Mason in Clay Lodge No. 101, F. & A. M., Dutch Flat, and served as its secretary for several years; and is also a member of Siloam Chapter No. 37, R. A. M., at Colfax; Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., at Nevada City; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco.

**JOHN W. BARNICOTT.**—An ever-expanding, important enterprise, affecting in its varied operations other industrial, commercial and financial interests hereabouts, is that of the United Fruit Company of California, of Newcastle, whose president and manager is John W. Barnicott. A native of Taunton, England, he was born on June 18, 1880, a son of Dolph and Jane Wills (Lord) Barnicott, both natives of England, who came out to California in 1893, and the father became district agent of the Earl Fruit Company and field agent of the California Fruit Exchange. His activity and the results of his years of hard, progressive work were such that he is now living in comfortable retirement, enjoying the satisfaction of an enviable record of usefulness to the world, in which he did something to help develop the resources of California and to hasten the day when it is truly a Golden State.

After coming to California, John W. Barnicott attended the Placer County High School, at Auburn, and after his graduation he entered the University of California, as a member of the class of 1908, continuing his studies at the University for four and a half years, after which he returned to Newcastle. During vacations, from the time he was a youth he worked in fruit houses, and thus acquired an insight into the packing and shipping business, so it was natural he should select it as his life work. It came about that with others he organized the Overland Fruit Company, which in 1911 was changed to the United Fruit Company, Inc. They have a capital of \$100,000 and own orchards comprising 450 acres in Placer County and do a general nursery and shipping business, in 1923 sending seventy carloads by freight and twenty-five carloads by local express. The officers are: President and manager, J. W. Barnicott; vice-president, R. Marsh-Browne; and secretary, Chester W. Hatch. The directors are: J. W. Barnicott, R. Marsh-Browne, Chester W. Hatch, D. Barnicott, and Stanley Pedder. Our subject is also a director in the California Deciduous Fruit Company, of Sacramento, one of the large distributing companies in the State who are marketing the United Fruit Company's fruit, as well as several other companies' products.

In Niles, Cal., in 1910, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barnicott and Miss Claire Mitchell Hudson, who was a native daughter of San Francisco, and graduated at the University of California in the class of 1909. She was a popular member of the Delta Delta Delta Sorority. Mr. Barnicott is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, at Berkeley, serving as its president during his senior year. He is a member and director of the Placer County Country Club, and is also a member of the Del Paso Country Club, in Sacramento. Mr. Barnicott is public-spirited, very devoted to the region in which he lives, operates and is so successful, and ever ready to lend a non-partisan cooperative helping hand to make it possible for others besides himself and the enterprises in which he is directly interested also to flourish.

**POMPEY FRANZINI.**—A native of the Golden State, and the son of pioneer parents who came here in early days and lived amidst the gold excitement of the early fifties, Pompey Franzini was born September 21, 1858, in Sacramento, Cal., the son of Antonio and Julia (Peterini) Franzini, both natives of Canton Ticino, Switzerland. The father came to California direct from his native land, taking six months to make the voyage in a sailing vessel across the Atlantic, and from the eastern port he came around Cape Horn to San Francisco about 1850. In 1860 the family moved to Virginia City, Nev., and there young Pompey received his education. He peddled milk as a boy of fifteen, and when nineteen years old he went to work in the mines, finding employment in the Comstock Bonanza Mine, owned by Mackay, Fair and Flood, as ropeman and miner.

After eleven years spent as a miner, Mr. Franzini came back to his native state, and in 1890 located in Truckee, where he engaged in the grocery business, and later in the livery business, and ran a stage line from Truckee to Sierraville and other mountain points, including Lake Tahoe before the railway was built to that resort. The later years of his active business life were spent in the liquor business, in Truckee. A self-made man, Mr. Franzini reached a competence in life through years of industry and thrift, coupled with good business acumen and foresight. His early years were hard, and he made use of them, instead of wasting the result of time spent in drudgery, and he has now reached a place in life where he can rest on his laurels and enjoy the fruits of industry. One of the highly respected citizens of Truckee, he enjoys the esteem of his many friends in that city and though retired from active business, he takes a real interest in all civic matters, and believes it the duty of every loyal citizen to help in the growth and development of their home community.

The marriage of Mr. Franzini, which occurred in Virginia City, Nev., December 22, 1881, united him with Mary H. Gibson, a native of Topeka, Kans., and a daughter of Charles and Ellen (Wooler) Gibson, born near Glasgow, and in Perthshire, Scotland, respectively. The father came when a young man to Kansas, and at Fort Riley he married Miss Wooler. Charles Gibson was a stone-cutter and stone-mason, and became a large contractor and builder in Topeka, Kans., and did much work for the Santa Fe Railroad system. In 1875 the family came to Virginia City, Nev., where Mr. Gibson continued contracting and did much stone work for the mines. When he retired, he moved to San Francisco and resided there until his death. The mother returned East and died at St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Franzini is the oldest of their two children and was educated in Virginia City, Nev. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Franzini was blessed with the following children: William, who died at the age of ten years; Albert, who died when twenty years old; William, who lives in Truckee; Mrs. Estella Englehart, who has a son, William; and Maurice, who is a business man of Truckee and the owner of Truckee Soda Works. Mrs. Franzini is a member of the Pythian Sisters, and the Neighbors of Woodcraft, having passed through the chairs in the latter order. Politically, Mr. Franzini is a stalwart Republican.

**HARRY L. ENGLEBRIGHT.**—Distinguished as a native-born citizen of Nevada County, and honored as a citizen of prominence and influence, Harry L. Englebright is numbered among the foremost residents of Nevada City. He is the eldest son of the late William F. and Kittie F. (Holland) Englebright, natives of Massachusetts and California, respectively. He was born on January 4, 1884, and in Nevada City grew to young manhood and there received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools. He entered the University of California in 1904, in mining engineering. From 1911 to 1914 he was United States mineral inspector for the interior department, in California, and was also mineral expert on the State Con-



Mary Gibson Franzini  
D. Franzini



servation Commission of California. For several years he was in mining activities in the eastern and southern states. Returning to California he became consulting engineer with the Excelsior Water & Mining Company in Nevada County, Cal., and the state of Nevada; at the present time he is associated with the Quaker Hill Gold Mines Company and Murchie Mines Company as consulting engineer.

The marriage of Mr. Englebright united him with Miss Marie Grace Jackson, born in Nevada City, Cal., and they have one son, Harry Jackson. Politically Mr. Englebright is a Republican and for several years has acted as secretary of the Republican County Central Committee. Fraternally he is a member of the Nevada City Elks No. 518 and Past Sachem of Wyoming Tribe No. 49, I. O. R. M.; and at present is Great Junior Sagamore of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the State of California.

**HAROLD P. LEAK.**—An enterprising, progressive executive who well deserves his success and popularity, is Harold P. Leak, the manager of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., of Loomis. He was born at Auburn, on August 17, 1890, the son of James Henry and Katy M. (Oest) Leak, the former, now deceased, being a native of Sacramento, while the latter was born in Placer County. Our subject's paternal grandfather crossed the great plains to California. James H. Leak served under George Mitchell, as deputy assessor, and was deputy sheriff under Charles Keena. Mr. Leak's maternal grandfather, Peter Oest, was a pioneer and followed mining in Placer County, and later was both a ranch-owner and a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Leak had four children: Herbert N. was the eldest; Harold P. was the second in the order of birth; and John A. and Ora.

Our subject attended the district schools, but at the very early age of ten commenced to work on the fruit ranches. He learned to make boxes, and was a valued hand on ranches and in fruit-packing houses. He was with the Producers Fruit Company, and was manager of their Penryn house; he worked in the Sacramento Cannery, and for three years was with the Earl Fruit Company. Now, establishing some interests of his own, he has title to a ranch of forty acres, thirty of which are in fruit; and he also has a ranch of 200 acres that is unimproved.

In Sacramento, in the year 1916, Mr. Leak was married to Miss Kate Fieser, born in Benicia but reared and educated in Loomis. They have one son, Edwin. Mr. Leak belongs to Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Sacramento Consistory. Formerly he was a member of Aahmes Temple, but he demitted and now belongs to Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento, of which he is a charter member.

**W. C. KEEHNER.**—The efficient street superintendent of Roseville is W. C. Keehner, fifth child and youngest son of Charles and Louisa Oceana (Zeh) Keehner, who are numbered among the oldest and the most honored citizens of Roseville. W. C. Keehner was born on May 16, 1881, at the old Keehner residence, which stood on the southeast corner of Vernon and Lincoln Streets, where the Farlow block now stands. He attended the local public schools, and grew up with Roseville. He worked in fruit-packing houses and orchards for a while, and then, in partnership with his brother Edward, he bought the old Coleman ranch of 120 acres, southeast of Roseville. This valuable tract the brothers divided mutually a few years later, W. C. Keehner retaining sixty acres, although recently he sold most of that portion, merely keeping the residence, with the yards, etc.

On August 22, 1906, W. C. Keehner was married, at Elm Court, Roseville, to Miss Lelia King, a daughter of Lewis Le Roy King, who was one



Harold O. Lears





of Roseville's pioneer real estate and insurance men, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Keehner built their comfortable home in the early part of 1907. They have become the parents of six children: Llewellyn William, born on October 12, 1907, was the first president of the Roseville High School Radio Club and as a young expert, had charge of the high school exhibit for Roseville at the State Fair in Sacramento, in 1923, and he took the second prize for his plans in electrical wiring; and has served as vice-president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and as president of the junior class. Lelia Esther, popularly called Esther, is a junior in the same excellent institution of learning. Irene Miriam is also in the high school, at Roseville and there are Dorothy, Malcolm Edward Charles, and Eleanor Annie Louise. Mr. Keehner is a member of the Red Men, of Roseville, and Mrs. Keehner is a member of the Minerva Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has progressed through all of the chairs, and is now a Past Noble Grand.

**JOHN HERBERT BICKFORD.**—The passing of John Herbert Bickford left Placer County bereaved of one of her foremost and best-loved citizens. No finer thing could be said of any man than was published in a local paper: "So far as the writer ever knew, heard of, or believes, John Herbert Bickford never knowingly wronged his brother man." The third of four children, he was born, April 2, 1851, in Cumberland County, Maine, a son of Joseph T. and Sarah (Davis) Bickford, both natives of Maine, the father being a stage driver who carried the United States mail from Portland to Lovell, Maine. Our subject attended the little red brick school in the Maine woods and was brought up on his father's farm and drove the stage two years for his father. At the age of eighteen he went out to run a livery stable in Portland, which was soon afterwards destroyed by fire and he narrowly escaped death. Then the completion of the Ogdensburg Railroad ruined the stage company's business and he then got a job in a sawmill, where again his life was imperiled by a serious accident with a planer. From Maine he went to Lynn, Mass., and got work in a shoe factory. In 1874 he followed Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West young man!" and he started for California. There is still preserved a diary which he kept en route and upon his arrival in California, which is very interesting: his difficulty in getting work; how he got blue and homesick, and his tramp to the Yosemite and the big trees with a friend; and his resolve to go back to Portland. So he went East again to meet with still greater disappointment. When he got to New York he had only sixty cents left in his pocketbook, but he managed to get up to Lynn, seeking for work, and he there met and formed the acquaintance of Miss Francener M. Reed, who later became his wife. There are some "drawbacks" to California, and they drew Mr. Bickford back, and in February, 1876, he started again for the Golden West. A friend he had made here on his previous trip, took him into partnership in pasturing sheep on Bald Hill, near Auburn. It was there he discovered the beautiful hill densely covered with chaparral brush which later became his home.

On December 13, 1882, Miss Reed arrived in Sacramento and Reverend Dwinell, of the Congregational Church, married the young couple, and they began life together on the improved hill that is now the Bickford home. He continued in the sheep business till 1889, and then began to improve his fruit farm until the Bickford orchards are now among the finest in the country. About 1896 he went into the stock and dairy business on the Little Truckee River and continued there each summer until 1918. In addition to the forty-acre fruit farm, Mr. Bickford owned about 1500 acres of stock range in Placer County, and 280 acres of range in Sierra County. Since selling out his stock business he has enjoyed life on his farm, and traveling

by automobile he and his wife have made extended visits to their old home towns. On one of these trips, when returning to California, he brought his brother, Charles C. Bickford, of Portland.

For many years Mr. Bickford was a member of the Gold Hill Lodge of Masons, of Lincoln. He was a strong, robust man, but the sudden change from an active life to one of ease, as so often happens, led to an early death. He died on December 2, 1919, and was buried on December 7, the Reverend McKay, of Newcastle, performing the religious service. His final resting place is Red Men's Cemetery, near Newcastle. Mrs. Bickford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newcastle, and is a Past Matron of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S.

Mr. Bickford is survived by his widow and children, as follows: Mrs. Edith Weatherhead, of Sacramento; J. Arthur Bickford, who is married and has three children; Walter S. Bickford, who is also married and has three children, and is in business in Fairfield, Solano County, where he is the proprietor of the Solano Garage; Mrs. Ada King, who lives in Napa; Sadie May Bickford, who married Lloyd Reves and resides in Lincoln; and Charles Bickford. There also is a sister, Mrs. O. L. Barker, of Auburn, Maine. Mr. Bickford was a Republican in politics.

**JOHN A. FERGUSON.**—The career of John A. Ferguson is an example of the worth of energy, pluck and perseverance as indispensable accessories to native talent; for without these attributes he could never have succeeded in building up for himself the financial success which is now his. He was born between Suisun and Rio Vista, Solano County, Cal., on December 22, 1871, the fourth of a family of ten children born to Robert and Janet (Curry) Ferguson. They were both born in New Brunswick, Canada, and in 1868 came to California via Panama. They located on land in Solano County, where Mr. Ferguson met with severe reverses and was obliged to resume his trade of ship-builder. In the fall of 1878 he removed to Placer County and purchased 170 acres on Miner's Ravine, on the old Auburn road between Franklin and Union House. He became a prominent citizen of his locality and was one of the founders of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association and served as director of the organization for many years. After becoming a United States citizen, he took an active part in Republican politics. Both parents passed away on the home ranch in Placer County.

John A. Ferguson was educated in the schools of Roseville and the Franklin district. His early training in farming was acquired on the home place. In November, 1896, with his savings he bought twenty acres of land, which had to be cleared of timber and brush before his orchard could be planted, and which is today his home place. Success crowned his efforts and he added to his holdings and is now the owner of 200 acres four miles southeast of Loomis, which is in part highly developed to orchard, and the balance in course of development. His most recent purchase was in 1922 when he acquired eighty acres in the Loomis district, which he has cleared of trees, stumps and brush. His home place is called "Holly Glen" ranch, a beautiful place and location; and there he has built a fine residence where, with his family, he makes his home.

Mr. Ferguson's marriage united him with Miss Sarah Jane Law, a native of England, daughter of James T. Law, and they have one son, John Law Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson is a strong advocate of cooperative marketing of farm products and for the past seventeen years has served as director of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association, and is a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange, as well as in the Bank of Loomis. He is greatly interested in the cause of education and is a trustee of the Loomis Union Grammar School.



*J. H. Ferguson*



**WILLIAM E. ATWELL.**—A successful landowner and business man of Colfax, Cal., is William E. Atwell, who has resided in this section for the past twenty-five years, and who, for the past thirteen years, has served as baggage master for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Colfax. Mr. Atwell resides on his ranch of twenty-six acres in the Fowler Addition to Colfax. He was born in Franktown, Nev., February 10, 1866, the eldest of four children. The father, Thomas Elwood Atwell, was born in Ohio, June 29, 1832, and came to California via Panama in 1852, with his brother, Dr. William Atwell, to seek gold. Later the brothers went to Mexico and there engaged in mining. William Atwell married a Spanish woman; and died in Mexico, survived by a son, Martin, who was killed during one of the raids of Pancho Villa; and a daughter, Mrs. Galaria A. de Castro, who owns a 10,000-acre ranch in Mexico. Thomas E. Atwell mined in Mexico for three years, when he met with an accident in a mine disaster which slightly crippled his left hand. He then returned to California and settled on the Tuolumne River, where he engaged in hunting, supplying meat to mining camps for two seasons. He made a fortune of \$20,000 in Tuolumne County. He next removed to Nevada, and there was married to Mrs. Sarah E. Bradley-Rusk, a widow, who had crossed the plains as a girl of fourteen, in 1854. Four children were born of this union: William E., our subject; Mary E.; George F.; and Laura E. The family resided in Tuscarora, Elko County, Nev., where the father served two terms as sheriff. He passed away while in office, on December 29, 1888. After the father's death the family settled in California, and the mother passed away in Colfax, Cal., at the age of sixty-three. The Atwell family date back to Virginia, members of the family going to Kentucky, and thence as early settlers to Ohio.

William E. Atwell began his education in the public schools of Nevada, and from 1887 to 1888 he was a student in the University of Nevada. He then located at Elko and he served as jailor and deputy sheriff during his father's administration as sheriff. He left college to engage in mining; and prospected and mined in the vicinity of Tuscarora, Nev. While residing in Nevada he was a member of Company E, Nevada National Guards, and after removing to California he was a member of the Home Guards at Colfax. In 1896 he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Colfax. He has found time during the winter seasons to prospect on Iowa Hill divide and has met with fair results.

The marriage of Mr. Atwell, which occurred in Sacramento, October 19, 1911, uniting him with Miss Bessie Coburn Knight, was performed by Rev. Frank Baker. She was born in St. John, N. B., the daughter of Richard N. Knight, druggist of fifty years' standing in St. John. Richard N. Knight married Miss Sara H. Harrison, born in Sheffield, N. B. She was a first cousin of W. Atlee Burphee, a wealthy seed man of Philadelphia. Her great-great-grandfather, William Henry Harrison, is mentioned in the story of the Liberty Bell. He was a brother of Benjamin Harrison, the father of ex-president William Henry Harrison, the great-grandfather of ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Four Harrison brothers came to the United States, and at the time of the Revolutionary War; and two of the brothers took part in the war. One of them, Capt. William Henry Harrison, who married Charity Coppethwaite of Philadelphia, crossed the border into Canada and took up a homestead in Sheffield, N. B., on the banks of the St. John River. This farm is still in the possession of his descendants. There were four children in the Knight family: Frank H., a commercial artist living in San Diego, Cal.; Marie E., also of San Diego; Bessie Coburn, Mrs. Atwell; and Sadie A., who died aged nineteen, in St. John, N. B. Richard N. Knight, who was a prominent Mason, passed away at his home in St. John, N. B. Mrs. Knight died in 1921, at San Diego, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Atwell have one son, Thomas Elwood, who was born in 1913. In May, 1924, his essay on "Americanism" won

one of the first honor prizes, a five-dollar gold piece, from the American Legion of Honor at Colfax. Fraternally, Mr. Atwell is a member and a Past Chancellor of Colfax Lodge No. 200, K. of P., and in 1915 he was a delegate to the Grand Lodge in San Francisco; he also belongs to Sacramento Lodge No. 192, D. O. K. K. He is a tenor singer, while Mrs. Atwell is a pipe organist and for five years played the pipe organ at the Exmouth Methodist Episcopal Church in St. John, and afterwards held the same position in other churches. She is a first cousin of Judge McKeown of St. John, N. B., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

**MRS. N. L. MOORE.**—How a woman can triumph over the most discouraging oppositions of fate, and bring up a family and even rise to wealth and affluence, is remarkably exemplified in the career of Mrs. N. L. Moore. She was born in Lancaster, Grant County., Wis., a daughter of Edmund and Sarah Margaret Borah, the father being a second cousin of the distinguished Senator Borah of Idaho. She grew up in Grant County until eighteen years of age, when she went to Gove County, Kans., and there, two years later, she was married to Thomas R. Moore. The next year after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Moore went to Wakeeney, Trego County, Kans.

Having the advantages of a liberal education, Mr. Moore entered railroad work, and went from one promotion to another until he became station agent for the Union Pacific at Wakeeney, Kans., which position he held for eight years. During this time Mrs. Moore was prevailed upon to buy a hotel at Wakeeney, and for eight years she applied herself most strenuously to its operation. She bought it on terms, paying for it in installments. How she succeeded with this hotel is a heroic tale, but succeed she did. She added sixteen guest rooms to the original building and had it nicely furnished, and made her final payment two weeks before Wakeeney was burned down in a general conflagration, and Mrs. Moore's hotel, with all its furnishings, was destroyed. This represented all of Mrs. Moore's earnings during eight years of very hard work. The insurance companies would not write any insurance in Wakeeney, which at that time had no water supply for adequate means of fire protection.

Mr. Moore being in failing health, had to give up his position as station agent, and obtained a position in the land office, which was moved to Colby, Kans., during the time of his employment. While thus engaged, Mr. Moore became candidate for treasurer of Trego County, and being elected, entered upon the duties of his office, but died during his incumbency, passing away on February 19, 1901. With the hope that it might be a means of maintenance for his wife when he was gone, knowing that he could not live long, Mr. Moore had started a store at Wakeeney. After her husband's death, Mrs. Moore gave her best efforts to the store business; nothing daunted by her fire losses in her previous venture, she bravely started in again, and prospered in the store and once again acquired a competence. Her two sons having enlisted for service in the World War, she sold out her affairs in Kansas, and came to Sheridan Precinct, Placer County, Cal., in 1918, and bought land here in order to live near her daughter, Mrs. Edwin E. Fuller, who had come out here the year before. Here Mrs. Moore again exhibits her energy and thrift; uncomplainingly she has again gone to work to build up her home, and has cleared the land of rock and brush, built a fine country home, and is now operating her property as a fruit and poultry ranch. Her children were Edmond Ephraim, and Day Dalton, who were killed at the Argonne, in France, in September, 1918, heroes who gave up their life for their country; Lou R., who died when fourteen months old; and Georgia Edna, who became the wife of Edwin E. Fuller, in 1917.



*Henry C. Nolte*



To see Mrs. Moore now, living in her beautiful new country home, and the splendid, well-ordered ranch, one could hardly imagine what she has gone through. In the midst of all her cares and activities she has found time to cultivate an artistic talent of no mean ability, doing work in oil which so far surpasses the amateur stage that it really takes rank with professional work. Her paintings have been very favorably commented upon by art critics. One cannot help but wonder when she found time to devote to her art; the answer must be that artists, like poets, are born and not made, and cannot escape their destiny.

**HENRY C. NOLTE.**—Among the influential citizens of Roseville, Cal., none is held in greater esteem than Henry C. Nolte. Besides owning and operating the Riverside Planing Mill at Roseville, he devotes a great deal of attention to the affairs of the I. O. O. F., of which he is one of the most prominent members in this portion of California. He was born in Germany, November 11, 1882, a son of Heinrich and Amelia (Stahlman) Nolte, also natives of Germany. The father died in 1913, survived by his widow. There are seven children in this family, our subject being the eldest. At fourteen years of age he left his home to become a sailor and on his first trip circumnavigated the globe on a sailing vessel; during the following ten years he arose by successive promotions until he was made first mate. When he was seventeen years old he came to San Francisco, Cal., and served as quartermaster on the Alameda, Sonora and Sierra, vessels operated by the Oceanic Steamship Company in trans-Pacific trade; he acquired a practical and also a theoretical knowledge of navigation by attending night school in San Francisco and also attended a private school of navigation. During the great catastrophe of 1906, realizing the great need for carpenters in the stricken city, having learned the trade of ship carpenter, he took up the trade of carpenter; he built many houses in San Francisco, working at his trade until 1909 when he located in Colfax, Placer County, where he again became a contractor and builder, specializing in bridge building on the various highways in Placer County. He followed road and bridge building for the next eight years and during that period constructed every bridge along Dry Creek in Placer County, except a few small ones. In January, 1920 he located in Roseville, where he established the Riverside Planing Mill, complete in every detail, and the workmanship on the products produced by this mill is of the best kind; all kinds of finished building material is manufactured, including doors, windows, door and window frames, screens and screen doors, cabinets, china closets and many other articles used by builders in the construction of homes, business blocks and other buildings. Mr. Nolte organized his business on a capital of \$700; today the property is worth \$18,000 and steadily increasing in value year by year. On November 10, 1918, Mr. Nolte received notice to report for service during the World War, but the Armistice interfered and the order was called off. He is very prominent fraternally. After North Oakland Lodge No. 401, I. O. O. F., was instituted, Mr. Nolte was one of the first men taken into the lodge. He afterwards withdrew and joined Colfax Lodge No. 132, of which he is a Past Grand. He is now a member and secretary of Roseville Lodge No. 203, I. O. O. F., and has served two terms as District Deputy Grand Master. He is a Past Chief Patriarch of Roseville Encampment, and is a member of Canton Sacramento No. 1; the Rebekah Lodge in Roseville; and the Kabiri Lodge in Sacramento. At the present time he is Scribe of Roseville Encampment No. 23.



Geo. J. Haia

**JESS F. NOIA.**—Placer County has long been famous for its various establishments catering to the everyday wants of its residents, and among the most popular is the well-stocked and well-conducted meat market of Jess F. Noia, of Newcastle, in which town he was born, on December 5, 1886, the son of Jess and Amelia (Ramus) Noia, both natives of the Azores Islands, who came around Cape Horn on a sailing vessel to San Francisco in 1849. They finally located at Newcastle in early days, where Mr. Noia followed mining for some years; later he made good as a rancher. He died in his thirty-sixth year. His widow is still living, making her home in Petaluma. Four children were born to this worthy couple, and three are still living: John E., Jess F., and Mary (now Mrs. Perry).

The family having then been in modest circumstances, Jess F. Noia commenced to work for a living at the age of fourteen; and he drove a butcher wagon in Newcastle, by which he earned \$25.00 a month. He was then in the employ of F. E. Cannon, and under him he learned the butcher's trade. He next worked in Sacramento and Palermo, in the same field of activity, but returning to Newcastle he went to work for a fruit house, and later bought out Mr. Cannon, the gentleman for whom he originally worked. During the nine years in which he has been conducting this popular market, Mr. Noia has built up a large trade in Newcastle, Loomis and Rocklin, having commodious and well appointed meat markets in each place, equipped with the most modern and latest conveniences. He is also doing a wholesale business in Auburn, Penryn and Sacramento. He purchases his beef cattle in various parts of California and Nevada, shipping them to his stock-yards at Rocklin in carload lots, where he has built and equipped an up-to-date abattoir. Thus he is accomplishing more by means of the modern methods and aids than he did years ago when he toiled from four o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night. That sort of rough and hard experience, however, has turned him out more or less self-made, and with better results than in the case of many who have their destiny in their hands. Now he owns besides his business, a fine shoestring fruit ranch of forty acres, located in the Rock Springs district adjacent to Newcastle.

At Auburn, on January 22, 1913, Mr. Noia married Miss Julia Rogers, a native of Folsom, but reared at Newcastle, and their fortunate union has been blessed with three daughters: Marcele N., Meljane, and Claire. Mr. Noia is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; the Native Sons of the Golden West; the Knights of Columbus; and the Modern Woodmen of America.

**CHARLES RODERICK McLELLAN.**—A member of the board of supervisors of Nevada County, who has been a resident of California for more than half a century, is Charles Roderick McLellan, born in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, October 23, 1851. His father, John McLellan, was born in Nova Scotia, while the grandfather, also named John, was born at Lockbroom, Scotland, and came with a Scotch colony on the ship Hector, to Nova Scotia, September 5, 1771. McLellan Brook, in Nova Scotia, was named for grandfather John McLellan. Father John McLellan went to sea for some years and then settled down to farming in Pictou County, N. S. Both he and his wife, who was in maidenhood Catherine McKay, a native of Nova Scotia of Scotch descent, are now deceased.

Charles Roderick was educated in the public school in Nova Scotia, and after his school days were over he went to Boston, Mass., where he worked as a carpenter, and during this time attended night school in that city. In 1873 he came to California and followed his trade for two years in San Francisco. In 1875, he came to Truckee, Nevada County, and followed building and lumbering. In 1896 he entered the employ of the Sierra Nevada



Wood and Lumber Company, now the Hobart Estate Company, at their manufacturing plant at Hobart Mills and has been steadily in their employ ever since. Beginning as outside salesman he rose to be foreman carpenter in charge of houses and buildings, a position he is filling with zeal and ability.

In August, 1918, Mr. McLellan was appointed supervisor of the fifth supervisorial district in Nevada County, by Governor Stephens, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Fay. In 1920 he was elected to the office without opposition. By virtue of his office he is road commissioner of his district, which includes Meadow Lake and Little York Townships and is filling the office creditably and well. Mr. McLellan is a member of Truckee Lodge No. 200, F. & A. M., having served as Master of the lodge for two terms. He is a member of Donner Chapter No. 39, R. A. M., and Truckee Chapter, O. E. S. He is also a charter member of Summit Castle No. 54, K. of P. at Truckee, in which he is a Past Chancellor. An avowed protectionist, he is naturally a strong Republican.

**EUGENE F. FOWLER.**—One of the most widely known and most successful nursery firms in California is the Silva-Bergtholdt Company, of Newcastle. The assistant manager, Eugene F. Fowler, annually covers some 25,000 miles by automobile looking after the interests of this great concern. Although young in years he has learned by experience and knows the nursery business from A to Z. Born and reared in this State, he is a true son of the soil, and the second of five children in the family of Herbert and Bell (Fagg) Fowler, of the Pioneer ranch near Lincoln. He first saw the light on November 24, 1889, on the Pioneer ranch, attended the Fruitvale school, and graduated from the commercial department of the Placer County High School in Auburn, in 1907. He remained at home and helped his parents in the dairy and stock business till 1907, working, during the fruit season of that year, for the Newcastle Fruit Company, as bookkeeper and general helper. In the spring of 1908 he entered the employ of Silva-Bergtholdt Company in the nursery work on the Philbrick ranch, and has been with them ever since, in 1914 becoming assistant manager. In 1920 he had charge of the work of establishing the "June Bud Block" Nursery near Marysville for this company, and since then he has been first assistant to J. E. Bergtholdt. Up to 1915 the fruit and nursery departments were handled separately, Mr. Fowler being in charge of the shipping. The increase of the business necessitated making another change in 1920, and Mr. Fowler was given charge of the nursery propagating department. In 1920 he took the lead in bud selection and identification of buds, following it up with practical work in plant propagation, in which he has been very successful. He became a stockholder and director in the Silva-Bergtholdt Company in 1917; and he also owns a one-half interest in a river ranch of fifty-three acres; in District 1000, twelve miles north of Sacramento, devoted to orchards of pears and peaches; and he also owns other realty.

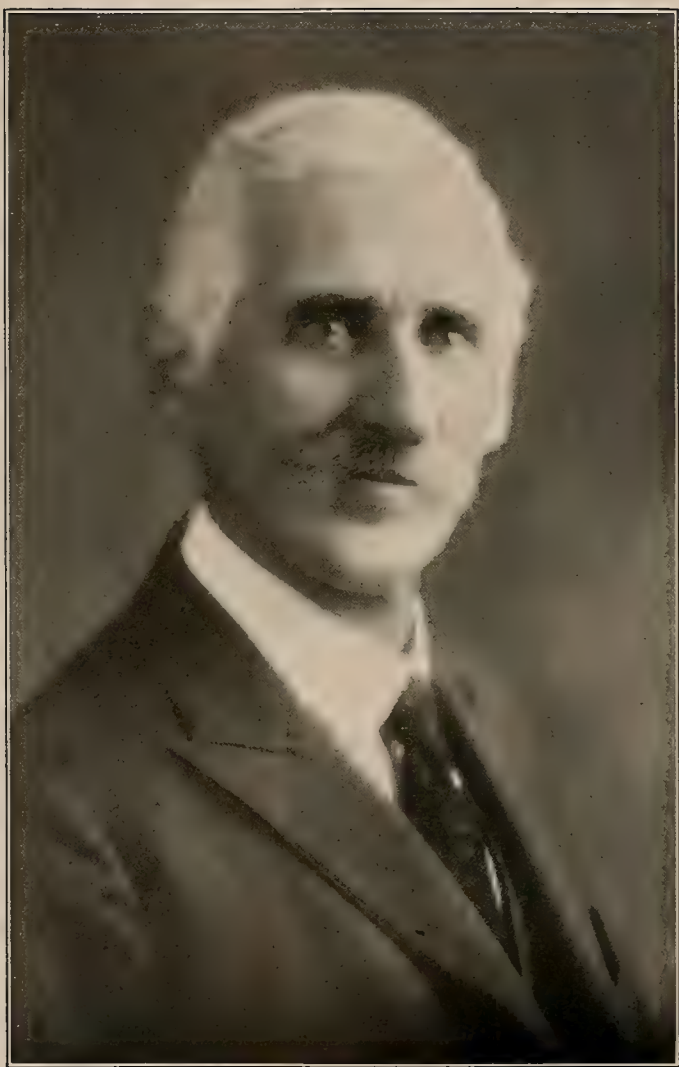
In April, 1917, Eugene F. Fowler was married to Myrtle Maring, daughter of Albert Maring, by whom he has two children: Katherine and Anabel. Mrs. Fowler was born in Ophir and received her education in the Placer County schools. She was head bookkeeper for the Silva-Bergtholdt Company, prior to her marriage. Mr. Fowler is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln; Delta Chapter No. 27, R. A. M., and Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., both of Auburn; Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T.; and Friendship Chapter, O. E. S., at Lincoln. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Newcastle. Mr. Fowler is a stockholder in the Newcastle Building and Loan Association, of which he served as a director for a year, from 1922 to 1923.

**JAMES JASPER DAY.**—Although not one of the earliest settlers in Placer County, James Jasper Day is entitled to the rank of a pioneer by reason of his residence dating back twenty-five years, and he is further entitled to rank among the public-spirited men of this section. He was born in Mercer, Mercer County, Pa., September 17, 1872, the youngest child of Samuel C. and Permelia (Simpson) Day; the former died in 1904, and the latter in 1905.

James J. Day began his education in his native town by attending the grammar school; and he completed his education in the Stoneboro, Pa., High School. Soon after finishing his schooling he decided to come West to California, and arrived in Winters on May 9, 1890, where his brother S. C. Day had preceded him. He found employment in orchards, working for Henry and William Brinck, large orchardists near Winters, continuing steadily for a period of almost six years.

During this time Mr. Day was married, in Winters, on December 3, 1895, being united with Miss Mary Womack of that place, a daughter of a venerable pioneer couple, W. P. and Martha (Capps) Womack. The father was born in Missouri and when a young man crossed the plains in the Argonaut year 1849. He followed mining for a short time, then was a merchant in Nevada City, but soon removed to Dixon, Solano County, where he continued to run a store. It was here that he married Martha Capps, a native of Iowa, who had crossed the plains with her parents in a train of covered wagons drawn by oxen in the early fifties, to the Sacramento Valley. Soon after his marriage Mr. Womack moved to Winters, where he ran the first store in town and was one of the most progressive and influential citizens. He served as justice of the peace for many years, resigning in 1922 on account of a slight deafness; but he is still hale and hearty and is engaged in the real estate business. He is now eighty-seven years old, being ten years the senior of his wife, who is also enjoying good health. Soon after his marriage Mr. Day removed to Southern California and for nearly five years was with C. D. Boustell, a fruit grower in Ventura County. In 1900 he located in Placer County, where for eight years he had charge, as superintendent, of the orchards for the Producers' Fruit Company at Loomis. Meantime he purchased his present place, one and one-fourth miles north of Loomis on the Lincoln Highway, and this ranch he has steadily improved to deciduous orchards until it is now under a high state of cultivation. Twenty acres of the orchard has been sold; so his ranch now comprises sixty acres, mostly orchard. His years of experience in fruit-growing enables him to see that it has the best of care. Five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Day: William A., who saw service with the United States Army during the World War, and who for the past four years has been identified with the National Cash Register Company at Boise, Idaho; Charles E., who is a dry-goods merchant at Winters, Cal.; Pearl, now the wife of Merwin Barkhaus, of Newcastle; Mae, the wife of Walter Barkhaus, also of Newcastle; and Doris. There are five grandchildren in the families.

From 1915 till 1917, Mr. Day was agent for the Earl Fruit Company at Loomis. Since 1917 he has served as fruit inspector of the Loomis district of Placer County, a position for which his many years of experience in growing and handling fruit so well qualify him. He is thorough and systematic, and insists that the orchardists of his district pack their fruit so as to maintain the standard pack. The result is that Loomis is said to have as high a standard of pack as any place in the State. Hence the energy and interest he has given the work have resulted in a splendid achievement for the fruit-growers of his district. By his cooperation Mr. Day has also been of great assistance to the horticultural commission of his county. In politics Mr. Day is a liberal Republican.



*H M Bransletter*



**HENRY MARTIN BRANSTETTER**—A man of ability, energy and enterprise, Henry Martin Branstetter holds rank with the representative ranchers and citizens of Placer County, where he has resided for the past thirty-four years. He was born September 21, 1860, at Mattole, Humboldt County, Cal., the third of eleven children born to Martin F. and Rachel (Kirri) Zimmerman Branstetter. Grandfather Adam Branstetter was born in Virginia, then moved to Missouri, where he married Miss Fortner, and engaged in farming, both spending the remainder of their lives there. The Branstetter family were pioneers of Virginia. Martin F. Branstetter was born in New Harmony, Mo., in 1823, and was reared on the farm; afterwards he worked in the lead mines at Galena, Ill., and then in the pineries in Wisconsin. He volunteered and enlisted for service in the Mexican War, arriving at the front at the time of the close of the war, in 1848. In 1849, with a party of men, mostly Texas rangers, he crossed the plains to Los Angeles, encountering many thrilling adventures enroute. Upon arriving at Hangtown, now Placerville, Eldorado County, he engaged in mining for a time, then followed the same occupation in Shasta County, after which he went to Anderson Valley, Mendocino County, where he met and married Rachel (Kirri) Zimmerman, who was born in St. Gallen, Switzerland, and came with her parents to Highland, Ill., in 1844. The Kirri family were originally from the nobility of France, where they owned a valuable estate, but they were Huguenots and at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes were forced to flee to Switzerland for safety, losing their possessions in France, which were taken over by the Crown. Oswald Kirri, a brother of Mr. Branstetter's mother, was a shoemaker, and came to the United States as soon as he had mastered the trade. He pushed his way westward to Santa Fe, N. M., where he was pressed into service by the Mexicans, who set him to making cannon balls. Meantime, General Zachary Taylor was pushing his army forward and when Oswald Kirri learned they were only about fifteen miles away, he mounted a horse and sneaked through to Taylor's camp, and he joined the Texas rangers under Captain Bayler. He gave them a description of the enemies' camp and soon the command marched in victorious. After the war Oswald Kirri came through to California, but later returned to Illinois, and in 1854 he brought his sister Rachel across the plains in a covered wagon drawn by ox-teams, locating in Anderson Valley, Mendocino County.

After his marriage Martin Branstetter moved to Humboldt County and established himself in the cattle and dairy business on Davis Creek, three miles south of Cape Mendocino, in the Mattole district. Here he continued for some years. To obtain better school facilities for his children, he purchased a ranch near Ferndale and moved his family thither, and here he also engaged in dairying, running both places. This was in the days when they had to pan and skim the milk, and the churning was done by power from a water-wheel, and the butter was shipped to San Francisco by boat. Martin F. Branstetter died at Ferndale on December 29, 1876, leaving eleven children, there being only two older than our subject, who was one of the twins. Following Mr. Branstetter's death, the widow organized the Davis Creek Ranch Company, which is still owned by her daughter, Mrs. Julia Waddington, of San Jose. Mrs. M. F. Branstetter passed away at Ferndale, in February, 1906, at the age of seventy-six years, honored and esteemed and much loved by all who knew her.

Henry Martin Branstetter received his education in the public schools of Humboldt County and grew to young manhood on the home place near Ferndale. In 1889 he purchased his present ranch in Placer County, consisting of 186 acres, two and a half miles east of Loomis; this was unimproved land, which has since been highly developed to fruit by Mr. Branstetter.

In 1914 he purchased eighty acres four miles east of Loomis, which has been recently set to orchard.

The marriage of Mr. Branstetter occurred in Ferndale on July 11, 1886, and united him with Miss Melissa Barton, a native of Sacramento, Cal., a daughter of James N. Barton, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio. Grandfather John Barton was born in West Virginia, of Scotch descent, but early settlers in the colonies, members of the family having served in the Revolutionary War. John Barton moved to Belmont County, Ohio, where he married Mary Wiley, a native of that county, the only daughter of Judge Wiley, a very wealthy man and land owner. John Barton started for Iowa with his family, but was drowned in the Ohio River while enroute. His widow continued on to Iowa and settled at Primrose, Lee County, where she resided until her death at the age of ninety-six years. James N. Barton was a cousin of Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross. He crossed the plains in an ox-team train in 1849, locating near Franklin, Sacramento County. He served in the Assembly of the State legislature, afterwards residing in Sacramento, where he did the inside finishing and cabinet work on the State Capitol, requiring many years to finish his work. He then removed to San Francisco, and next to Humboldt County, where he engaged in dairying. While there he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, from Humboldt, Del Norte and Trinity Counties. Afterwards he located in Placer County, where he purchased land near Loomis, which he cleared and set to orchard. While residing here he was a candidate for state treasurer on the People's Party ticket, but was defeated. Eventually he sold his orchard and retired to Sacramento, where he resided at his home on the upper Stockton road until his death in September, 1920, at the age of ninety years.

Mrs. Branstetter's mother was named Rachael A. Earhart, and was born in Newark, Ohio, the daughter of John B. Earhart, a native of Virginia, descended from an old family in the Dominion State, who were of Holland Dutch descent. Philip Earhart, the emigrant, came to Virginia in 1750, and married Mary Funk, the daughter of Jacob Funk, also a Virginian, who was very successful and acquired over 40,000 acres in that State. John B. Earhart was married in Shenandoah County, Va., to Rachael Curry. They removed to Ohio and still later to Kirksville, Adair County, Mo., where he became a prominent farmer and stockman, spending his last days on his large ranch near St. Joseph. His daughter Rachael was educated in St. Joseph, and it was in 1856, at Kirksville, Mo., that she met and married Mr. Barton. She died in Sacramento in 1870. Mrs. Branstetter is the next to the youngest of their five children and received her education in the public schools of Sacramento, and in Howes Normal School also in Sacramento. She taught school in Humboldt County until her marriage.

In 1886 Mr. Branstetter leased his mother's ranch, but in 1887 he moved on his own ranch in the same vicinity and engaged in dairying. In 1889 he sold his holdings and located in Placer County, purchasing sixty acres, the nucleus of his present possessions, and later added to it until he had a ranch of 186 acres on the King road. It was covered with timber and brush and he cleared it and set it to orchard of pears, peaches and plums, and now has 140 acres in full bearing trees. He also built a residence and other necessary buildings, as well as put in the irrigating system. In 1914 he purchased the present ranch of eighty acres, and he now has sixty acres of it in bearing orchard, with good farm buildings where he now makes his home. For five years he had a shipping house in Loomis. He purchased the Rowell Fruit Company's house and engaged in public packing, and with his sons, under the firm name of H. M. Branstetter and Sons, built up a

successful business as packers and shippers. At the end of five years, they sold to the American Fruit Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Branstetter have three children: Charles H., is with the Earl Fruit Company, in Loomis; Edith, is Mrs. L. H. Baxter, of Independence, Inyo County; and Barton is superintendent of the old home ranch. There are three grandsons in the family. In politics, Mr. Branstetter is a Republican and is an advocate of the direct primary law. Fraternally, he is a member and a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E. He is a member of the Episcopal Church in Loomis. Mrs. Branstetter is a member of Columbus Chapter No. 117, O. E. S., and Menzaeth Temple No. 16, Daughters of the Nile, both Sacramento and the Woman's Club of Loomis. Mr. Branstetter was the first man to agitate and start the movement that resulted in standardization of fruit packs, and it was he and his friend, Geraldson, that gave it the name of Standardization. This movement finally resulted in the Legislature passing a bill to that effect, that is now on the California Statutes, and it is this very standardization of fruit packs that has made the fruit growing in California a success.

**WILLIAM G. BUTTS.**—A native son of California who is well and favorably known is William G. Butts, born in the Ophir district, June 29, 1882. His father was James Butts, a native of Kentucky, descended from an old Southern family. Left an orphan, he was raised by an uncle. However, the environment in his uncle's home was not pleasant; in fact became unbearable, so James ran away, joining a caravan that was starting for California. A man in the train took a liking to him and gave him a horse. His uncle overtook the train and wanted to use force to make the youth return with him, but his new-found friend stepped in and remarked that if James wished to go with the train, he would see to it that no one would prevent him. So James came to California and followed mining in Grass Valley, and then came to Ophir. He discovered the Hathaway mine, developing the quartz vein until it was a good producer, and then sold it. Then he set out an orchard and ranched, but he was drawn towards mining, and had a wide experience in that line. However, he did not strike it, so sold the orchard and later bought a forty-acre claim in Dutch Ravine, called the Decker Mine; here he mined until he retired. He died in 1918, at the age of eighty-seven, one of the old-time hospitable California miners, who had hosts of friends that mourned his departure, as well as did his family.

The mother of our subject was Anna Woodward, born in Newcastle district, Placer County, the daughter of John Woodward, a pioneer of California, who was a successful miner and orchardist, who is said to have set out the first orchard in the Newcastle district. Mrs. Anna Butts still makes her home in Ophir. To them were born nine children, i. e.: Ida, Mrs. McCreary, of Stockton; Birdie, Mrs. B. Byers, of Manteca; Minnie, Mrs. Hansen, who lives in San Francisco; William G., the subject of this interesting review; Annie, Mrs. Sanches; Hattie is Mrs. J. Byers; Flora, Mrs. Miller, all of San Francisco, except Fred and Chester, who live at Westville.

William G. Butts was brought up on the ranch and educated in the Ophir district school. He assisted on the home farm until he was eighteen years old, when he began mining, continuing for a period of fifteen years, mostly in the Ophir district. He then spent eighteen months working in the Darling Blacksmith and Carriage Shop, after which he worked for Mr. Quigley at the Oro Fino Mine for five years. He then began commercial trucking at Newcastle, hauling fruit and ranchers' supplies in Newcastle, Ophir and adjacent districts, increasing so satisfactorily that he ran a fleet of trucks for six years, until August, 1923, when he sold the business. In April, 1924, he purchased the blacksmith business formerly conducted by





*H. R. Owen.*

John Henry, and since then he has engaged in general blacksmithing and making auto springs and in body-building.

Mr. Butts was married in Sacramento in 1904, being united with Mrs. Lizzie (Knight) Linde, who was born at Ophir, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Knight. Her father was a miner, and later was with the South Yuba Ditch Company, but died in 1878. His widow survives him and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Butts. By her first marriage, Mrs. Butts has a son, Dr. F. G. Linde, a surgeon in Oakland, now doing post-graduate work in surgery in Boston, Mass. Mr. Butts is a member of Auburn Parlor, No. 59, N. S. G. W. He was made a Mason in Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M. Mr. Butts' enterprising and public spirit finds outlet in aiding movements for the development and upbuilding of this favored region in the Garden Spot of the World.

**HARRY ROWLAND OWEN.**—Another very enterprising and prosperous concern reflecting the highest credit upon Placer County is the Pioneer Fruit Company, of Penryn, whose manager is Harry R. Owen, a native son of Penryn. He was born on May 28, 1889, when he entered the family of Owen Rowland and Ellen (Lloyd) Owen, both natives of Wales, the former of whom is now deceased. Owen R. Owen came across the ocean to the United States at the age of sixteen, and located in Vermont; and he worked there as a stone-cutter, so that he was able, when he came to California and to Penryn, in 1869, to secure a position as an experienced stone-cutter. He worked there in the employ of G. Griffith, until the Griffith quarries closed down, when he engaged in business for himself by opening a quarry, which he operated for many years. He established, in time, a grocery business at Penryn, and he came to own a fruit ranch of forty acres, which he had planted and improved. Four children were born to this worthy couple; and three are still living: Harry R. Owen, our subject; Wesley R., who is in Penryn; Mrs. A. G. Hooper, of San Francisco; and a daughter known as Grace Margaret. Owen R. Owen was a member of the Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., at Penryn, for forty years, at the end of which period a banquet was given him, to celebrate his long years of membership. A maternal grandfather of our subject was Owen Lloyd, a pioneer of Penryn, and an expert granite cutter in his time.

Harry R. Owen was sent to the Penryn public schools, and at the same time he assisted his father in the granite quarries, and afterward attended the California School of Mechanical Arts, at San Francisco. For two years he was in the electrical business in the Bay City. In 1908 he returned to Penryn and associated himself with the Producers' Fruit Company for two seasons, and then with the Penryn Fruit Growers' Association for one season. From 1912 to 1915 he was associated with his father in the grocery business in Penryn; and since 1918 he has been with the Pioneer Fruit Company, first in the offices of the Company at Newcastle, and in 1918, when the Company opened the fruit house in Penryn, he became manager, a position he has filled very satisfactorily to all concerned. That he himself is a man of substantial affairs is seen in the fact that he owns a ranch of forty acres, which is now practically all in orchard and being cared for and cultivated in the most approved manner.

At San Rafael, on November 4, 1912, Mr. Owen was united in marriage with Miss Edith Lardner, of Penryn, a daughter of N. B. Lardner, and a niece of W. B. Lardner, of Auburn, and their union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Elizabeth Ellen, Edith Margaret, Edward Lloyd, and Harry Rowland, Jr. Mr. Owen, like his father, is a Mason, belonging to Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., while his wife is a member of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S.



Thomas Rogers  
Mary Rogers



**THOMAS ROGERS.**—Few orchardists have been more successful than Thomas Rogers, of Newcastle, whose methods always repay study; for he has become conspicuous among the natives of the balmy Azores, who have "made good" since they came to California. He was born on the Isle of Pico, on November 8, 1870, the son of Frank and Mary (Brazil) Rogers, both of whom, having been born and reared there, lived and died on their native heath. Mr. Rogers was ninety-nine years old when he died, and Mrs. Rogers attained to her ninety-fifth year. He was for years a farmer, and later in life a stone-house builder. The worthy couple had eleven children, nine who grew up. Mary died at Folsom; Manuel is at Santa Cruz; Frank is at Lake View, Ore.; Luis is still at his native home in Pico; Antone died at Folsom; Joseph is in Pico; Basil passed away at Newcastle; Katie, at home in Pico; Thomas is the subject of our interesting review.

Thomas went to the common schools in Portugal, and when sixteen years of age started out for himself. He came to the United States, and pushed on to California; and he first pitched his tent at Folsom, in Sacramento County, where he worked in the mines of the Natomas Company, and also on their dredgers. Twelve years ago he came to Newcastle, and started to farm rented land, continuing, for seven years, to rent three different ranches at Newcastle, the first being Antone Freva's ranch, the second Antone Perry's, and the third, J. E. Noia's ranch. Five years ago he bought an orchard of thirty-eight acres, of various kinds of fruit; and he used the irrigation company's water. He gave close attention to the problem before him, little by little mastered the knowledge of local conditions; and when he took out his citizenship papers in Sacramento County, he had something more than most folks to offer in favor of his admission to the ranks of free Americans.

At Sacramento, on December 30, 1902, Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Mary Perry, a native of Folsom, and the daughter of Frank and Mary Perry. Her father was a miner at Folsom, but now lives retired, having almost reached the age of seventy-seven years, his wife having passed away several years ago in her sixty-third year. Mary Perry was reared and educated at Folsom, and has proven a splendid helpmate to her husband. Their union has been blessed with seven children: Katie, is the wife of Joseph Bathelo, and resides in Newcastle; Mary, Agnes, Thomas, Edward, Aileen, and Elaine. Mr. Rogers is a Republican, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Auburn, and of the U. P. E. C., and the I. D. E. S., of Newcastle, having passed all the chairs in the local lodges and was secretary of the U. P. E. C. for twelve years; while Mrs. Rogers is a member of the S. P. R. S. I.

**BRADFORD WOODBRIDGE, M. D.**—A distinguished representative of the medical profession in California is Bradford Woodbridge, M. D., surgeon to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at Roseville, and among the most experienced and leading practitioners in California. A native son, proud of his association with the great Golden State, he was born at Benicia, in Solano County, on October 30, 1863, the son of Sylvester Woodbridge, D. D., the pioneer Presbyterian minister who settled at Benicia and was later in San Francisco. Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge was a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York, from which he afterwards received the degree of D. D. He figured very prominently in the early days of Presbyterianism in California, and is especially worthy of lasting historical note. He came to San Francisco by way of Panama, in the early days of 1849, and was an associate of two other pioneer Protestant preachers in San Francisco, namely the Rev. James Woods, and the Rev. Albert Williams, and he was the first Presbyterian minister at Benicia. He founded and built the Howard Street Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, and organized the Woodbridge Presby-

terian Church, in 1876. He died on April 1, 1883, seventy years of age. Of his work some one has said: "The Woodbridge Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Capp and Twentieth Streets, San Francisco, originated in the year 1876, as an off-shoot from the Howard Presbyterian Church under the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Woodbridge, whose name the Church bears. The first pastor, Dr. Woodbridge, so well known as one of the few pioneer ministers, who braved a rough life and spiritual discouragements attending the work of evangelization on this Coast, in the exciting times of '49, after settling for some time at Benicia, and having had temporary charge of Calvary Church in this city, became pastor of the Howard Presbyterian Church, previous to coming to the Woodbridge Presbyterian Church. Besides these successive pastoral charges, Dr. Woodbridge filled the position of editor of the *Occident*, the organ of the Presbyterian Church on the Pacific Coast. An able writer, an eloquent preacher, hospitable, benevolent, always ready to help, to sympathize, having many qualities above the average, revered by all who knew him, this veteran Christian passed away on the first of April, 1883, at an age of seventy."

Dr. Sylvester Woodbridge married Miss Mary Foster, who proved an excellent and a particularly gifted helpmate. He preached the first Protestant sermon ever delivered in California, in the tent-like structure known as the "school around the corner," on February 28, 1849, and was the first minister of the first Presbyterian Mission in San Francisco. Mary Foster Woodbridge was descended from Governor William Bradford, the second Governor of Plymouth Colony. Dr. Woodbridge also traces his ancestry back to the Mayflower. In this connection, reference may be made to a very interesting article published in *Munsey's Magazine*, some years ago, on the famous sons of famous Americans, and it was pointed out therein that the Woodbridges had been leading ministers for some thirteen generations. Thus, between the reaching back of the Woodbridge and the Foster families, the connection established between old New England and the younger California commonwealth, through this distinguished forbear of our subject, is of paramount interest to the student of beginnings here on the Western Coast.

Dr. Bradford Woodbridge attended the Boys' High School, and the Cooper Medical College, in San Francisco, graduating from the latter with honors with the Class of 1883, when he received the coveted M. D. degree. Soon after his marriage, on December 23, 1886, at Stockton, to Miss Cora May Utter, the daughter of Dowty and Amanda (Hall) Utter, he removed to Cedarville, Modoc County, Cal., where he practiced his profession for four years, and where his only child, Anna Rebecca, now Mrs. Lyman Foster Young of San Francisco, was born. He next moved to Alturas, in 1892, and became county physician and was put in charge of the Modoc County Hospital.

In 1892, Dr. Woodbridge went to Mexico, and became company physician to the Minas Prietas Gold Mining Company, in the State of Sonora, but in 1894 he returned to California, locating at Rocklin, in Placer County, then the division point on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and was made Southern Pacific surgeon. He practiced at Rocklin until after the company changed the division point to Roseville, and in 1908 he removed to the latter place, where he has continued his general practice, and also his connection as railroad physician. Now he is the head of the Southern Pacific Emergency Hospital at Roseville.

Dr. Woodbridge is a Republican in matters of national political import. He was a prime mover in the organization of the City of Roseville, and was elected on its first board of trustees, and he has since so served practically every year. He was also chairman of the board, or mayor, for three terms, and he is very naturally intensely interested in advancing the best and most permanent interests of the city. He also served as president of the Roseville Liberty

League. He belongs to the Rocklin Masonic lodge; and he is an undenominational Protestant.

Dr. Woodbridge is a ready versifier, as may be seen from various published poems displaying a wide range of the facetious and also tender, dignified sentiment of a more serious character. For example, the following were contributed to the Sacramento Bee, of September 14, 1918, and March 4, 1920, respectively:

#### A SOLDIER'S PRAYER

If there be a power that heedeth  
When a striving mortal pleadeth,  
Grant this boon, which most he needeth:

The undaunted soul and daring,  
Seeking not for sumptuous faring,  
Never of itself too sparing.

Tasks though arduous, let him greet them,  
Hardships grapple and defeat them,  
When disasters threaten, meet them!

Shun the deed that needs concealing,  
Spurn wealth gained by doubtful dealing,  
Scorn an ease bought by appealing.

Give of charity unbounded,  
Kindness give and hope well founded,  
Give the heart of love unsounded.

When the battle's trump is crying,  
Give him strength to fight, defying,  
Strength to die, nor fear the dying.

#### THE CURE-ALL

In Goshville we're right up to date,  
Nothing we don't investigate  
From the H. C. L. to the L. C. G.,  
(Which last means the low cost of gab, d'ye see?)  
We handle things just like they do in the city,—  
Call a meetin', and 'pint a committee.

They say the clothes the wimmin wear  
Is calkilate to make folks stare,  
And I hearn tell that some of the girls  
Is sportin' silk stocks and fancy curls;  
Can't stand fur sich ways to make 'em pritty—  
Call a meetin', and 'pint a committee.

The whole durn Smith family's got the "flu,"  
Wife, seven kids and old man, too.  
Nothing to eat and nary a nuss.  
He's no good; but she's plumb gritty—  
Call a meetin', and 'pint a committee.

Jamaicy ginger can't be got,  
And vanilly extract ain't to be bo't,  
But old Bill Guzzle gets soused to the eyes —





Ludwig Metz

Where does he find it?—can't surmise,  
'Cause he ain't wise, and he's far from witty—  
Call a meetin', and 'pint a committee.

I'll say we are strictly up to date,  
Nothing that we don't regulate;  
When Gabriel blows his horn, I'll say  
We're ready to meet him more'n half way,  
And show him we don't need none of his pity—  
We'll just call a meetin' and 'pint a committee.

**LUDVIG NETZ.**—An enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Nevada County, who as a manufacturer is proprietor of the Nevada City Monumental Works, is Ludvig Netz, who was born in Falun, Dalane, Sweden, October 7, 1878. His father, Gustaf Netz, born in Finsporeg, Ostrejtland, Sweden, in 1850, was a stone-cutter who in time took up contracting and building and made a specialty of building railroad bridges, public buildings and docks, the stone work being universally built of granite. He passed away in 1913 at the age of sixty-three years. He had married in young manhood, Christina Erickson, who was also born in Dalene in 1850, and who is still residing at the old home, the center of a large circle of admiring friends. This worthy couple were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, the four sons all becoming stone-cutters.

Ludvig Netz, the second of the family, was educated in the public schools of his native place, although as early as ten years of age he began to work as a stone-cutter under his father, learning the trade in all of its details, as well as how to figure on contracts, and make estimates of costs. He continued under his able direction until eighteen years of age, when he joined the Swedish navy. He served on the admiral's ship *Oden*, traveling over the various portions of the globe and having the privilege of visiting many of the important ports of the world. After three years' service, he received his honorable discharge and then made his way to the neighboring country, Norway. At Edefjorden he served an apprenticeship at polishing and also learned sculpturing and lettering, as well as moulding, the making of models and designs, and the sharpening of tools—all very important to the granite trade. After completing a four years' apprenticeship he returned to Sweden and in his home town started a monumental yard, which he conducted for two years. Deciding then to cast in his lot with the land of the Stars and Stripes, he sold his business, came to Boston on July 1, 1906, and worked at his trade in Boston and Milford for two years. Then coming gradually westward, he worked in Vermont, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1909 he arrived in San Francisco and was employed at his trade with the Knowles Granite Works, the largest of the kind in California.

In 1910, Mr. Netz made a trip of two months to his old home in Sweden, visiting his father, who was still living, and his old friends and kindred. It was there that he met the lady who later became his wife, Miss Arvida Taklund, a popular belle who was a graduate of Falun Seminary and was engaged in teaching. In January, 1911, she came to Warsaw, Wis.; and it was then they were married, on February 25, 1911. She has proven an able helpmate; and their union has been very happy. The climate in Wisconsin did not suit him, however; and remembering the sunny climate in California, he brought his bride to the Golden State and for four and one-half years worked as a granite-cutter for the Knowles Monumental Company in Madera County.

It was in 1915 that Mr. Netz came to the Sierra region and purchased a ranch; but soon afterwards, wishing to engage in the monument business, he purchased the present quarry, which had been abandoned by the former



*A. H. Campbell-Walker*



owners after a few tons had been taken out by hand. He saw great possibilities for it, and on buying the place, established the granite yard, which he has equipped with modern machinery, electric air-compressors, polishers, and pneumatic tools. In the quarry he has placed a large derrick, capable of handling five-ton blocks. He also leases a granite quarry at Pleasant Valley, where he has installed a derrick. From the two quarries he obtains granite of splendid quality and color; in fact, the polished product is equal to the best monumental stock in the country. He now ships the manufactured granite blocks into different parts of California, as well as to Nevada. Among the numerous jobs he has completed is the Celio monument in the cemetery in Nevada City; and he has fashioned many other very fine monuments. He also finished the granite for the National Bank of Grass Valley, as well as the curbing for various places in the county.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Netz has been blessed with four children: Lillie, May, Louis, and Alf. Mr. Netz is much pleased with the beauty of the natural environment in Nevada County as well as with its wonderful natural resources, and sees great possibilities for this region, with its rich mines and quarries, its fertile soil and abundant water, and its splendid climate. He has traveled far and wide in his day, and has seen many different climes, and thus he is in a position to know and judge. He thinks the climate here one of the finest of which he has had any experience; and while he could no doubt make more money in his line of business elsewhere, he is pleased to be able to live, work, and conduct his business in this favored place. In Norway and Sweden, Mr. Netz was active in the Granite Cutters' International Association; and he is now a member of the San Francisco branch of the organization. Fraternally, he is a member of Oustomah Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., Nevada City, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekah Lodge, in which she is serving as Warden.

**ARTHUR H. CAMPBELL-WALKER.**—An experienced, energetic, enterprising and progressive executive is Arthur H. Campbell-Walker, the manager of the Pacific Fruit Exchange at Loomis. A native son, he was born at Newcastle, on April 21, 1896, the son of Montague C. and Edith G. (Owen) Campbell-Walker, the former a native of England, who died in 1912, and the latter also a native of England, who is still living in Sacramento. Thirty-three years ago the father came out to California, and he owned the Montecello fruit ranch out of Newcastle, in Placer County, which he improved by farming. He was widely known as a practical man, who did something definite to help develop the resources of the Golden State; and when he passed to the other life, he was as widely mourned as he had been esteemed.

The only child in the family, and perhaps somewhat favored in his advantages, Arthur H. got all he could out of the district school at Penryn, and then for two years he worked on a fruit ranch. For two years he was with Don Lee in the automobile industry in San Francisco, and after that he associated himself with the Pacific Fruit Exchange in Loomis, and worked his way up to his present responsible position as manager. He has given unusual satisfaction both to employers and patrons, and it is safe to say that much of his popularity is due to his fidelity to those whose best interests he seeks to serve. He is also interested in fruit-growing, being part owner of the Montecello ranch.

In Sacramento, in 1921, Mr. Campbell-Walker was married to Miss Ruth E. Pearl, a native of Kansas, an accomplished lady who has a wide circle of friends. When the World War demanded the services of the American patriot, Mr. Campbell-Walker went to Los Angeles in July, 1918, and enlisted in the U. S. Signal Corps as replacement troops, and later was transferred to the 28th Division, Pennsylvania, when he was immediately sent over seas to join his division in France. Arriving there in September, 1918, he served

in Headquarters Co. of truck drivers until after the armistice, after which he still continued in service in France, until June, 1919, when he was ordered home, sailing from St. Nazaire, France, for Newport News, U. S. A., from which place he crossed the continent to the Presidio in San Francisco, where he was honorably discharged in July, 1919. He then returned to his home to resume the peaceful pursuit of civil life, immediately resuming his old position with the Pacific Fruit Exchange. He is a member of the American Legion at Auburn.

**ANDREW REED KNEEBONE.**—While so much is being said about the limitation of immigration, it is well to remember how many of our most worthy citizens were immigrants or from immigrant stock. Some brought money into the country, but the only wealth which by far the greater number brought was in their two hands and their brains. Of the latter number was Joseph Kneebone, who came from Cornwall, England via Panama to San Francisco, in 1867. His wife, Mary Martin Reed in maidenhood arrived in 1871, bringing with her two sons and one daughter, viz: Joseph, William and Esther. How the father acquired the 800 acre ranch at Spenceville with no capital but hands and brain, is an exhibition of the thrift and energy of some of our foreigners which have helped to make our country great. On his arrival in America Joseph Kneebone found work in Rocklin cutting wood. In the spring of 1868 he went to Virginia City, Nev. and did teaming there; a year later he left Virginia City with an eight-horse team and came to Grass Valley, Cal., where he worked some in the mines during the winter, but his real work was teaming while he made his headquarters at Grass Valley. He first preempted a quarter section, then took up a timber claim of another quarter section; then he bought some 400 acres of railroad land. After such signal success it is sad to record that he was shot on his own ranch at the age of sixty-four. His wife was only thirty-seven when she died. They had seven children: Joseph, William, Esther, Sarah, Richard, Mary, and Andrew R.

Andrew Reed Kneebone was born in Cornwall, England, on November 7, 1860, and was educated in England. Upon arriving in Grass Valley in 1876, he went to work on his father's farm.

Andrew R. Kneebone was married on March 29, 1886, to Victoria Maria Cole, a daughter of Charles J. and Maryann (Russel) Cole, born on the old Cole ranch. Mr. Cole was born in London and came to this country when only seven years old; he crossed the plains to California in 1850, at the age of eighteen, and settled on the south fork of the Yuba River. With the passing of the years he established a ranch of 1040 acres devoted to stock and cattle, known as The Cole Ranch. A bridge crosses the river at this place, connecting the highway from Marysville to San Juan and the upper country—a road used by freight teams to Virginia City, Nev., and also the oldest stage and mail route in the West.

Mrs. Cole was first married to William Burdette Thompson, a sea captain, whose crew deserted him in San Francisco Harbor, in 1849, and went to the mines. He, too, went to the mines, but in 1850 we find him settled on a ranch near Bridgeport, where Charles Cole worked for him. Captain Thompson died leaving a request that Mr. Cole marry his widow, which request was complied with a year later. Mr. Cole died May 24, 1916, at the age of eighty-five. Five sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kneebone, as follows: Charles Andrew Kneebone is now carpenter and sawyer at Dexter, Ore., where he resides with his wife, who was formerly Miss Barbara Marie Eahman, of Spenceville, Cal., and has three children, all sons: William Charles, Carl Clay and Paul Andrew. Joseph Russell Kneebone

bone is the Chevrolet and Oakland dealer of Grass Valley, mentioned elsewhere in this history. Alfred Alexander married Miss Lucy Moynier, of French Corral, and is the proprietor of the old Cole ranch at Bridgeport, and they have one child, Lucile Victoria. James Budd Kneebone entered the service on September 24, 1917, at American Lake, trained at Camp Lewis in Company E, 363d Infantry, 91st Division; nine months later, in June, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Merritt, in New Jersey. Transferred again to the 81st Division, he was sent to La Havre, France, via Liverpool, and upon arrival was transferred in France to Company D, 147th Infantry, 47th Division. He was in the first line at St. Mihiel, and at Argonne was gassed. He was returned to America, arriving October 20, 1918, and was honorably discharged at the Presidio in San Francisco, on June 21, 1919. He is the proprietor of the 600-acre Kneebone ranch at Spenceville. He married Miss Mary Pisani of Willow Valley. William Henry Kneebone enlisted for service in the World War in the Coast Artillery and died on November 8, 1919, at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, of pneumonia.

Andrew Reed Kneebone is a Democrat and has served as school trustee at Spenceville for twenty-five years.

**ARTHUR TORRENS CHUTE.**—A man of much native, as well as acquired, business ability, who did much to aid in building up the horticultural industry in Placer County, was the late Arthur Torrens Chute, a native of Ireland, born at Chute Hall, Tralee, County Kerry, October 5, 1871. His father was Francis Blennerhassett Chute, of Chute Hall, and there Arthur Torrens was reared. He was educated at Cheltenham College in England, where he was duly graduated. Being a younger son he determined to cast in his lot with the Pacific Coast region; so with a party of young Englishmen just out of college, he came to Penryn, where the English colony had been established. However, he soon left them to work on his own account, and as soon as he could arrange matters he purchased eighty acres of raw land between Newcastle and Lincoln and set to work clearing the land of trees and brush, and breaking the land to bring the soil so it would be fit for planting trees. He set out an orchard of different varieties of trees and brought them into bearing. He would not rent his orchards, but studied horticulture and as a scientific farmer operated his ranch and saw to the care and cultivation of the trees, thus making a success and receiving a splendid income from his orchards. He built a large residence on the hill on his ranch, which afforded a magnificent view, and also built the necessary packing-houses and other farm buildings. After his orchards were in bearing he made occasional trips to England and his old home in Ireland.

Mr. Chute was married in San Francisco to Miss Edythe Mary Geiger, of Oakland, and a son named Arthur Sydney Torrens Chute was born to them. Captain Chute, as he was familiarly called by his many friends, sold his ranch in 1919 and located in Auburn, where he lived retired with his family but spent some time traveling abroad. But he loved this Sierra region too well to be satisfied to make his home in any other portion of the world. He was greatly interested in the growth and development of the community and aided movements whose aim was for the betterment of conditions and the general improvement of the county, being particularly interested in good roads, good schools, libraries and public improvements in general. However, the Captain was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for he passed on, departing this life May 6, 1924. A truly good man, he was deeply mourned by his family and many devoted friends. He was a member of the Tahoe Club of Auburn, and the Del Paso Country Club, and Sutter Club, both of Sacramento, in all of which he was very popular.





*James Beach*

**JAMES GEACH.**—Forty-five years ago the father of James Geach came to Grass Valley, Cal., where representatives of the family have since made their home. James Geach was born in London, England, on January 20, 1867, and is a son of Richard and Eliza (Drew) Geach, also natives of England. The father arrived in California in 1878 and settled at Grass Valley, where he followed the trade of the carpenter. In 1881 the mother and three children—namely, Thomas R.; James, the subject of this sketch; and Lilly, now Mrs. Jenkins—came to Grass Valley, and there the home was established. The father was engaged in carpenter work throughout his lifetime. He passed away in 1919 at the age of seventy-three years. The mother passed away in 1897.

James Geach received his education in his native country; and on coming to Grass Valley in 1881, he began work and learned the trade of the carpenter with his father, beginning at the age of fourteen years. He continued to work at this trade, and later engaged in contracting with his father. In 1906 Mr. Geach was made superintendent of the carpenter work for the Empire Mining Company. He continued with the company until October, 1923, when he resigned. He now follows his trade in Grass Valley.

At Grass Valley, on May 8, 1894, Mr. Geach was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Allen, who was born at Grass Valley, a daughter of William and Harriet (Williams) Allen, both natives of England. Mrs. Geach was the oldest of seven children. Her father was a miner by occupation, and about eight years ago he was killed in a shaft of the Empire Mine. Mr. and Mrs. Geach are the parents of one daughter, Florence Irene, who is following her profession as a school teacher. Politically, Mr. Geach is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of Court Pride of Grass Valley, No. 6803, Ancient Order of Foresters, of which he is financial secretary, having held the position for the past fifteen years; and is also a member of Miantonomah Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. He served for about fifteen years on the board of directors of the Auditorium Association, a part of the time as secretary. Interested in the cause of education, he served for a term as a member of the board of education in Grass Valley.

**D. H. WILLSON.**—An industrious, energetic and capable agriculturist is found in D. H. Willson, of the Fruitvale district of Placer County, who has met with well-merited success on the eighty-acre ranch where he has resided for the past fourteen years, and where he conducts a dairy and pays particular attention to the fruit industry. He was born on October 27, 1860, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the sixth of eight children born to Henry B. and Adellia E. (Bloomer) Willson. Henry B. Willson was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in Company D, 3rd Ohio Cavalry, and was bodyguard to Gen. U. S. Grant. The family came West to California in 1878, and located in the Mission district in San Francisco, where the father was occupied as a building contractor; he was accidentally killed in 1884. The mother resided in San Francisco until 1919, when she also passed away, aged eighty-two.

D. H. Willson was educated in a boys' school in his native city. After leaving school he learned the barber's trade, which he followed for fourteen years, conducting his own shop in San Francisco and afterwards at Grimes Station, Cal.

The marriage of Mr. Willson united him with Miss Rodia Kerr, born at Jackson, Amador County, Cal., a daughter of a pioneer and extensive stockman of Amador County. In 1909 Mr. Willson located in Placer County, where he has since been actively engaged in farming. He is an active member of Gold Hill Farm Center, of the Placer County Farm Bureau. For eight years he served as road overseer of District No. 2, Placer County. In politics, he is a Democrat.

**GEORGE E. GATT.**—The progressive firm of Noia and Gatt, butchers at Newcastle and Loomis, is ably represented by the junior member, George E. Gatt, who was born at Newcastle, on December 24, 1884, the son of James and Mary (Noia) Gatt, the former a native of Italy, the latter of the Azores Islands. James Gatt was an early settler in Placer County and was a stonemason by trade, and he worked in the stone quarry in Penryn. He once owned the site of the present school in Newcastle, and built the stone wall which surrounds it; he also owned the ranch occupied by Tony Rogers. Four children made up their happy family: George E., John, Louise, and Marie.

George E. Gatt attended school in the Newcastle district, and then learned the butcher's trade under Fred Biewener, in Sacramento; and he was later in the service of Schmidt and Parker, also in Sacramento. Mr. Gatt also followed his trade in San Francisco and in Burlingame; and he was for a while with the Peninsular Meat Company. Then he went to Seattle, Wash., to Butte and Helena, Mont., and then, coming to Placer County, he worked for J. F. Noia in Newcastle and Loomis. Returning to Seattle, he accepted a berth as meat cutter on the steamer Admiral Watson, running to Nome, Alaska; and he experienced the serious deprivations of the officers, crew and passengers, who were thirty-four days on a voyage, and who were out of food for fourteen days. Now Mr. Gatt is a partner with J. F. Noia in the Loomis Meat Market; and the far-seeing firm has just completed a modern brick block for their place of business to accommodate their ever-increasing trade.

In 1918 Mr. Gatt was married to Miss Ina Cochran, a native of Nelson, Mont., the daughter of Charles E. Cochran; and they have two children, Jess Edward and Lloyd Phillips. Mr. Gatt belongs to the Helena, Mont., Lodge of Elks, No. 193. First, last and all the time he is devoted to the best interests of both Loomis and Placer County, and he has an ever-widening circle of devoted friends.

**CHARLES H. PLAUS.**—There is a short article in a local paper explaining how the town of Loomis was originally called Pino, but was changed to avoid confusion with Reno; there is an envelope displayed in the Plaus Drug Store addressed to Andrew Ryder, Pino, stamped "November 14, 1889." When Austin Plaus was collecting stamps as a boy, Mr. Ryder, being interested in him, took delight in adding to his collection and gave him this envelope, together with a number of other stamps, native and foreign. It is, however, with the proprietor of this drug store that this sketch has to do.

Charles H. Plaus was born December 12, 1875, in Pau, Basses-Pyrénées, France, the sixth in his parents' family of seven children. He is a descendant of a distinguished family in France. His father, Leon Plaus, was foreman of chefs of Napoleon III and was descended from a family of chefs prominent in French history, his ancestors serving Charles X and King Philip. Leon Plaus married Cornelië Nippert, who was born in Algeria. Her mother died at the birth of her daughter and she was raised by others. Her father, Major Charles Nippert, was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte and was decorated by him at Jena. He was Captain of the Guard at Waterloo and was selected by Napoleon to have charge of the Guards at the Island of Elba. He was with Napoleon at St. Helena, and later served through the Algerian campaign in charge of Fort Algiers. On his retirement he returned to Biarritz, France, where he died. Leon Plaus and his good wife died in Bordeaux, France. A daughter, Mrs. Abardie, is a well-known artist in Honolulu.

Charles H. Plaus was educated in the Jesuits' College of Tivoli, Bordeaux, France, and at the University of France, in Bordeaux, and was graduated in Pharmacy on June 15, 1898, with the degree Ph. C. He entered the employ of Pinaud's Laboratory at Passy, and as pharmaceutical chemist was sent to





*Geo E Galt,*

the English laboratory in London, in February, 1899. In November of the same year, he went to a branch of the laboratory in New York. Dissatisfied with the Eastern climate he came to California and not finding laboratories in his line, he re-entered the drug trade as pharmacist at the old Snake Drug Store, with proprietor, Leipnitz, corner of Grant and Sutter Streets; he next went to Lengfeld's in San Francisco. After the San Francisco fire in 1906, he went to Honolulu, but returned to Lengfeld's in 1908. In 1910 he moved to Loomis and carried on the Pendleton Drug Store two years under a lease. In 1912 he acquired the property which is now the Plaus Drug Store; in July, 1915, fire destroyed his property, but he rebuilt and reopened in November of that year. He now has a fine trade and carries only the best quality of high-class goods.

Charles H. Plaus was married in San Francisco to Miss Caroline Summers, a native of California, of English parentage, and they have one son, Austin, Class of 1924 at the University of Nevada. Mr. Plaus is a cultured French-American and stands high in the personal esteem of his fellow-citizens at Loomis. He received his citizenship at Auburn in 1916, and is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Loomis, and of the Woodmen of the World, of Newcastle.

**PROFESSOR WARREN T. EICH.**—Prominent among the progressive educators of California whose valuable, practical experience, dependable scholarship and advanced views have contributed to make the institutions under his charge inferior to none, and superior to many, is Professor Warren T. Eich, principal of the Roseville city schools, toward whose development he has worked most assiduously. The system consists of three schools, each with substantial buildings: a main school, for primary purposes, another primary school, on Vernon Street, and a grammar school, known as the Atlantic Street School, with manual training and domestic science departments. All the schools are in flourishing condition, and the relations between the parents and teachers, the school-board, the pupils and the taxpayers, are most harmonious. Professor Eich is a native son, and as such is fully in accord and sympathy with the parents and children of California, always desirous of giving the latter the very best there is in education.

Warren T. Eich was born in Dobbins, Yuba County, where his father, John Eich, was a farmer and a stockman, dying there in 1900. He was born at Oregon House, three miles south of Dobbins, which was the home of grandfather John Eich, who came to California in 1852, from the vicinity of Berlin, Germany, direct around the Horn. He was a blacksmith, strong and sturdy, and well able to withstand the rigors of pioneer life. He had left his sweetheart behind him in Germany, and when he was once located here, she followed him, and they were married at Marysville, and he became one of the early pioneers of Yuba County, and they went to live at Oregon House. He farmed, mined and operated a large blacksmith and wagon-making shop at Glenn place, now known as the Sperbeck ranch, and there he built most of the wagons that were used by teamsters in freighting to the various mining camps, out from Marysville. The grandfather reached the ripe old age of eighty-six, while the grandmother lived to be only fifty years old. They had four children: John, Melinda, Louise, and one child died aged four years. John Eich married Miss Katie Dixon, who was born on the Dixon ranch, three miles from Dobbins, and was a daughter of Alfred and Catherine Dixon. The worthy parents had four children, all boys: Harvey D. is the county treasurer and tax collector in Yuba County. Allen John is a vineyardist, in Sutter County. Warren T. is the subject of our interesting sketch; and Byron H. is with Allen, the vineyardist, in Sutter County. The father died in 1900, at the age of thirty-six; and the mother is still living, on the ranch in Sutter County, with her sons Allen and Byron.

Our subject was born at Oregon House on May 9, 1892, and he grew up on the ranches of his grandfather and his father, where he followed farming and rode after stock, and learned to drive ten-horse teams. He had attended the public district schools; and after that he went to San Francisco and took a preparatory teacher's course in the Wilkins Normal at San Francisco, from which he was graduated with honors in June, 1911. He then passed successfully the examination prescribed by the Yuba County Board of Education, in June, 1911, when only nineteen years of age, and received his first teacher's certificate. In September of that year, he opened up his first school at Mill Creek; and he has since taught schools at French Town and Oregon House, in Yuba County, Rock Creek, in Placer County, and in Marysville; and from Marysville he came to Roseville, as vice-principal in 1919, later, in the fall of 1920, becoming principal. In September, 1921, he was elected superintendent. He opened the school on September 2, 1924, and now he has some thirty teachers under him, including special music and art teachers. In national politics, Mr. Eich is a Democrat.

At San Luis Obispo, on January 26, 1918, Mr. Eich was married to Miss Teresa Yore, who was born at Honcut, Yuba County, the daughter of Dave C. Yore, a rancher and a teamster at Honcut. He hauled all the heavy machinery to the Colgate Power House in great trucks drawn by twenty-four horses. Mrs. Eich's grandparents were early-comers from Ireland, who settled in Yuba County and followed farming, stock-raising, teaming and freighting. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eich, who reside in their home at 141 Riverside Avenue, Roseville, are Presbyterians. Mr. Eich is a Mason and a member of the Corinthian Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., at Marysville. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eich, Dorris Marnelle, and Alice Laverne.

**NELS GUSTAVE SEGERSTRAND.**—On the "Old Pet Hill Ranch" northwest of Indian Springs, is the first commercial orchard set out in Nevada County. It was started by the Segerstrand brothers N. G. and S. J., who came from Sweden. After acquiring the property they set out thirty-three acres to peaches, three to grapes, one to oranges, one and a half to olives and four to cherries, apples and pears.

N. G. Segerstrand was born in Sköne, Sweden, on September 10, 1862, the son of John and Ella (Nelson) Segerstrand and is one of six children. He attended the common school, then an agricultural college, and finished in the forestry college in Sweden. At the age of nineteen he started out to make his own way by clerking for a large company in Engelholm, Sweden; afterwards he went into the forestry and nursery business on his own account. In 1882 he came to America and settled first in Connecticut, from there he came to California in 1884 and settled at Haywards, Alameda County, where he and his brother, S. J. Segerstrand, conducted a nursery for a few years. Then the two brothers came to Nevada County and bought the Pet Hill Ranch of 360 acres, which they carried on together until the death of S. J. Segerstrand, in 1923, since which time our subject has become the sole owner of the property.

On April 16, 1901, N. G. Segerstrand married Lena, daughter of John and Tuna (Johansen) Christiansen. She was born in Moss, Norway and came to California in 1889 and made her home with relatives in Sacramento until her marriage. The house occupied by our subject was an old teamsters' hotel in the early days and was called the Toll House, on account of its being on the toll road between Smartsville and Grass Valley. Mr. Segerstrand is counted among the public-spirited men of his district, always willing to do his part to help all worth-while movements.





*Carl E. Mehl*

**CARL E. MEHL.**—Auburn has proved a city of success for many business enterprises; and as time advances it will undoubtedly partake more and more of the progress and prosperity in store for all of California. It is an outstanding fact, and characteristic of the financial stability of the city, that a great many of the concerns are in the hands of men who can claim the Sacramento Valley for their birthplace. Among these may be mentioned Carl E. Mehl, deputy county coroner and public administrator, and a member of the firm of Mehl & Hislop, of Auburn. Mr. Mehl was born in Marysville, Yuba County, March 26, 1895, the son of Charles and Martha (Campbell) Mehl, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Sierra County, Cal. Grandfather Campbell, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, left his Eastern home and, crossing the plains in the early days, became a pioneer miner in Sierra County. Charles Mehl, wishing to get away from the narrow confines of his native country, as well as the strict military laws in vogue there, came to California when sixteen years of age, finding employment on ranches near Marysville, and later engaged in farming on his own account. Afterwards he sold his place and engaged in business in Marysville until he sold out to enter the employ of the War Department; since that time he has continued in the service, being stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco. Five children blessed the union of Charles and Martha Mehl: Clayton served as chief engineer on the steamer Coos Bay, and at the time of the World War they were ordered to the Eastern coast, and started on the trip around Cape Horn, but when off the coast of Mexico, in 1918, the steamer went down. He was among those that escaped in a life boat and he was picked up by a convoy and rescued, but died from the exposure. The others are: Bertha, Sister Aquines, a teacher in the high school department at Notre Dame Convent, in Alameda; Carl E., of whom we write; Harold and Howard, who died in youth; and Vivian, a teacher in the public school in San Francisco. Mr. Mehl is a prominent Odd Fellow, being a Past Grand and Past District Deputy Grand of the order. He is also a member of the Encampment.

Carl E. Mehl received his education in the Marysville and San Francisco public schools, completing his education in the San Francisco Commercial High School. He was a newsboy and telegraph messenger in his boyhood days, and also sold the San Francisco Call on the streets of the bay metropolis, which also became familiar to him as he delivered messages for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Later he was stock clerk with the Buckingham & Hecht Shoe Manufacturing Company, in San Francisco. In that city, too, he selected the undertaking business as his future life-work, learning the business from the bottom up with Julius S. Godreau, and later with the Halstead Company. Returning to his native heath, the Sacramento Valley, he selected Auburn for his location, and in 1920, in partnership with Colin B. Hislop, purchased the present business from Walsh & Keena, a corporation; and under the firm name of Mehl & Hislop, they have met with deserved success, their conscientious efforts and efficient service having already easily made them the leaders in this line in the vast Sierra region extending from the Sacramento Valley to Reno, Nev. The Mehl & Hislop Funeral Parlors are large and well arranged, with modern equipment, and the chapel presents a very home-like appearance. They also have a patient ambulance, the only one in this vast region, which is a great convenience to its people. Mr. Mehl is also serving as deputy county coroner and public administrator.

On December 9, 1917, in San Francisco, Mr. Mehl was married to Miss Anita Irene LaPorte, a native of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County; and their happy union has resulted in the birth of one child, Vivienne June. Mr. Mehl is active in local social and civic affairs. He is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and is Sachem of Miami Tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., in Auburn. He is a popular member of the Tahoe Club and the Placer

County Country Club, and a charter member of the Auburn Rotary Club.

During the World War Mr. Mehl, although a married man, joined the 40th Railroad Artillery and trained at Fort Scott until he was ordered overseas. Making his way to Hoboken, N. Y., he was just ready to embark when the armistice was signed. He is a member of Richard W. Townsend Post No. 84, American Legion, while Mrs. Mehl is a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the American Legion. Mrs. Mehl also belongs to the Woman's Improvement Club, in Auburn. Mr. Mehl has found Auburn a hospitable and thriving city, ready to treat everyone fairly; and having become a part of its community life, he intends to make his home here, and as far as he is able assist in upbuilding and advancing this favored region.

**FRANK J. TROPPER.**—Among the rising young business men of Placer County, Frank J. Tropper has gained recognition, sparing no effort to make a success of his work as a contractor and builder; he is the junior member of the firm of Wilke & Tropper, which was established in 1919 after the close of the World War. The senior member of the firm, C. A. Wilke, is well experienced and thoroughly learned in the builder's art. This enterprising firm has built many of the finest residences in Roseville, among them being the Dr. Harris residence, the E. P. Dodge residence, conductor Leavey's residence, the Barrett Huskinson residence, and many others. Besides extensive building in Roseville, they have contracts in Fair Oaks, Orangevale and Del Paso, in Sacramento County; and they have also done a great deal of work throughout the country, building country residences, farm buildings, warehouses, garages, etc. At the present time they are completing in Roseville the new hotel and store buildings for Mrs. W. F. Wright. The firm employs only first-class workmen and subcontractors.

Frank J. Tropper was born at St. Louis, Mo., September 25, 1897, a son of Frank and Theresa (Giesser) Tropper. During the father's active career he was a blacksmith and wagon-maker of note, while living at St. Louis. The family now reside at their country home at Fair Oaks, Sacramento County. Frank J. Tropper is the eldest of four children, the others being Elsie Marie, Marie Theresa, and Carl William, all unmarried and residing with their parents at their country home.

After completing the grammar and high school courses, Frank J. Tropper entered the University of California, where he became a student of the engineering course. At the outbreak of the World War he enlisted in the Officers' Training Corps at Berkeley, and was almost ready to receive the commission of lieutenant when the armistice was signed. In December, 1918, he received his honorable discharge, and thereafter immediately returned to his home in Roseville. Early in 1919 the partnership with Mr. Wilke was formed, which has been demonstrated to be a wise venture, for success has followed their efforts from the very start.

**THAD. YOUNG.**—Closely identified with the business interests of Rocklin is the enterprising garage owner Thad. Young, who is meeting with undisputed success in his undertaking. He is a man of honor, straightforward in his business methods, and prompt in meeting his obligations, and he has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-associates and the good will of the community. A son of Henry and Mary (Saidla) Young, his birth occurred in Montgomery County, Ind., February 26, 1877. The great-grandfather of our subject, Philip Saidla, was born in Germany, and while still a young man, came to America and settled in New York. One day, as a herd of fine cattle was being driven through, he asked someone where they came from and was told that they were from Montgomery County, Ind.; he determined at once that he would settle in that particular



county and there the maternal grandfather of our subject, Adam Saidla, grew up, having been born in Germany and was eleven years old when he came to Indiana. Grandfather Jacob Young went to Iowa, where he became a farmer and sawmill man; he was accidentally killed in his own sawmill.

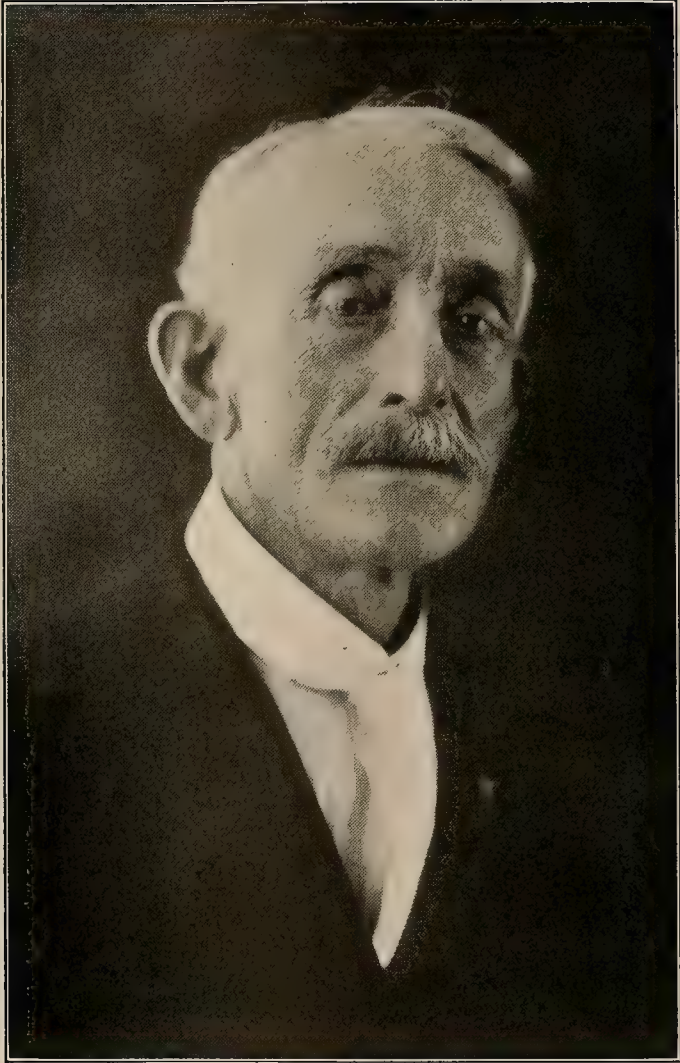
Thad. Young grew up and received his education in Indiana and was there married to Miss Josephine Horn, born in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of five children, four of whom are living; Raymond Jennings, the eldest, died in Indiana; Jess H., who is a mechanic in Young's Garage, at Rocklin, served his country during the late war. He married Miss Effie Bibens, of Lodi, and they reside in Rocklin, Cal.; Martha Juanita, married Al. Tompkinson and they have one daughter, Lucile. They reside in Rocklin, Cal., where Mr. Tompkinson is employed as a blacksmith in the granite quarries; John H., is also employed in Young's Garage, at Rocklin; and Ross Edward. The Young family came to California in 1919, and three years later, in 1922, they settled at Rocklin, where the home was established; and the next year Mr. Young built a garage building on his property, which has a frontage of 200 feet on the Lincoln highway. Here he opened an up-to-date garage, deals in gasoline, oil, automobile tires; also does vulcanizing and repair work and is giving the best of satisfaction to his customers. Under his able supervision and with the help of his two capable sons, his business is steadily growing. Mr. Young is a man of friendly disposition, warm-hearted and genial, ever ready to aid worthy men and worthy movements, and thus gives to the community a citizenship of the highest order.

**CHARLES T. McCracken.**—One of the substantial business men of Roseville, Placer County, where he is proprietor of the Service Garage, at 440 Riverside Avenue, Charles T. McCracken was born in Reno, Bond County, Ill., the son of John T. and Rebecca E. (McCord) McCracken, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Illinois, in which state John T. McCracken was a farmer. Both parents came of long-lived families, their progenitors of Scotch-Irish extraction, reaching eighty-five and ninety-five years of age, and they themselves passed on at the age of eighty-one and seventy-nine, respectively.

Charles T. McCracken grew up on the home farm in Bond County, and began teaching school when eighteen years old, and has made his own way in the world since that early date. He taught two years; then spent the next ten years of his life as a fireman and locomotive engineer on the St. Louis division of the Illinois Central railway, during which time he was married, at Carbondale, Ill.

In 1906, Mr. McCracken came to California and engaged in the drayage, fuel and feed business at Roseville, Placer County, continuing in that business until 1917, when he made a change, and from 1918 to 1923 he was assistant manager of the Roseville Telephone Exchange. In April, 1924, he bought out the Service Garage, which he conducts in a first class manner, to the benefit of both himself and his patrons. He handles Shell gas and oil, the full line of lubricants and products of that brand, together with automobile accessories, and carries Quaker tires and tubes. He also runs, in connection with his garage, a machine shop for automobile and automobile repairs, as well as vulcanizing and tire repairs, making his establishment complete as aid for all owners of motor vehicles.

Fraternally, Mr. McCracken is prominent in Masonry; he is a member of Roseville Lodge No. 222, F. and A. M., of which he is a Past Master. He is also a 32° Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory. He is a member of Rose Chapter, O. E. S., Roseville. He has never engaged in politics nor run for office, confining himself to voting for the men and measures he judges best calculated to advance his county and state.



*M. W. Coombs*

**MANLIE W. COOMBS.**—Among the many worthy citizens and capable and industrious agriculturists of Nevada County, is Manlie W. Coombs, who resides on his ranch located about six miles from Grass Valley on the McCourtney road. He was born in Oregon, on May 29, 1861, a son of Dr. Jacob Leslie and Sarah Ann (Chamberlin) Coombs, natives of Maryland and Michigan, respectively. Jacob Leslie Coombs was a graduate from West Point, and later graduated in medicine, and became a surgeon in the regular army of the United States. He came to the Pacific Coast in pioneer days, passing over the Oregon Trail to Portland, where he served as an army surgeon, taking part in the Rogue River Indian War in 1855-1856. He was married in Portland, Ore., to Miss Sarah Ann Chamberlin. After his marriage he retired from the army and practiced medicine, being located in Corvallis, Ore., for a time before 1867, when he came to Grass Valley, Nevada County, Cal., and here he followed his profession until his death, on July 4, 1900, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow survived him until 1910, also passing away at seventy-two years of age. Five children were born of their union: Charles, deceased; Aaron Leslie; Manlie W., the subject of this sketch; Lizzie Ann; and Catherine Jessie.

Manlie W. Coombs was educated at the Grass Valley public school; and for about six years studied medicine and worked with his father in the office. He then learned the printers' trade and worked in H. S. Crocker's job office in San Francisco; and later he was on the Denver Republican and the Colorado Sun. During the Cripple Creek gold excitement Mr. Coombs prospected and mined with good success for a time. In 1892 he returned to Grass Valley to care for his mother until she passed away. He purchased 450 acres of land five miles from Grass Valley, and also owns, in partnership with Mr. Bree, a 400-acre ranch about six miles from Grass Valley. He has improved some of the land and set out a pear orchard and a vineyard. Mr. Coombs is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Eagles of Grass Valley.

**ADA P. EDEN.**—The subject of this review, Ada P. Eden, is a native daughter of Nevada County, born on her father's ranch two and a half miles west of Nevada City, and she still makes her home on this ranch, of which she owns eighty-four acres, a brother owning the remaining sixteen acres of the original 100-acre farm. Her father, John H. Eden, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 15, 1834, and at the age of fifteen, in 1849, he left his native country for America. Arriving in New York he found employment as a grocery clerk and was thus occupied for four years, when he went to Australia in 1853, and engaged in mining for a couple of years. In 1855 he came to California and for three years ran a grocery store in San Francisco, then settled at Indian Flat, Nevada County, and followed mining. The first piece of land of twenty acres was acquired by mineral title; later he received a homestead patent for eighty acres, making 100 acres all told. In 1861, John H. Eden was married to Miss Margaret Giesekeing, a native of Germany, and seven children were born to them. William D. is deceased. Annie Helen married N. A. Tobiassen and they had two children, Theodore and Anna; Mrs. Tobiassen is now deceased. Josie C. first married and became Mrs. Leopold and had two children, Raymond (deceased), and Ethel (Mrs. Joseph Sharp). Her second husband was Frank White and they have two children, Hazel (Mrs. R. P. Williams) and Everett. Mrs. White resides in Marysville. Ada P. is the subject of this sketch. Charles married Miss Fannie Stephens, and eight children bless their union, viz: Alice L. (deceased), William C., Stephen E., Orville A., Verla E., Bernice M., Lois J., and Elma L. John H. now resides in Nevada City. May married Frank E. Pierce and has



eight children, viz.: Mildred H. and Marvel E. (twins), Thelma A., Eugene F., Glenden C., Ada M., John Holden, and Ralph E. Mrs. John Eden died on April 13, 1876, aged thirty-one years, and Mr. Eden died on May 2, 1909, aged seventy-five. Both died on the home ranch.

Ada P. Eden attended district school with her brothers and sisters in the vicinity of the home place and here she has spent her entire life. The home place consisted of 100 acres of fine, productive soil and is well improved with a residence and other farm buildings.

**ELIZABETH M. SAUVEE.**—In writing the biographical history of Placer and Nevada Counties we find that they retain within their confines a greater number of pioneer families and their descendants than perhaps any other two counties in the State, and it is decidedly interesting to compile their life stories, to find where the families originated and what blood has gone into the upbuilding of these more rugged, and from necessity more enduring characters. In most instances their forebears came into the State during the early days, when GOLD was the talisman beckoning adventurous spirits from all corners of the globe to come here and try their hand at mining for the precious metal; and the more sturdy among them, the ones who stayed and did their share toward giving our wonderful State its start toward prosperity, are the ones whose family names are still found on the honor roll of the State's citizenship.

Elizabeth M. Sauvee was born on December 9, 1861, in Nevada County, on the old Fraser homestead, four miles from Nevada City, the daughter of James and Catherine (Geddes) Fraser, both natives of Scotland. James Fraser was born in 1821, and remained there until 1831, when his parents migrated to Canada, and there engaged in farming. In 1852, he came to Nevada County, via Panama, and engaged in mining until 1860; he then located on the place where Mrs. Sauvee was born, and farmed thereafter during the balance of his active life. His marriage had united him with Catherine Geddes, and six children were born to them, two of them now living, our subject and her sister, Mrs. Sarah Goynes, of Nevada City, who was born in November, 1849.

Elizabeth M. Sauvee was reared on the home ranch, and educated in the rural schools of Nevada County, and in November, 1905, at Sacramento, occurred her marriage to Victorien Sauvee, a native of Brittany, France, where he was born on July 22, 1850, the son of Francis and Maria Sauvee. Francis Sauvee was a baker by trade, and he came to California in the fifties and settled in Grass Valley. In 1861 his wife and family followed him to Grass Valley, where the home was made from that time on; four children comprised their family: Victorien, Alcide, Alexander, and Marguerite.

Victorien Sauvee received his education in France, and at the convent in Grass Valley. After reaching working years, he worked with his father on the ranch for a time, and then successfully engaged in the ice business in Nevada City and Grass Valley, continuing there for forty years, but later returning to ranching. He died on January 3, 1922. His first marriage had united him with Mary Brindejon, also a native of France, and four children were born to them: Frances, Louise, Alexander, and Aldred V., who served in the World War, trained at Camp Fremont in a machine gun corps, and was on the high seas, on his way to France, when the Armistice was signed and his ship returned to America. Frances married Miss Ducoty, of Grass Valley, and one child has been born to them, Louise. Louise Sauvee is now Mrs. Moody, a widow living in Nevada City, and the mother of five children: Darrell, Aileen, Charles, Alton, and Marguerite. Alexander Sauvee married Miss Kate Stead of Grass Valley, daughter of a pioneer family of Nevada County, and they have one child, Marie. A worthy man and good citizen, Mr. Sauvee was held in high esteem by all who knew him;

he filled his place in life most ably and his passing left many to mourn the death of a good man. Fraternally, he was a member of the Red Men, of Nevada City.

Since her marriage Mrs. Sauvee has made her home in Nevada Township, Nevada County, and has been an integral part of community life, doing her full share in the advancement of its best interests. She is the owner of property in Nevada City and also farm land six miles from Nevada City. She has always had the greatest confidence in the growth and progress which is now just beginning to come to her native county.

**FRED G. NEFF.**—The progressive spirit and wise conservatism of Fred G. Neff have won for him a prominent position among the citizens of Placer County, and as a member of the board of supervisors, he is interested in the growth and prosperity of this section of the State. He is a native son of California, born at the Seventeen-mile House on the Sacramento and Auburn road in Sacramento County, the eldest of nine children born to Daniel S. and Paulina (Ray) Neff, natives of West Virginia and Missouri, respectively. Daniel S. Neff first arrived in California in 1852 and became a stage driver between Hangtown and Coloma. In 1854 he returned East on a visit and while there was married to Miss Paulina Ray, and together they crossed the plains to the Golden State in 1854 and located in Sacramento. Mr. Neff at this time was offered the city block at Seventh, J and K Streets for his four horses and wagon, which he refused. He followed freighting for some time, then erected the Seventeen-mile House on the old Auburn road, which he conducted until 1864, when he went to Donner Lake and there erected a hotel, which he operated for five years, during which time the Central Pacific Railroad was being constructed over the summit. Later he located in Roseville, then a railroad siding, and here he erected the first building and conducted a hotel for twelve years; the summer months being spent at logging in the high Sierras, for he contracted with the railroad to furnish wood for fuel for their locomotives. In 1889 the family removed to Rocklin, where he passed away at the age of eighty-seven years.

The education of Fred G. Neff was obtained in the public schools of Placer County. His youth was spent working with his parents, and he learned to handle six- and twelve-animal teams on the mountain grades. Fred G. Neff entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in the roundhouse at Rocklin, where he remained for six months. He was on the road as a fireman for six years, then leaving the company's employ to become street superintendent at Rocklin, a position he held for seven years. In 1904 Mr. Neff became an excavating and road contractor and for eight years had charge of county road district No. 2. Following this he was employed by the McGilvary Construction Company, of Sacramento, in building the Jackson Road to Amador County; then for two seasons he was road engineer on the Ocean Shore Road. In 1919 he served as superintendent of the construction of the State highway in Placer and Nevada Counties, a position he resigned when he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Placer County in 1922.

The marriage of Mr. Neff united him with Miss Nellie Coleman, born at Rocklin, Cal., a daughter of the late Timothy Coleman, a pioneer railroad engineer. Mr. Coleman was a Mason and a Shriner. Mr. Neff is one of the oldest members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in California, and he also belongs to the Foresters. Mrs. Neff is a member of the Roseville Chapter of the Eastern Star. Mr. Neff's home place, which he purchased in 1912, consists of forty acres situated twelve and a half miles south of Auburn on the State highway. He has set out 2300 pear trees and 500 choice plum trees, as well as made other improvements in proportion. Mrs. Neff owns valuable real estate in Roseville, and a third interest in the Coleman Estate at Rocklin.



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**HENRY HOLT.**—One of the old-time settlers of Placer County, who established an enviable record for honesty and integrity, was the late Henry Holt, at various times miner, cattleman, rancher and capitalist. He was born in Lancashire, England, June 21, 1837, a brother of William and John Holt, who are also represented in this history. Henry Holt was reared in England, and there too he received his education in the local schools. Soon after the discovery of gold in California he came hither, one older brother, William Holt, having already located in the Golden State. They mined on the Forest Hill Divide, and here they became acquainted with Stanford and other prominent business men of the early days. The three Holt brothers worked together, doing business harmoniously, and this co-operation led them to success. They helped build the railroads, engaged in merchandising, and were large cattlemen and ranchers. They finally moved down into the valley and made their headquarters at Roseville, where they were among the pioneers of the town. In the early days they were the bankers of the town, for they had the means and loaned money. They also owned land in and adjoining Roseville; Sierra Vista, Los Cretos, and other additions, were laid out from their holdings. Henry Holt built a comfortable residence on Church Street, where he resided with his wife.

Mr. Holt's marriage occurred in Sacramento on November 15, 1901, the ceremony being performed by Reverend Carroll, and uniting him with Mrs. Elizabeth Hocking. Her maiden name was Carthew and her birthplace was Cornwall, England. She was a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Coombs) Carthew, who were also natives of Cornwall, where the father was a miner. He had made a trip to California in the pioneer gold days, but returned to England. He was an experienced miner and was foreman of a mine at Pensilva until he retired, and there too he spent his last days. This worthy couple had four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mrs. Grace Coss, of Sacramento; Elizabeth Jane, Mrs. Holt; and Charles Carthew, also of Sacramento. Elizabeth attended the common schools in England, and she was the first member of her family to come to California. She came hither in 1885, and that same year, in Sacramento, occurred her first marriage, when she was united with George Hocking, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Dillee. Mr. Hocking was born in England, and coming to California he mined at Plymouth, Eldorado County, until he retired to Sacramento, where he passed away in 1891. He was a devout Christian man and a Methodist. In England he was a hired local preacher, while in California he served as a local preacher, as well as Sunday School teacher, and was a member of the official board of the church. After being a widow for about ten years, Elizabeth Hocking married Mr. Holt, a union that proved very happy. Mr. Holt was a man of much worth, his integrity never being questioned. He was a man of strong determination, kindly nature, very public-spirited, enterprising and energetic, and did not know the word "fail." He was a Christian man, being a member of the Episcopal Church, and his great comfort in the later years was his religion. At his passing, on July 5, 1922, the community lost one more of the noted pioneers that helped to lay the foundation of Placer County and the Sierra region. The funeral services were held in the Methodist Church at Roseville, and interment was at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Holt continues to reside at her home in Sacramento, looking after her affairs. However, she keeps in close touch with her old friends in Roseville, where she is a valued member of the Methodist Church as well as the Ladies' Aid Society, contributing liberally to its benevolences.

**JAMES TRUMAN DAVIS.**—The son of an old pioneer, and himself a resident of the State since the early fifties, James Truman Davis was born on November 28, 1851, in Branch County, Mich., the son of Dr. Henry and Phoebe Ann (Wheeler) Davis. Dr. Henry Davis was a graduate of a medical college in Maine and was a practicing physician in Placer County, being located in Dutch Flat, Rough and Ready and Grass Valley, respectively, having come to California in the early fifties. In his later years he was justice of the peace in Grass Valley, holding the office twenty years.

James Truman Davis came to California with his parents, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, when six years old, and received his schooling in the Grass Valley public schools. For a time he was with the Central Pacific railway, at Truckee, and later with the V. & T. Railroad, in Nevada. After that, he engaged in the book and stationery business in Carson City, Nev. He then took up banking, first as assistant cashier, and later as cashier, of a chain of banks in Nevada. He became cashier of the State Bank & Trust Company, and later assistant receiver of the banking company, and was very prominent in banking circles.

The marriage of Mr. Davis, in San Francisco, on June 28, 1880, united him with Kate Stuart, daughter of Alonzo Stuart of Belleville, Ill. Alonzo Stuart was killed in the last duel fought in the United States; his opponent was tried and hanged for his murder; a matter of state record in Illinois. Two children were born of this marriage: Vera D. Curry; and Gwynne D. Searls. Mr. Davis died in 1921, highly esteemed by his many friends and acquaintances in both Nevada and California. A Democrat in political affairs, he served as mayor of Carson City for several terms. He was the first president of the Nevada Club, of Reno, Nev., and a director in the Sage Brush Club of that state. He served as vestryman in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, at Carson City; and fraternally, he was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias.

**WILLIAM J. GRENFELL.**—Coming to Grass Valley as a young man, with nothing to help him get a start in life except a keen mind and willingness to work at whatever offered honest employment, Mr. Grenfell can be taken as an example of what these two attributes can accomplish when rightly applied and carried through. He was born in Copper Falls, Mich., on August 10, 1865, a son of Thomas and Mary J. (Wallis) Grenfell, both natives of Cornwall, England. The father has passed on, but the mother is still living and presides over Mr. Grenfell's home, the center of a large circle of admiring friends. When nine years of age, Mr. Grenfell removed with his parents to Central City, Colo., and later on to Central City, in the Black Hill district of Dakota, and still later the family moved to Black Earth, Wis., where he lived on a farm and completed his education in the local school. In 1888, some thirty-six years ago, Mr. Grenfell came to Grass Valley, Nevada County, and has since that date made his residence in that city. His first work after arrival was as a clerk in the jewelry store of George Howe, and later he became clerk and book-keeper in the Clinch Mercantile Company. Mr. Grenfell next entered the employ of the Citizens Bank of Grass Valley, and worked his way up to the position of manager of that establishment, working at the head of the institution during its most active years in the formative period, when California was just becoming aware of her possibilities, and the banks were the bulwarks and foundations of success. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Grass Valley, in 1913, in which he is a director. This institution has aided greatly in the growth and expansion of Nevada County. Few people realize the important part the banks play in the development work now going on throughout the length and breadth of our country, and the past twenty years have been almost miraculous in the extent of the change which



has taken place on the face of our land, and even its very waters; and back of all this development stand the modern financial institutions, with the men of keen minds and broad vision, ready to help carry on and make possible, the new era.

Fraternally, Mr. Grenfell is a Mason of long standing, being a member of Madison Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M.; Past High Priest of Grass Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; and Past Commander of Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T. He was formerly a member of Islam Temple in San Francisco, but is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento. He is also a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and has had the position of organist ever since his initiation.

**REUBEN RUSSELL RIDINGER.**—Like most of the mountain counties of the state, Placer and Nevada have always harbored men in outdoor pursuits, usually of a rugged nature, such as mining, or cattle and stock ranching, both "men-sized" jobs and bound to bring out the mettle of their followers. Among these must be mentioned Reuben Russell Ridinger, who is now one of the prominent cattlemen of the region, and was almost born in the saddle, for his father before him was a stockman since early days. Born in the Slough House district, Sacramento County, August 11, 1874, he is the son of Alexander and Jennie (Sayles) Ridinger, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Ohio. Alexander Ridinger came to California in 1851, crossing the plains in a prairie schooner; he started out with a team of horses and landed in Placerville afoot, the horses having given out on the journey. "Flat broke," and with only a pack on his back, his first work was to dig a grave, for which he received sixteen dollars, a grub-stake to start on!

The young pioneer mined for a time at Hangtown, Eldorado County and then went to the Mokelumne River and "flumed" the river-bed. He later went to Tuolumne County and had a rich mining claim there, but was forced by the Indians to leave it. Coming to the Slough House district, Sacramento County, he started ranching, and later went into the stock business at that place, remaining there until 1881, when he moved to the Wolf district, Nevada County, and made the family home there in the winter months, while during the summer he ran his stock in the country around Webber Lake, Sierra County. This sturdy old settler lived to the good age of eighty-four, and passed away in Nevada County, while his wife is still living, aged eighty-six. Six children were born to them: Thomas, deceased; Sadie, deceased; Edward; Theresa, deceased; Hattie, Mrs. L. L. Sanford, of San Francisco; and Reuben Russell, of this review.

Reuben Russell Ridinger was educated at the Pleasant Ridge school, and early in life learned the hardships of stock-raising and riding the range, and learned it so thoroughly that he has made it his life work. Starting in for himself after reaching his majority, he has raised, bought and sold stock ever since, and today owns the 280-acre ranch in the Wolf district acquired by his father in early days, and is carrying on the traditions of the family on the same ground where they made their home for years.

The marriage of Mr. Ridinger, on December 10, 1896, united him with Miss Clara Belle Jones, a native of Grass Valley and a daughter of Frank and Sarah Jones, both natives of England, who came to California in early days and here the father was a miner of the Grass Valley district. Four children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ridinger: Hattie Charlotte, Belle Marie, Carl Sanford, and Reuben Loney. A true California, Mr. Ridinger stands ready to endorse all projects which mean the ultimate advancement of his district and its upbuilding for future generations. Non partisan in politics, he votes for man rather than for party, and has the courage of his convictions at all times.





*J. A. Marshall*

**JOPHIE A. MARSHALL.**—A man whose unusual experience and aggressive inspiring enterprise have been of real service, not only to the interests he represents, but to those having dealings with him, is Jophie A. Marshall, the manager of the Earl Fruit Company at Newcastle, in which town he was born, on June 2, 1884. His parents were Manuel and Minnie (Armes) Marshall, and they were both natives of the Azores Islands. Mrs. Marshall breathed her last years ago, mourned by many, but Mr. Marshall is still living, a man of affairs, esteemed by all who know him.

Reared in his native town of Newcastle, Joe Marshall, as he is familiarly known by his many friends, attended the public school, but from a lad he worked in the fruit houses during vacation. After completing school at fourteen years of age, he has made his own way. He secured a place with the Kellogg Fruit Company, and later he was with the Pioneer Fruit Company, for the past fifteen years, however, he has been with the Earl Fruit Company, first as house man, and for the past six years as manager of their Newcastle plant. Under Mr. Marshall's management the company shipped 360 cars of fruit in 1923. Mr. Marshall owns valuable real estate in Newcastle and a ranch of fifty-three acres, twenty-seven of which are in full bearing, and twenty acres in two-year-old trees; this is all the more creditable because he is a self-made man.

In Auburn occurred the marriage of Mr. Marshall, uniting him with Miss Sophia Keeley, who was born in Nebraska, but came to California when a girl and was reared and educated in Loomis, Placer County. A woman of pleasing personality, she is highly esteemed and appreciated. Their fortunate union has been blessed with two girls, Hollis and Phyllis. Mr. Marshall is a member of Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W.; and he belongs to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., as well as the I. D. E. S. He is a member of the Placer Gun Club, and a charter member of the Placer County Country Club, of Auburn.

**THOMAS J. NOLAN.**—The career of Thomas J. Nolan, superintendent of bridge construction for the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, is marked by the erection of many structures which do him more credit than monuments of marble and bronze. He was born in Pennsylvania, November 1, 1856, and as he grew up learned the trade of the carpenter. Coming West in 1876, he entered the employ of the Pacific Bridge Company, and thereafter worked for this corporation in several different States and also in Honolulu, where he was engaged on the construction of thirteen bridges. He also built bridges on the highways of Nevada and Placer Counties, among which are the Washington and Forest Hill bridges. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad as foreman of bridge construction. He helped to build the Day Ranch Bridge and the new deck on the big bridge over the Bear River; and being a master workman, with years of experience, he kept the bridges under his supervision in excellent repair. Bridge building, however, has not been Mr. Nolan's sole occupation. In the course of his work he was able to do some prospecting, and acquired two valuable mining claims.

Thomas J. Nolan was united in marriage with Margaret V. Kelley; and of their union two children were born: Alice, a teacher in the public school of Arcata, Humboldt County, and John J., a machinist with the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad. John J. Nolan is an A1 mechanic, having learned his trade in the George Brothers Machine Shop and Foundry. He served two years in the war in the Motor Supply Train, and has four bars awarded for meritorious service.

Mr. Nolan is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and Council No. 1375, Knights of Columbus.

**HARRY HOISINGTON BOWMAN.**—A citizen of Placer County who may be placed in the front rank for his culture, his public spirit, and the untiring industry with which he labored for progress, was the late Harry Hoisington Bowman. His parents, Henry and Georgia (Hoisington) Bowman, were both pioneer residents of the capital city. The father was the founder of the Bowman Pharmacy of Sacramento, and later of the Bowman chain of drug stores in Oakland and San Francisco, which did a prosperous business. Both parents are now deceased.

Harry Hoisington Bowman received a good education in the Sacramento schools, and later became a talented musician, active in band and orchestra musical circles in the capital city. He worked in his father's stores until in September, 1883, when he bought and owned jointly with him eighty-one acres of land in Placer County, three miles above Auburn on the Colfax road, where he made a start in the fruit business. He did much of the clearing and pioneer work himself, and later bought out his father's interest. Through his agency the Bowman spur of the railroad was built. The station and post office were named for him, as well as the store he built and sold to Mr. Musso. Another public service of Mr. Bowman was the substantial aid he gave to the building of the Ackerman school.

In Sacramento, on July 7, 1883, Mr. Bowman was married to Miss Alice Sherwood, born in New Haven, Conn., a daughter of Daniel Sherwood of New Haven. Her father died in the seventies; and with her mother and sister she came to California about 1876, and lived at Oakland, where she attended school. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were the parents of a son, Sherwood Hall Bowman, born September 11, 1885. Sherwood Hall Bowman is a graduate of the Ackerman school. He married Mary Keena, and has one daughter, Hazel. He owns the Bowman home orchard of seventy-five acres, highly developed, and also a one-half interest in the prosperous firm of Sullivan & Bowman, a tire, tube, and auto-supply company in Auburn.

Harry H. Bowman was the first horticultural commissioner of Placer County; and at the time of his death, he was carrying out the duties of his second four-year term. He shipped the first car-load of fruit from Bowman, and was awarded his office on account of his experience and knowledge of horticulture. At the time of his death he owned 121 acres of highly developed orchard land, besides other valuable real estate in Auburn. He died on November 24, 1915; and at his passing, Placer County lost one of its best and noblest citizens.

**OLON McKEEN CURTISS.**—A quiet and conservative man who never failed to give his support to any good cause that was brought to his notice, and gave liberally even when he was not called upon, was the late Solon McKeen Curtiss, who was born on January 1, 1851, in West Topsham, Vt., and died in Dutch Flat, Cal., on August 19, 1922. His early education was obtained in the public school at Orange, Vt., which he supplemented with a course at Barre Academy. His parents, Francis and Elizabeth Curtiss, were also natives of Vermont, and were well-to-do New England farmers. Solon McKeen Curtiss had a desire to migrate West; so he made his way to California in the early gold days. Coming immediately to Placer County, he entered the employ of Towle Brothers, who were distantly related to him. He worked steadily for them in various capacities, in time becoming a sawyer, a position he held for many years; and he was considered to be one of the very best sawyers on the Coast.

Returning to Vermont he was married in Williamstown on November 26, 1874, being united with Miss Lucy Anna Martin, who was born in Williamstown. Their only daughter, Pearl H. Curtiss, elsewhere mentioned





N. H. Bowman

in this work, was married to Keith W. Keasbey, formerly of New York but now the postmaster and merchant at Dutch Flat. Soon after their daughter was born the family came to Placer County and Mr. Curtiss reentered the employ of Towle Brothers, continuing with that company until he retired. He passed away in 1915, his wife having preceded him seven years.

Mr. Curtiss was a member and Past Master of Clay Lodge No. 101, F. & A. M., at Dutch Flat; a member of Siloam Chapter No. 37, R. A. M., at Colfax; and a Past Patron of the Eastern Star in Dutch Flat, of which his wife was also a member, a Past Matron, and a Past District Deputy Grand Matron. Mr. Curtiss was also a member and Past Grand of the Odd Fellows; and Mrs. Curtiss was a Past Noble Grand and a Past District Deputy Grand of the Rebekahs.

**MUNSON BERNARD CHURCH.**—Among the native sons of Nevada County who have become prominent ranchers and stockmen is Munson Bernard Church, owner of the Buckeye ranch at Indian Springs and the Lime Kiln ranch of 800 acres, where he is extensively engaged in the stock business. His birth occurred on the old Buckeye ranch on April 2, 1869, a son of Munson Warner and Jennie (Arthur) Church, both natives of Michigan, where they were reared and married. The parents came to California in an early day and settled on the Buckeye ranch. His grandfather Chandler Church, came to California in 1850, and was the first settler on the Buckeye ranch below Indian Springs, in Nevada County. Here he built the Buckeye Hotel and conducted it. After his death his widow ran the place, and after her demise, her son, Warner Church, lived on the ranch until his death. There were five children in the Church family: Carrie, deceased; Lura is now Mrs. Frank Wegner and they reside in Montana; Arthur resides at Duarte, Cal.; Munson Bernard is our subject; Viola is now Mrs. Robert Baker and they reside at Monrovia, Cal. The father met an accidental death when he was forty-nine years old, the mother passed away at Duarte, Cal., in 1908. Munson B. Church attended the Indian Springs district school and grew up a farmer's son on the Buckeye ranch, which is still in his possession.

On July 10, 1890, at Sweetland, Nevada County, Cal., Mr. Church was married to Miss Kate Brown, a native of Sweetland, daughter of John S. and Catherine Elizabeth (Cronkhite) Brown, natives of Missouri and New York, respectively. Miss Cronkhite was a niece of Commodore Sloat. John S. Brown came across the plains to California in 1849, as captain of his train, having brought government supplies to Fort Laramie, then came on to California. En route the train overtook the Downey family; Mr. Downey had died and was buried on the plains and the women folks were trying to reach their destination alone. Mr. Brown took care of them and they came through to California. The Browns located at Nevada City and Mr. Brown owned and operated the American Market there; later he became interested in the ranch known as the Kentucky Place on Bear River; then he engaged in hydraulic mining at Sweetland and built a hotel there; he also built the county road to Birchville from Sweetland. There were five children in this family: Mary E. residing at Nevada City; Charles L., was in the custom house in San Francisco thirty-two years and is deceased; Augusta L., Mrs. Powers, lives at Chico, Cal.; Kate, Mrs. Church; Ernest C. lives at Sweetland. The father passed away on the Buckeye ranch in December, 1896, while the mother passed away in May, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Church made their home on the Buckeye ranch until 1918, when they purchased the Lime Kiln ranch of 800 acres, dividing their time between the two places. They have five children: Doris Maude is the wife of H. P. Everett and they have two sons, Henry Brown and Munson Bernard; Elizabeth is a graduate of the University of California and is a teacher in the Grass Valley High School;

Velma is the wife of Richard G. Clark and they have one daughter, Jean; Munson Warner and Chandler Bernard are both students at the University of California. Mr. Church is a Republican in politics. At the present time he is president of the board of directors of the Nevada Irrigation District. Fraternally, he belongs to Hydraulic Parlor N. S. G. W. and to the Nevada County Half Century Club; he is also a member of the local farm bureau. Mrs. Church is a member and a Past President of Laurel Parlor N. D. G. W., of Nevada City; and belongs to the Agriculture Extension Club of Nevada County. She is known as the founder of the Nevada County Farm Bureau.

**JOSEPH R. KNEEBONE.**—The career of Joseph R. Kneebone has necessarily not been of long duration, as he is still a young man; but his success thus far presages a future of even greater achievement. He is the energetic and resourceful agent for the Chevrolet and Oakland automobiles for Nevada County. For the past eight years he has handled the Chevrolet automobile, and his sales record during the month of May, 1923, averaged one car per day. On the 20th of March, 1924, Mr. Kneebone sold a one-half interest in his business to Frederick A. Fox, and the firm then became the Kneebone Motor Sales Company. On April 1, 1924, they started to build their new two-story stucco and corrugated iron building, which is 60 by 80 feet in dimensions, with garage and machine shop on the ground floor, and in the second story two flats used as living apartments of the proprietors, Mr. Kneebone and Mr. Fox. They gave their public opening on May 16, 1924. The ground floor contains garage, office, salesrooms, repair shop, etc. This firm handles Goodrich tubes and tires, and the Shell line of gas and lubricants.

Joseph R. Kneebone was born at Bridgeport, Nevada County, Cal., February 17, 1890, a son of Andrew R. and Victoria (Cole) Kneebone. Andrew R. Kneebone was born in England. He came to Nevada County in the early days, and for many years drove mule teams to the mountains. He became very proficient in handling large mule teams, transporting heavy freight loads over the rough mountain roads. He married Miss Victoria Cole, a native daughter, who was born at Bridgeport. Her mother's first husband was a sailor, and the mother landed at what is now San Francisco in 1848. This first husband died at Bridgeport, Cal. For her second husband she married Charles Cole, and he became the owner of the large ranch at Bridgeport, still known as the Cole Ranch. Our subject's parents are both living at Bridgeport, where they own the Kneebone Ranch of 2200 acres, which is devoted to stock-raising, as well as the Cole Ranch of 1400 acres, which is devoted to dairy-farming. Andrew R. Kneebone and his wife became the parents of five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Charles A., who resides in Oregon; Joseph R., the subject of this sketch; Alfred A. and James Budd, who conduct the home ranch; and William Henry, who died from the "flu" at Camp Rosencrans, during the World War.

Joseph R. Kneebone attended district school in Nevada County and at an early age was put to work on the home ranch. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the trade of the automobile mechanic, and this early training accounts, in some measure, for his splendid success as an automobile salesman, for he is thoroughly conversant with the mechanical construction of the cars he represents.

The marriage of Mr. Kneebone united him with Miss Rose A. Green, born in Nevada County, Cal.; and they are the parents of two sons, Eugene and Milton. Mr. Kneebone is identified with two fraternal orders, being a member of Quartz Parlor, N. S. G. W., of Grass Valley, and the Weimar Tribe No. 34, Red Men, of the same place.





*W. B. Celio*

**WILLIAM B. CELIO.**—Prominent among the most enterprising and progressive of merchants in Northern California, may well be numbered William B. Celio, the Nevada City grocer, whose prosperity is a source of satisfaction to his many friends. He was born at Jackson Gate, in Amador County, on August 17, 1859, the son of John and Maria (Dostal) Celio, worthy pioneers who came out to the Golden State in 1854. Mrs. Celio, the mother of our subject, remained in San Francisco and Mr. Celio went to the mines; but after a while he followed the example of many others and abandoned mining for farming, which he followed in Amador until almost the time of his death. Mrs. Celio passed away later.

Will Celio attended the schools of Placerville, and at the age of fourteen, went to work to earn his living. He first rode the range, and then, when a good opportunity presented itself, he took up dairying. He came to Nevada County in 1881, and he continued dairying until 1902. After that, he went to work for the Union Ice Company, continuing with them for seven years; and then he engaged in the grocery business, in which he succeeded from the start, being acknowledged today as one of the leading grocers of the county. He has maintained his live interest in good stock, cattle and horses, and as an enthusiastic member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, he leaves no stone unturned to assist in the rapid development of the Golden State, being particularly interested in Nevada City and Nevada County. He served for three years as city trustee.

At the old Gove Mine, in Nevada City, Mr. Celio was married to Miss Emma Gove, a native daughter, whose parents, Harrison and Libby Gove, were old-timers who came here far back in 1854. Now the Celio family lives in the old Gove home. Mrs. Celio died on September 14, 1923, at sixty-four years of age. She was born, married, and died in the same room. Mr. Celio is an Elk and an Odd Fellow.

**RICHARD NOELL.**—A pioneer of Nevada County, Richard Noel was born in Cornwall, England, in 1840, and at the age of seventeen years came to the United States and settled in Michigan, where he remained until 1860. Going then to North Carolina, he remained there for one year, after which he came to California and settled in Mariposa County. However, he did not permanently settle there, but after a time went to British Columbia, and soon afterward returned to California, where he engaged in mining. He then returned to his native land; and there, in 1865, he was married to Miss Margaret Roberts, also a native of that country. After a visit of four months, he brought his bride to California, and they settled in Santa Clara County, where he worked in the quicksilver mines at New Almaden. In 1869 the family came to Grass Valley. Here he found employment as a clerk for Dick Roberts, for eight years, and then bought 300 acres on the Nevada highway one mile from Grass Valley. On this ranch he engaged in stock-raising and dairying, and had a fine herd of Jersey cattle, which he imported from the Island of Jersey, and which were among the first Jersey cattle on the Coast. Later he went into the hardware business, which he conducted in Grass Valley for many years.

Seven children were born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Noell, three of whom are living. Charles resides in Sacramento; Richard resides at Nevada City; and Fanny G. A. is still on the old homestead. In politics a Republican, Mr. Noell served as supervisor of District No. 1, Nevada County, for four years. On May 13, 1915, he was accidentally killed by a street car, when he was seventy-six years old; his widow continued to live on the home place until she passed away in 1922, aged eighty-five years. The fine old two-story residence, built by Mr. Noell years ago, is still standing, and is one of the historic places in the county. Fraternally, Mr. Noell was a Mason.

**MAX W. AMMON.**—A successful orchardist of Placer County is Max W. Ammon, who was born on the old Ammon ranch four miles southeast of Newcastle, on March 12, 1888. He grew up on the home ranch and attended the public school in his district until he was seventeen years of age. Thinking to change his vocation he went to Oakland and secured a position as a brakeman on the Southern Pacific Railway, running out of Oakland for about a year. He then returned to Placer County and worked on ranches for wages, as well as for the experience. In 1909, when he was twenty-one years of age, he had saved \$200, and this he invested in twenty acres of raw land in the Monte Rio district, at the same time that he leased an orchard and began business on his own account. When he bought his twenty acres he was laughed at for his folly, for the place was covered with heavy brush and timber, but he knew how to do hard work and had an abiding faith in the future of his section of the county and kept busily engaged. The profits from his leased orchard for one year, enabled him to hire men to clear his own tract, which he set to orchard and with the passing of time he has prospered and been able to accumulate other properties and now owns, besides his original twenty acres, a tract of fifty acres in orchard, in the Shirley tract, where he resides; and a third interest in 115 acres, also in orchard, in Dutch Ravine, between Newcastle and Lincoln. Mr. Ammon is very unassuming and attributes his success to persistent and untiring efforts.

Max W. Ammon was united in marriage in Placer County, on June 4, 1913, with Miss Carmel Kelley, daughter of Joseph C. and Leatha (Powel) Kelley, who are mentioned at length on another page of this history, and they have two children, June and Maxine. Mrs. Ammon is a graduate of the Placerville High School, and the San Jose State Normal School, Class of 1911, and taught for five terms in Placer County. She is a member of the Women of Woodcraft, and of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. Ammon is a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange and was a member of the initial board of directors of the Auburn Fruit Growers' Association, serving as its vice-president in 1917. He has served as secretary of the Long Valley Center of the Placer County Farm Bureau. Fraternally, he is a member, and a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, of Newcastle; and a member of the Grass Valley Lodge of Elks. Mr. Ammon is an authority on fruit-growing and his advice is often sought on all matters pertaining to that industry.

**ORY E. WILLIAMS.**—One of the oldest and most successful merchants in the town of Colfax, and one of the organizers of the local Chamber of Commerce and its second president, Ory E. Williams' activities in various lines have made him a well-known and popular citizen of his community. From Oregon City, Ore., where he was born on July 2, 1855, he came to Ione, Cal., when only twelve years of age. In 1882 he was in Oakdale, Stanislaus County, where he was engaged in farming and the general merchandise business; and after that he spent a year in Old Mexico. He first came to Colfax in 1888, and opened a general store here. This he carried on for six years, and then was proprietor of the Palace and Grand Hotels at Ukiah, Mendocino County. He then returned to Colfax in 1910 to remain; and the general merchandise business which he established, and his efforts as a booster, have done much for the upbuilding of the town. When he first came here in 1888, there were no sewers, no lights, and three stores.

By his marriage, Mr. Williams was united with Miss Emma L. Swett, a native of Vermont. Three children were born of the union: Dr. E. Guy Williams, D. D. S., of Lodi; Mrs. Bertha M. Price, of Oakland; and Bernice, who is still at home.





*H. W. Ammon.*

**JOHN M. NEWMAN.**—As one of the prime movers for the incorporation of the City of Colfax, and the first chairman, or mayor, of its board of trustees, having served in that capacity for six years, John M. Newman, the city clerk of Colfax, must be credited with holding a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Born in Bedfordshire, England, December 25, 1860, he came to Canada in 1867, where he completed his education and began teaching school. In 1883 he came to California and settled in Oakdale, Stanislaus County, where he taught school for two years. From there he came to Colfax, in 1889, and engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1920 he became associated with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company as agent for this district.

By his marriage, Mr. Newman was united with Mrs. Ida (Frazer) Newman, a native of Stanislaus County, born in Oakdale. They have three children: Lloyd, Archie and Hazel, the wife of Lester R. Starr. Foremost in his interest in social improvement and the public welfare, Mr. Newman served for twelve years as trustee of the public schools of Colfax. Active also in political affairs, he was formerly a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He is a member and past officer of Colfax Lodge No. 200, Knights of Pythias.

**JAMES WILLIAM HYATT.**—A native son who, by persistent and well-directed energy, has become a man of affluence and influence is James William Hyatt, owner and manager of the general merchandise establishment at Emigrant Gap. This place is an historical old place, marking as it does, the point at which the pioneer gold- and home-seekers crossed the mountain ridge between the North Fork of the American River and Bear River. In order to get down to the Bear River they had to let their wagons down with ropes tied to them and by snubbing the rope around a tree and gradually dealing out the rope the wagon was soon down the steep slope. The deep indentures on the tree, caused by the snubbing of the ropes, could be seen until a few years ago when nature outgrew the deep grooves. It certainly was a Gap and they were truly hardy emigrants, so it was well-named Emigrant Gap.

James William Hyatt is a native son, proud of his association with the great Golden State. He was born at You Bet, Nevada County, the youngest and only survivor of three children born to M. R. and Sarah (King) Hyatt, both natives of Indiana, where they were married, and where the father was in business until he decided to make his way to the newly-discovered gold fields in California. Leaving his wife at the old home, he started across the plains with a party of emigrants in a train of covered wagons drawn by oxen. He mined and followed various lines of endeavor until he finally decided to remain and make his home in the land of Sunshine and Gold. His wife joined him in 1862, coming via the Isthmus of Panama. M. R. Hyatt found profitable employment at lumbering and manufacturing shakes and shingles, as well as supplying the Central Pacific Railroad with wood. The locomotives hauling the heavy freight and passenger trains over the Sierras were then wood-burners and it is needless to say that it took a great deal of fuel. In 1876 he located with his family at Emigrant Gap, and in 1879, started a store at this interesting old place, which he conducted until his death, in 1890. His wife had preceded him seven years, passing away in 1883. Both, in their day, were true and tried pioneers and were highly esteemed by all who knew them.

James W., attended the public schools at Emigrant Gap, after which he entered Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where he was graduated in July, 1885. He then returned to Emigrant Gap and joined his father in the general merchandise business, becoming his successor in 1890. In 1905 he erected a large new store building, where he has a large and well-



*John M. Newman*



selected stock of general merchandise such as is rarely found in the mountain districts. Thus his place of business is sought by the people from the lumber and mining camps from a wide radius and Mr. Hyatt is to be complimented for having such a well-selected stock and well-conducted establishment.

In Sacramento, on July 17, 1906, Mr. Hyatt was united in marriage with Mrs. Carrie E. (Baxter) Hamilton, who was born at Canyon Creek, near Towle, a daughter of Joseph A. Baxter, and grand-daughter of Micah Pedler, California pioneers, who are mentioned in this history. Mr. Hyatt has been the efficient postmaster at Emigrant Gap since his appointment, in 1906. He served for a time as deputy county clerk under Sam Pullen in Auburn, and since then, as a deputy clerk, he has charge of the registration of voters in Emigrant Gap Precinct. He has always been interested in the cause of education and has served as a member of the board of trustees of Emigrant Gap school district for many years, and the last eight years as clerk of the board. Besides the large general store, Mr. Hyatt also owns other valuable property interests and is a well-known man of affairs in his section of Placer County. A Republican, he has served as a member of the County Republican Central Committee. In former days he was frequently a delegate to the county conventions. Mrs. Hyatt is a member of Placer Chapter O. E. S., at Dutch Flat, of which she is a Past Matron. Mr. Hyatt is by nature very quiet and reserved, is strictly temperate of habit in all things, and his integrity and honesty of purpose have never been questioned. Enterprising and public spirited, he has always been ready to give of his time and means, as far as he is able, to all worthy movements that have for their aim the building-up of the community and enhancing the importance of Placer County.

**BENJAMIN ALSPAUGH.**—A veteran of the Civil War, with a splendid record is Benjamin Alspaugh, who was born in Fremont, Ohio, July 22, 1840. His father, Henry Alspaugh, was born in Perry County, Ohio, and spent his entire life in that State. There he married Miss Eve Herring, a native of the same county. There were eleven children in their family, eight boys and three girls. Five of the boys served in the Civil War: Noah was in the 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served through the war. Afterward, while employed as a teamster by a Mr. Foote, engaged in taking provisions across the plains to the Black Hills, in 1876, he was in the Custer Massacre and was killed together with the rest of the soldiers, by the Indians. Henry served in Company H, 12th Michigan Infantry throughout the war and afterwards died while living at Buchanan, Mich. Michael served in Company K, 101st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He resided at Sandusky, Ohio, where he passed on. Benjamin, the subject of this review. And Elias served in the 2nd Michigan Cavalry. He now lives at Green Springs, Ohio.

"Ben" Alspaugh was reared on the home farm at Fremont, Ohio, until eight years of age. His parents died in 1848, when Ben was only eight years of age, he was bound out and naturally had a hard time working for his keep on the farm. He managed to obtain a limited education in the subscription schools of that day. Later he learned the carpenters trade. When the Civil War broke out, at the first tap of the drum, he volunteered his services in defense of the union, enlisting in Company D, 3rd Michigan Infantry for three months, but before the expiration of that time he volunteered in the same company for three years, or during the war. Some of the battles in which he participated were Williamsburg, Va., Seven Pines or Seven Days Battle, Second Bull Run, and others. He was transferred to Company I, 41st Ohio Infantry as color bearer of the

regiment and while in the Battle of New Hope Church he was twice wounded, in the left arm and in the breast and was left on the battle field. The fortune of battle was, however, with the Union troops, so when the battle was finally over he was picked up and sent to Ackworth, the first dressing station, and then to their hospital at Nashville, Tenn., until he was convalescent, when he returned to Indianapolis, Ind., until he was fully recovered. Returning to his command he was transferred to Company A, 17th Veteran Reserve Corps, continuing until after the close of the war, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged May 10, 1865. He then returned to his home in Sandusky County, Ohio, to resume the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

Soon after the war Mr. Alspaugh was married to Miss Susanna Hall, also a native of the Buckeye State, and he engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to Merrick County, Nebraska, homesteading 160 acres near Central City, where the town of Palmer now stands. He tried to farm, but three years of grasshoppers, and ups and downs discouraged him, so that in 1881 he picked up and moved to Roseville, Cal., and here he resumed work at the carpenters trade, engaging in contracting and building. He finally purchased a ranch near Lincoln, where he resided with his family. His son Albert, became his partner, and they did business as Alspaugh and Son, completing many buildings, among them a large barn for Towle Brothers, at Lincoln, and the Lone Star school house. Returning East he spent some time in Ohio and Michigan, making several trips back to California. Finally having enough of the East he returned to California for good, July 13, 1924, content to spend the remainder of his days in the land of sunshine and flowers, and he is now making his home in Roseville. Mrs. Alspaugh died about fifteen years ago at Towle, Placer County. The result of their union was the birth of six children: Isaac Henry, a rancher at Lincoln; Albert, a carpenter at Alta; Edward, died June 9, 1924, at Lincoln; William, resides in Lincoln; Mrs. Alta O. Kane, of Towle; and Mrs. Myrtle M. Williams, who resides in Roseville. Mr. Alspaugh is a member of the United Brethren Church, and is a member of Col. E. D. Baker Post, G. A. R., at Newcastle. He is a large, well-built man and wonderfully well-preserved for his age. He is a great reader and has a retentive memory and being a good talker, it is very interesting to meet and converse with him.

**MERLE H. WISWELL.**—A native son of Placer County, who is a trusted employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and also associated with his mother in the stock business, is Merle H. Wiswell. He was born on the old Perry Richardson ranch, north of Lincoln, November 5, 1893, the youngest of three children, born to Mrs. Mattie R. Wiswell, and a grandson of the late Perry Richardson, a California pioneer. Merle Wiswell grew up on the farm learning the stock business as it is carried on in California. He attended the public school of his district, which was supplemented with a course at the Lincoln High School, and an attendance at St. Mathew's Military Academy at Burlingame. In the spring of 1918 he volunteered his services for the World War, enlisting in the United States Naval Reserve Forces, and served until after the armistice, when he was honorably discharged. He then entered the employ of the Southern Pacific at Reno, Nev., since which time he has been in the train service.

Mr. Wiswell is a Mason, being a member of Washington Lodge, F. & A. M., in Sacramento. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory, and he is also a member of Karah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Reno and a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E., in the Capital City.



*John Dixon*



**HON. GEORGE STUART NIXON.**—There is probably no native son of Placer County who has gained greater political distinction than the late Senator George S. Nixon. Starting humbly in life as a farmer boy, by indefatigable perseverance, unswerving honesty, keen executive insight, and zeal for the public welfare, he won his way to an unparalleled esteem in the hearts of the people of the State which called upon him to represent them in the United States Senate. After having been nominated to that position by the people of Nevada by an overwhelming majority, he was later unanimously elected by the legislature of his State to succeed himself, an honor that is given to but few men in the history of this country.

George S. Nixon was born on a farm at Toten's Bar in Placer County, Cal., April 2, 1860, and received his education in the public schools of that district. He was the son of John H. and Mary A. (Estill) Nixon, who came from Winchester County, Tennessee. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Newcastle, Cal., where he perfected himself in telegraphy and general railroad work. To a bad attack of malaria might be laid the turning point of his career; seeing no chance to get well in the position he then held, he resigned and secured an assignment as agent and operator at Brown's, Humboldt County, Nev. A few months later he was transferred to Humboldt, where he remained until 1883, when he resigned to accept a position with the Carson and Colorado Railroad at Belleville, Esmeralda County, Nev., where he remained until the following year. D. A. Bender, president of the First National Bank of Reno, a friend of young Nixon's, offered him a position with that institution, which is now known as the Washoe County Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of Nevada. He remained with the bank until 1886, but in that year he, with others, organized the First National Bank of Winnemucca, of which he was cashier and manager until 1901, when he was elected its president.

Mr. Nixon, during this period, took an active part in many interests aside from banking; he was identified with the Lovelock Land and Development Company, which reclaimed 20,000 acres of desert land in Nevada; he controlled a ranch in Wyoming which has 45,000 acres under fence; and a farm of 8000 acres in Nevada. He was also interested in cattle- and sheep-raising; and his mining interests in Tonopah, Goldfield, Columbia, Diamondfield, Manhattan, and Fairview were of enormous value. Mr. Nixon at one time edited and published the Daily Silver State, at Winnemucca. He always took an active interest in politics, and he always proved a strong leader, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1901. No other citizen of Nevada had such diversified interests, or did so much to develop and uphold the State of his adoption. He led in a business, social, and political way, a well-rounded and strenuous life. He was a silent, sincere man, who made each day of his life count for something.

Besides holding the presidency of the Nixon National Bank at Reno, he was also president of the First National Bank, of Winnemucca; president of the John S. Cook Company, of Goldfield; president of the Tonopah Banking Corporation, of Tonopah, and an officer in numerous other companies. He was elected to the United States Senate January 25, 1905, to succeed Hon. William M. Stewart, and took his seat March 4, 1905. In the Senate, Nixon was chairman of the National Banks (select) Committee, and a member of Coast Defenses, Irrigation, Mines and Mining, Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (select), and the committee for the examination of the several branches of the Civil Service. Mr. Nixon went to the United States Senate rated as several times a millionaire, with a personal following unequalled by any other man in his State. In that august body he was a quiet figure, rarely having anything to say in the floor proceedings, though always ready to give his advice in the private counsels of the Republican Senators, among whom he ranked high. He was chairman of the Committee

on Reclamation of Arid Lands. He watched closely legislation affecting the Western interests, but confined his work to deliberations in committee. Despite the running fire attacks aimed at his control of large interests, Mr. Nixon was unanimously elected to succeed himself by a Democratic Legislature in ratification of his choice at a popular election on the Oregon primary plan. His second term, had he not been untimely taken away, would not have expired until 1917. Senator Nixon lived at Reno, Nev., but maintained in Washington, D. C., a magnificent estate in the northwest suburbs, where his grounds adjoined the large country home of his Nevada colleague, Senator Newlands. He had been at the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, for a few days, after an operation for nasal catarrh was performed; spinal meningitis developed and the Senator's condition soon became critical. He passed away on the night of June 5, 1912, deeply mourned by his family, his friends and colleagues, and in particular by his old friends in Placer County, who had watched his rise with interest.

The next day, the Senate convened at noon and adjourned after nine minutes' session as a tribute to Mr. Nixon. Chaplain Pierce, of the Senate, spoke of the Senate's loss in his invocation, and Chaplain Couden, of the House, in his morning prayer asked Divine support for the widow and son of the Senator. On Saturday, February 8, 1913, the business of both houses of Congress was suspended in order further to honor Mr. Nixon.

Senator Nixon was a member of numerous clubs and societies, among them being the Pacific Union, Bohemian, Family, and Union League Clubs of San Francisco, the Mizpah of Tonopah, and the Nevada of Reno. He was a Mason, an Elk, and a Knight of Pythias.

Senator Nixon was married at Humboldt, Nev., January 29, 1887, to Miss Kate I. Bacon, of Princeton, Ill., a daughter of Porter A. and Adelia (Brainard) Bacon, born respectively in Massachusetts and Ohio. Adelia Brainard's mother was a Lawrence and through that family Mrs. Nixon is a lineal descendant of General Warren, who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill in the Revolutionary War. Porter A. Bacon was a successful farmer at Princeton, Ill., where he resided until his death. His widow survived him and spent her last days with Mr. and Mrs. Nixon at Reno, Nev. Kate I. Bacon was educated in the public schools of Princeton, which course was supplemented with an attendance at a finishing school in Chicago. Her union with Mr. Nixon proved very happy and resulted in the birth of a son Bertram E., who was unfortunately killed in an automobile accident in March, 1921. He was married and left a son, George Stuart Nixon. Fraternally, Mrs. Nixon is a member of the Order of Eastern Star.

George S. Nixon had seen and faced life from almost every angle; but his own success had not estranged him from his less fortunate fellows. His overflowing good nature and sincere good-fellowship permeated his whole life. In very truth a self-made man, born among the humbler ranks of the people, and rising through his own unaided efforts, step by step, to a seat in the Senate of the United States, his career presents a most inspiring example to the youth of the country. He was a faithful public servant, and a public-spirited and kind-hearted fellow citizen.

**NELS T. NELSON.**—An enterprising rancher of the Lincoln district, Placer County, was the late Nels T. Nelson, a native of Sweden, born in Skåne, on August 30, 1849, and reared on the farm of his parents, receiving a good education in the excellent schools of his native land. In 1867 he came to Minneapolis, Minn., where he followed farming until he came to Marysville, Cal., in 1875. He leased land southwest of Yuba City, from the Lamb family, and engaged in ranching there three years, and while there he married, on May 1, 1876, being united with Miss Helen Peterson, who was a native of Kalmarlan, Sweden. Her father was a soldier in the Swedish



army when a young man. He learned the trade of shipsmith and was in the employ of the government in that capacity for some years, when, being a fine mechanic, he engaged in the manufacture of spinning wheels, and established a successful business, for they were much in use in those days. He died at the age of seventy-six years. The mother of Mrs. Nelson was in maidenhood Marie Swenson, and she passed away at the age of fifty-five years. Mrs. Nelson is the youngest of their six children, and received her education at Stabholdt. On coming to the United States she remained a year at Buffalo, N. Y., and then came to Sutter County, Cal., in March, 1876, where she had a brother, S. W. Peterson, who was a farmer, and it was there she met and married Mr. Nelson.

In 1877 they purchased a ranch at Lincoln but later sold it and bought the Reeves ranch of 400 acres, on the Nicolaus road, two and one-half miles from Lincoln, where they met with success at grain- and stock-raising, accumulating another ranch of 320 acres before he retired and took up his residence in Lincoln. He passed away December 5, 1917, mourned by his family and many friends, particularly by his fellow members in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. This worthy couple had the following children: Hilda is Mrs. Frank Dowd of Lincoln. Annie is Mrs. John Crook of Oakland. Lillie, Mrs. Forest Hammond of Livingston. Herbert resides in San Francisco. Carl died at twenty-one years; and Nels passed away when twenty-eight years old. Hattie is the wife of Charles Gladding, the present mayor of Lincoln. Della is Mrs. Aldrich of Modesto. Frank makes his home with his mother; and Olga is the wife of John Brown of Lincoln.

Mrs. Nelson, since her husband's death, continues to reside at the family home in Lincoln, surrounded by her family and many friends. She is a Lutheran in religion. In politics she is a Republican; and she is a highly esteemed member of the Pythian Sisters.

**GEORGE W. THRELKEL.**—One of the first American settlers in Placer County, who did his share towards building up the community, was the late George W. Threlkel, who died at his home in Long Valley, January 3, 1900, aged almost eighty years. He was born in Peoria, Ill., January 26, 1820, and there grew to manhood. He was married at Steelville, Ill., in 1843, to Miss Martilla Jane Crow, and they crossed the plains in 1846, making the journey in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. They traveled over the Mormon trail and the winter was spent in Utah. As early in 1849 as was possible George W. Threlkel forged ahead to California and their first winter was spent at Greenwood, Eldorado County; then they moved to Mormon Island, but in 1851 Mr. Threlkel and his family located in Placer County, and in July of that year located on his Long Valley ranch and built the Long Valley House on the Auburn and Sacramento wagon road, which was a popular stopping place for teamsters and travelers until the railroad was built. Mr. Threlkel was also a farmer and pioneer fruit-grower, setting out the first peach trees in this section. His home and orchard bore witness to his thrift, care and ceaseless industry.

His widow survived him, passing away April 6, 1906, when past eighty-one years of age. Of their family of five children, four grew up, viz: James, an orchardist and farmer, passed away on his ranch in Long Valley; Hattie, Mrs. Scott, lived on the old Threlkel home place where she passed away; George L., a prominent horticulturist, died in Long Valley; and the youngest, Mrs. Mollie Wilson, lives in Auburn. Mr. Threlkel was a Methodist, and politically he was a Republican. He was reserved and sparing of words to mere acquaintances, but to his friends he was open, genial and ready of speech. To his children and descendants he left the priceless legacy of a good and untarnished name.





*Nancy E. Donaldson*

**MRS. NANCY ELEANOR DONALDSON.**—A native daughter, proud of her association with the Golden State, is Mrs. Nancy Eleanor Donaldson, a sister of the late United States Senator George S. Nixon. She was born at Beal's Bar on the American River, in Sacramento County, a daughter of John Holloway and Mary Ann (Estill) Nixon, pioneers of California, who crossed the plains in a covered wagon drawn by oxen in the summer of 1854, and whose interesting life history is found in the sketch of her sister, Mrs. Mattie J. Threlkel on another page in this volume.

Nancy Eleanor was the third oldest in their family of four children and was reared on her parents farm on Toten's Bar, Placer County, and her education was obtained in the public school in Franklin district. Her sister, Mattie J., was engaged in teaching school, so Nancy Eleanor assisted her mother in the home until her marriage, on October 15, 1876, to William A. Donaldson, the ceremony being performed at the home of her parents. He was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and crossed the plains with his parents when twelve years of age, in 1860, making the overland journey in an ox-team train. Upon reaching California they located in Long Valley, Placer County, where William finished his education in the public school. He was engaged in stock-raising until the spring of 1877, when he moved to Oakland, where he was superintendent of the box factory for the Truckee Lumber Company until he was transferred by his company to their box factory in San Francisco, continuing in the same position until he resigned to engage in the real estate and insurance business in Oakland. He was active in business and civic circles until he died on August 21, 1912. He was greatly honored and highly esteemed by all who knew him and mourned by his family and many friends. He was prominent in fraternal orders, being a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 225, F. & A. M., Oakland, and also of the Eastern Star. He joined the Odd Fellows in Auburn, but later became a member of Orion Lodge in Oakland, in which he was a Past Grand, and he was also a member of the Rebekahs.

Mrs. Donaldson is a member of Oak Leaf Chapter No. 8, O. E. S., in Oakland, and was formerly a member of the Rebekahs. She is a true-blue Republican in politics and is greatly interested in local civic affairs, being a member of the Home Club and the Glenville Club, both of Oakland. She makes her home at her residence 4673 Edgewood Road, Oakland, where she enjoys dispensing the good old-time California hospitality to her friends. Mrs. Donaldson, as a true daughter of California, is greatly interested in preserving and perpetuating the story of the struggles and hardships of the pioneers, and also in perpetuating the pioneer landmarks. She is a woman of splendid capabilities and is loved and esteemed by all who know her.

**CHARLES A. FOGUS.**—A progressive and enterprising man of the West who has risen to a prominent place in his field of useful endeavor until he is a peer among the railroad men of his calling is Charles A. Fogus. A native of Reno, Nev., he was born April 16, 1873, and is descended from an old Virginia family. His father, Shelton C. Fogus, was born at Richmond, in the old Dominion State, where he learned the millers trade. On hearing the news of the discovery of gold in California, he joined the rush and became one of the Argonauts that crossed the plains in a covered wagon drawn by oxen in the memorable year of 1849. Soon after his arrival he located in Sacramento, where he conducted a store, but he was washed out and his stock destroyed by the first big flood in that city, this, too, at a time when goods cost a lot of money. Fifty-pound sacks of flour sold for \$50, and other goods in proportion. He related some very interesting incidents connected with their trip across the plains, the hardships and dangers they passed through, and particularly of seeing slabs of bacon

and sacks of flour stacked up like cordwood, with a card on the piles telling the traveler "Help Yourself." This stock had been left by trains that were overloaded, and whose animals were so worn out they could not pull the heavy loads, so to lighten the burden they left their over-supply of food-stuff. After the flood Shelton C. Fogus started in business again, continuing until he joined the gold rush to Virginia City, Nev. There he engaged in prospecting, located a mine and built a quartz mill in Bodie, White Pine County. This mine was so rich in gold and silver that the amalgam was so thick it clogged the pans. He met with good success, but afterwards lost a great deal of his profits by continuing in mining and operating other mines. Next he removed to Carson City, Nev., where he engaged in the mercantile business until he moved to Reno, Nev., where he built and established The Nevada State Flouring Mills; one of the first flour mills in the State run by water power, for Mr. Fogus had constructed a dam on the Truckee River with the aid of Chinese labor, using picks, shovels and wheelbarrows, as well as boats. Mr. Fogus continued the manufacture of flour until he was burned out in the big fire that wiped out two-thirds of the city of Reno. Being well along in years he retired from business activities, passing away only a few years afterwards, at the age of seventy-one years. His widow, the mother of our subject, was named Catherine Donehue, before her marriage. She was born in Ireland and came to Philadelphia, Pa., when a child, with her parents and there she was educated and grew to young womanhood. Becoming interested in the great gold rush, she made the trip to San Francisco, coming via the Isthmus of Panama, and in San Francisco she was married to Mr. Fogus, the ceremony being performed by the Arch Bishop of San Francisco, in his residence on Market Street. That street then was only a few blocks long with sand dunes on all sides. Mrs. Fogus has lived a very useful life, her aim always has been to do all the good she possibly could. She is still hale and hearty at the age of ninety years, and is keeping house for her oldest son, Shelton, who has been a mechanical engineer with the city fire department in Reno, Nev., for the past twenty-six years. The second son is deceased.

The third and youngest of the family is Charles A., of this review. He was brought up in Reno, Nev., receiving a good education in the public schools, which has since been supplemented with reading, and courses of study through correspondence schools, until he is today a very well-informed man. After his school days were over he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific railway at Wadsworth, on the old Truckee Division, in 1892. Beginning as a machinist's helper in the shop and being promoted to fireman in 1893, then in 1894 he went through the great A. R. U. strike. After this he fired a coal-burning locomotive over the Sierra Nevada Mountains for six years. In the spring of 1899, when the Sacramento Division absorbed the Truckee Division, Mr. Fogus came to Sacramento and that same fall was promoted to engineer, running a locomotive between Sacramento and Truckee, continuing steadily over a period of eighteen years. In 1917 he was promoted to road foreman of engines of the Sacramento Division, a position he has since filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has supervision of over 300 engineers and firemen, and the locomotives on the division, thus he is taking the place of the former traveling engineer. His business is to instruct old and new men regarding rules and regulations, as well as demonstrating to them the use of new mechanical devices, and in the handling of engines. Mr. Fogus' territory takes him from Sacramento to Sparks, Nev., with his headquarters at the master mechanics office in Roseville. He still holds his rights as an engineer, being number 32 on the engineers' seniority list. By close application and study, he has



mastered his calling, in which he has been very successful. He has had no serious accidents, and during his whole career he has had the blessing of good health, no doubt largely due to his sobriety and regular habits. While the Southern Pacific headquarters were at Rocklin Mr. Fogus resided there with his family.

It was during this time that he assembled and built a steam automobile, the third automobile owned in Placer County, and at that time there were only 1248 automobiles in the State. This was at a time when the law required anyone who operated or ran an automobile, that upon meeting a team or a horse and buggy, on signal from the driver of the latter, the auto had to be stopped and the driver assist, if necessary, in leading the team by the car. Mr. Fogus was very careful regarding this matter and received many compliments by letter and through the press for courtesies extended in assisting drivers of horse-drawn vehicles; also, at that early day the automobilist had many experiences with frightened teams. When Roseville became the Division Point it had only 400 inhabitants. Mr. Fogus moved his residence hither, along with about eighty other families, and they made quite an addition to Roseville. Mr. Fogus is also very much interested in electricity, particularly the wireless game, and for the past ten years he has held a wireless operator's license No. 6, B. P. U. He has completed courses in electrical power and lighting, and also in locomotive engineering in the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa. He was one of the original stockholders in the Railroad National Bank, of Roseville, in which he has served as director and vice-president since its organization.

In Truckee, on October 3, 1898, occurred the marriage of Mr. Fogus and Miss Amy Cassady, who was born at Truckee, a daughter of Alex Cassady. He was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., who came to California in the great gold rush of the early fifties, and being a blacksmith by trade, he was, for a time, a blacksmith in the mines. He was an early settler in Placer County, making his headquarters at Rattlesnake Bar, where he met Miss Elizabeth Woods, who had come to California in 1864, via the Isthmus of Panama, to visit her brother, William Woods, and this acquaintance resulted in their marriage in Sacramento. Elizabeth Woods was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and during the Civil War showed her patriotism by taking the soldier's oath, serving the government at the Alleghany arsenal in making ammunition. She was there at the time of the big explosion, but more fortunate than many of the others, she escaped without injury. After a few years residence at Rattlesnake Bar the family removed to Coburn Station, now Truckee, at the time of the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad over the Sierra Nevadas. As soon as the round house was completed, Mr. Cassady entered the employ of the company as night engine hostler, continuing for a period of sixteen years, when he resigned and followed other lines until his death, in 1885. His widow survived him until 1908, when she passed away in Rocklin. Of their seven children Amy is the fifth in order of birth, and she was reared and educated in Truckee. Her union with Mr. Fogus has been blessed with two children: Lorene, a graduate of Roseville High School, after which she entered the Nurses' Training School at the Sister's Hospital in Sacramento and is now a graduate nurse; while Ellen, the youngest, is also a graduate of Roseville High School and is very talented as a musician and is now majoring in violin. Mrs. Fogus is a woman of pleasing personality and takes an active part in social and civic affairs, being a member and a past officer in the Ladies' Auxilliary of the B. of L. E., and she is also a member of the Roseville Woman's Improvement Club. Mr. Fogus is a member of the Division 415, B. of L. E., in which he is a past officer; he is also a member of Sacra-



*Mattie J. Threlkel*

mento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E.; also of Sacramento Lodge No. 226, K. of P. He is intensely interested in his work and by study and research he keeps abreast of the times so we naturally find him a member of the Pacific Railway Club in San Francisco, and the Traveling Engineers' Association in Chicago.

**MRS. MARTHA JANE NIXON THRELKEL.**—A pioneer of Placer County who was brought across the plains by her parents in a covered wagon drawn by oxen during the first year of her existence, her parents starting on the perilous journey when she was only three weeks old, is Mrs. Martha Jane Nixon Threlkel, who was born near Van Buren, Ark., February 16, 1854. Her father, John Holloway Nixon, whose parents had migrated from Alabama to Tennessee, where he was born near Winchester, was descended from an old Southern family. John H. Nixon migrated to Arkansas, where he married Mary Stuart Estill, who was also born near Winchester, a daughter of John Stuart Estill, a Virginian, whose family were among the first settlers of the Old Dominion State, members of whom served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Estill was a pioneer of Tennessee and then of Arkansas, where he spent his last days. John H. Nixon followed farming in Arkansas until he decided to remove to California. Making the long overland journey, with his wife and two children, Rudolph and Martha J., across the plains, they arrived safely in Placer County after six months of tedious and harrowing experiences. His first location was on a ranch four miles east of what is now Loomis, where his son Rudolph now resides, but he remained there only a few months, when he moved to Beals' Bar, on the American River, where their third child, Nancy E., was born. Later he moved to Toten's Bar, where he spent many years, being engaged in farming. Here their fourth child, George Stuart, was born. When he sold this place, Mr. Nixon purchased the ranch where he had camped the first four months of his residence in Placer County and there he resided until his death, February 6, 1911; his wife preceded him, passing away on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1909. John Nixon was a successful farmer, a persistent, hard-working, energetic and strictly honest man, which principles he instilled in his children. Truly he and his estimable wife did their share in the building up and developing of this new country to make the pathways of coming generations more easy and pleasurable. This worthy couple had four children: Rudolph, who is a horticulturist on the old home place; Martha Jane, Mrs. Threlkel of whom we write; Nancy Eleanor, Mrs. Donaldson, who resides in Oakland; and George Stuart, late United States Senator from Nevada, whose biography is given on another page in this volume;

Mattie J., as she is familiarly known, was less than seven months old when she arrived in Placer County, hence this locality is the scene of her first recollections and she is, to all intents and purposes, a native daughter. She was an apt student at the local public school and when seventeen years of age she passed the examination before the county superintendent of schools and received a certificate to teach. Her first term was taught in Christian Valley, the wages being \$30 per month, and as was customary in those days, the teacher boarded around. With the \$90 she received for her three months' teaching, she purchased a Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine for her mother, which was greatly appreciated by her. Miss Nixon continued teaching for several terms, and then attended the San Jose State Normal School for one and a half years. She then resumed teaching until her sister, Nancy E., married, then Mattie returned home to assist her mother.

She remained at home until she was married, on February 25, 1879, to George L. Threlkel, a native son born on Mormon Bar, February 15, 1850.



a son of George W. Threlkel, a California pioneer represented on another page in this work. George L. Threlkel was an horticulturist. His first marriage was to Miss Catherine Prosser, who died leaving two children: Mrs. Kate Henny of Newcastle; and George D., who resides at Cool, Cal. After his marriage George L. Threlkel improved a ranch in Long Valley, located about two miles from Newcastle. Here he set out orchards, and has the credit of setting out the first orchard on the hills and demonstrating fruit could be grown and cultivated profitably on the hills, with the result that has made this region prosperous. He took a leading part in growing different varieties of fruit and demonstrating their advantage to this region. He was active in the work of installing an irrigation system; and was a pioneer fruit-shipper at Newcastle, helping to organize the first fruit shipping company at Newcastle. His death occurred February 24, 1916. Mrs. Threlkel still owns the old home ranch of 120 acres, which is devoted to orchards of plums, cherries, peaches and pears. It is well improved with a fine large residence located on a knoll commanding a splendid view of the valley. Of late years the place is under the management and care of her son-in-law, Harold F. Bedolfe, he and his wife having named it the "Marthian Orchard." The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Threlkel resulted in the birth of three children, as follows: Minnie Jane, the wife of William Howiler, who is with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and they reside at Newcastle with their two children, Ruth Estill and Benjamin Threlkel; John Estill Threlkel, who is engaged in the automobile business in Reno, Nev., where he is living with his wife, and daughter, Thelma; Clara Ethel, who was educated at the Placer County High School, is now the wife of Harold F. Bedolfe, a civil engineer, who was born in San Francisco. He served in the World War in Company B, Fourth Engineers, was sent over seas and served in France, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross. Mrs. Threlkel's religion is the precepts of the Golden Rule, to which high ideals she is shaping and living her life.

**GEORGE W. ROOT.**—As the representative of an early pioneer family, George W. Root has taken an active part in the upbuilding of the mining interests of California. At twelve years of age he began working as a tool boy in a mine and was gradually advanced until he had worked in every department both above and under ground in quartz mining. His birth occurred at Santa Rosa, Cal., September 9, 1862, a son of John F. and Anna M. (Culp) Root, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father, John F. Root, came to Greenwood, Eldorado County, Cal., August 20, 1849, where he engaged in mining; he also mined in the state of Nevada as well as the principal mining districts of California. He established his home in Santa Rosa, where the family of five children were reared. Franklin, John Boyce, and Maude E., are all deceased; George W., the subject of this review; and Mabel A. who resides in San Francisco, Cal. The father and mother spent the last years of their lives at Lafayette, Cal., the mother being eighty years old when she passed away, and the father reached the age of eighty-six years.

George W. Root received a grammar school education and as before stated, was only twelve years old when he started to earn his own way in the world at mining, continuing for a number of years; and he then went on a prospecting tour from Old Mexico to Alaska. In 1896 Mr. Root came to Nevada County as mining engineer for a large concern and was thus occupied for three years. Later, he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court in San Francisco and he served a term of four years. In 1904 Mr. Root returned to Nevada County and purchased what was then known as the Seven-thirty mine, which he renamed the Alcalde. He has extended the

shaft down to 460 feet and has installed pumps and electrical mining machinery, and he has built a stamp mill which crushes the ore taken from the mine. Mr. Root also owns a drift gravel claim at Rough and Ready, and a quartz mine in Trinity County. Through the energy of Mr. Root many mining claims have been sold and developed, which has aided materially the prosperity and advancement of Nevada County.

At San Benito, Cal., in October, 1888, Mr. Root was married to Miss Minnie Johnson, born at Santa Rosa, Cal., the daughter of M. Johnson, a stockman and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Root have had three children: Hazel, deceased; Gertrude, deceased; and Lloyd L., associated with his father in mining.

Lloyd L. Root was born at Hollister, Cal., April 4, 1891; he attended grammar school in San Francisco and Grass Valley, and high school in Grass Valley and Berkeley. Then he entered the University of California, where he remained for a year and a half and at the end of that time entered the University of Nevada, where he graduated with the class of 1916, from the mining engineering course. After his graduation he went to Old Mexico, where for two and a half years he was in charge of a quartz mine in the State of Durango. He returned to Grass Valley to take charge of the development work of the Alcalde mine. At Mazatlan, Mexico, he was married on March 11, 1919, to Miss Vera Yparraguirre, born in San Francisco, Cal., daughter of J. F. and Mary (Ingart) Yparraguirre, both natives of France. Two children have been born of this union, Lloyd L., Jr.; and an infant. Lloyd L. Root is a Republican in politics. In 1905, Mr. Root was elected to the legislature from Nevada County, on the Republican ticket. Fraternally, he is a member of the Hollister Parlor, N. S. G. W.; the Occidental Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., of San Francisco; B. P. O. E., of Grass Valley, and the Union League Club. In February, 1923, Lloyd L. Root was appointed state mineralogist by Governor Richardson.

**JOHN J. HUNTER.**—An experienced, enterprising and highly progressive executive is John J. Hunter, manager of the Earl Fruit Company at Penryn, who was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, on December 5, 1886, the son of Thomas F. and Louise Margaret (Sherer) Hunter. John Hunter attended the Penryn public school and he also went to a private academy; and when he was old enough to be of real service he joined his father in the management of the Hunter ranch. Later he worked for the Producers Fruit Company, the Penryn Fruit Growers' Association, and the Stewart Fruit Company, and since 1916 he has been the popular manager of the Producers Fruit Company, which was absorbed by and is now the Earl Fruit Company, at Penryn. The old home ranch is still in the family, and he individually owns forty acres, which is devoted to trees and vines.

At the call of his adopted country during the World War, Mr. Hunter saw active service as a member of the 161st Infantry, 41st Division; he was soon made corporal, being sent over seas in December, 1917. In France he was transferred in June, 1918, to the 9th Infantry, 2nd Division, taking part in five notable engagements, i. e.: Aisne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and one defensive sector. After the Armistice he served seven months in the Army of Occupation in Germany. He returned to the United States early in August, 1919, and at the Presidio, San Francisco, on August 19, 1919, he was honorably discharged, when he returned to Penryn to again take up the duties of civil life. He was immediately tendered his old position as manager of the Penryn branch of the Earl Fruit Company, a position he still holds. He belongs to Richard W. Townsend Post No. 81, American Legion, at Auburn; and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Penryn.



*Elizabeth Hull-*



**MRS. ELIZABETH LE MAISTRE HOLT.**—Among the estimable and appreciated women of Roseville is Mrs. Elizabeth Le Maistre Holt, a native of the Isle of Jersey, in the English Channel, born at St. Heliers, February 8, 1845, a daughter of Thomas and Anne Mary (Fillieul) Le Maistre, also natives of the Isle of Jersey and both of French descent. Thomas Le Maistre was a farmer and hotel keeper, and well and favorably known as the proprietor of the Army and Navy Hotel; he also was engaged in the wholesale and retail butcher business. He was a man of large affairs and very influential, however, he was not long permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors for he passed away at the early age of forty-four years. The family consisted of fifteen children, all of whom the mother lived to see grow up and settled ere she passed away, on June 8, 1891, when in her seventy-third year.

Elizabeth was the fifth child in order of birth of the above family of children, of whom only three are now living. Her childhood was spent on the home place, where she received a good education in the local school, and at Grouville College, a popular educational institution on the island, from which she was duly graduated. After her graduation she assisted her mother in the home until she came to Pittsburgh, Pa.; and two years later she came on to Sacramento, Cal., and joined her brother, George Le Maistre. It was here Miss Le Maistre met John Holt of Roseville, an acquaintance that resulted in their marriage on December 15, 1897, the ceremony being performed in Sacramento. During the many years that Mrs. Holt made her residence in Roseville she has learned to enjoy and appreciate its advantages. Reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, she presides gracefully over her husband's home and her affability and charm have won her many friends, who esteem and love her for her many worthy attributes of mind and heart. Mrs. Holt is a Methodist in religious belief.

**CHARLES A. WEINMAN.**—Among the native sons of Nevada County, Cal., who have spent their entire lifetime in the same vicinity is Charles A. Weinman, whose birth occurred at Blue Tent, on May 9, 1865, when he entered the family of Jacob and Regina (Scheurman) Weinman, both natives of Wittenburg, Germany. Jacob Weinman came to the United States from his native country, in 1852, and lived for a while at Charleston, N. C., then lived for a short time in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1854 he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama; and settled on the Yuba River at Foster's Bar, Yuba County, and engaged in mining. The mother of our subject came to New York from Germany in 1860, and one year later crossed the Isthmus of Panama enroute to California; and she settled at North San Juan where she met and married Jacob Weinman. After their marriage they resided at Camptonville for a short time; then removed to Meadow Lake, where they ran a bakery. On September 3, 1874, Jacob Weinman removed to Sebastopol, built a residence and followed hydraulic mining. Six children were born of this union: Caroline, who lives on the old home place with Charles A., our subject; Herman, deceased; Adolph, who resides at Alleghany; Bernice, who is now Mrs. Collins and resides at Sweetland; and Annie, of Piedmont, Cal. Jacob Weinman was a trustee of the Sebastopol school district and fraternally, was connected with the Odd Fellows of North San Juan and also belonged to the Workmen. Jacob Weinman passed away at the home place at the age of eighty-three, and his wife was eighty-one years old when she died.

Charles A. Weinman received his education in the Sebastopol public school and his life has been spent in the mines of Nevada County. He is now employed in the gravel mines and also is helping in the construction of the highway. Fraternally, he belongs to Hydraulic Parlor No. 56, N. S. G. W., of Nevada City.

**JOSEPH QUINCY BAXTER.**—The late Joseph Quincy Baxter was one of Placer County's oldest and most highly respected residents. He was born in Quincy, Mass., December 24, 1831, and in 1850, when a boy of nineteen, he came to California via the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco. After a short stay here he started for the mines to seek his fortune, but finally located in Clarksville, Eldorado County, and engaged in the butcher business. Later Mr. Baxter was employed at the Aitken and Doan sawmill on Canyon Creek, near where Towle is now located. Later he moved to what now is called Baxter's Camp, and the old home is still there. Here Mr. Baxter engaged in cattle-raising, keeping the cattle there during the summer and driving them to Auburn for the winter months.

J. Q. Baxter was married to Jane Ann Pedler, and in 1865 they moved to Alta, Placer County, and spent the rest of their days in that vicinity. Their first home was in Alta, where Lake Alta is now. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter were the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living: Frank, of Chico, who has two children, Erwin and Crystal; Elizabeth, now Mrs. E. Childs, of Emigrant Gap; Carrie Hyatt, of Emigrant Gap, who has one daughter, Imogene Hamilton Herbeck; Morris W., who died in 1919; Anita Mihalcik, of Alaska; Joe Q., of Towle, who still carries on the cattle business; Elmer M., of Auburn, who has three daughters, Margaret, Anita and Jean. Joseph Q. Baxter died in Auburn, May 7, 1912, and Mrs. Baxter died in Alameda on August 23, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter were charitable, kind and true to all, and many mourned their passing.

**MRS. BERTHA HENNY.**—A prosperous woman orchardist, who takes pleasure in progressive methods such as bring substantial results encouraging to both herself and other workers in the same field, is Mrs. Bertha Henny, a native of Switzerland, born in Canton Thurgau, on January 11, 1845, the daughter of John and Anna (Groebli) Habisreutinger, the family name being changed, on the advent of her worthy folks to America, to Rittinger. Her father was active in public affairs in the old country, and served as a local judge; but in 1854 he came out to America with his oldest son, and they settled in Madison County, Ohio, for three years, where they followed farming. In 1857 the rest of the family joined them at that place; and for five years they lived on a farm in the Buckeye State. There were twelve children in the Rittinger family. The first seven, however, John, Jacob, John 2nd, Lebrecht, Mary, Lebrecht 2nd, and Lebrecht 3rd, are all deceased. Bertha was the eighth in the order of birth. And Godfrey, Werner, Emil, and Emile are also dead.

In 1862, Bertha, Jacob and Mary made their way to California by the Panama route, and settled at Auburn, where they worked for a year; and later the remainder of the family followed. Mr. Rittinger was a cook at a hospital at Auburn for many years prior to his death; and so it happened that Bertha was educated partly in Switzerland and partly in Ohio. She had the satisfaction of seeing her father reach his sixty-second year, and her mother her fifty-ninth.

On April 27, 1864, Miss Bertha Rittinger was married to Christian Henny, the ceremony taking place at Gold Hill; her husband being a native of the Canton Berne, Switzerland, where he was born on April 8, 1836. Her husband's parents died when he was fourteen years old, and he came out to the United States and to Illinois while he still a lad. Christian Henny came to California in 1853, and tried his luck at mining at Ophir, Dutch Ravine, and Cherokee; but he soon found teaming to Virginia City, Nev., more profitable, and he also built a quartz mill for gold mining. He bought about 100 acres, but he continued mining and teaming for a while after he secured the land for another change in activity. He built two homes, in course

of time; and is always to be honored as one of the pioneer orchardists, having set all of his land to orchard. He reached the ripe old age of seventy-two before he was called upon to lay aside the cares of this world. He was a Democrat and was clerk of the Ophir school board for some years.

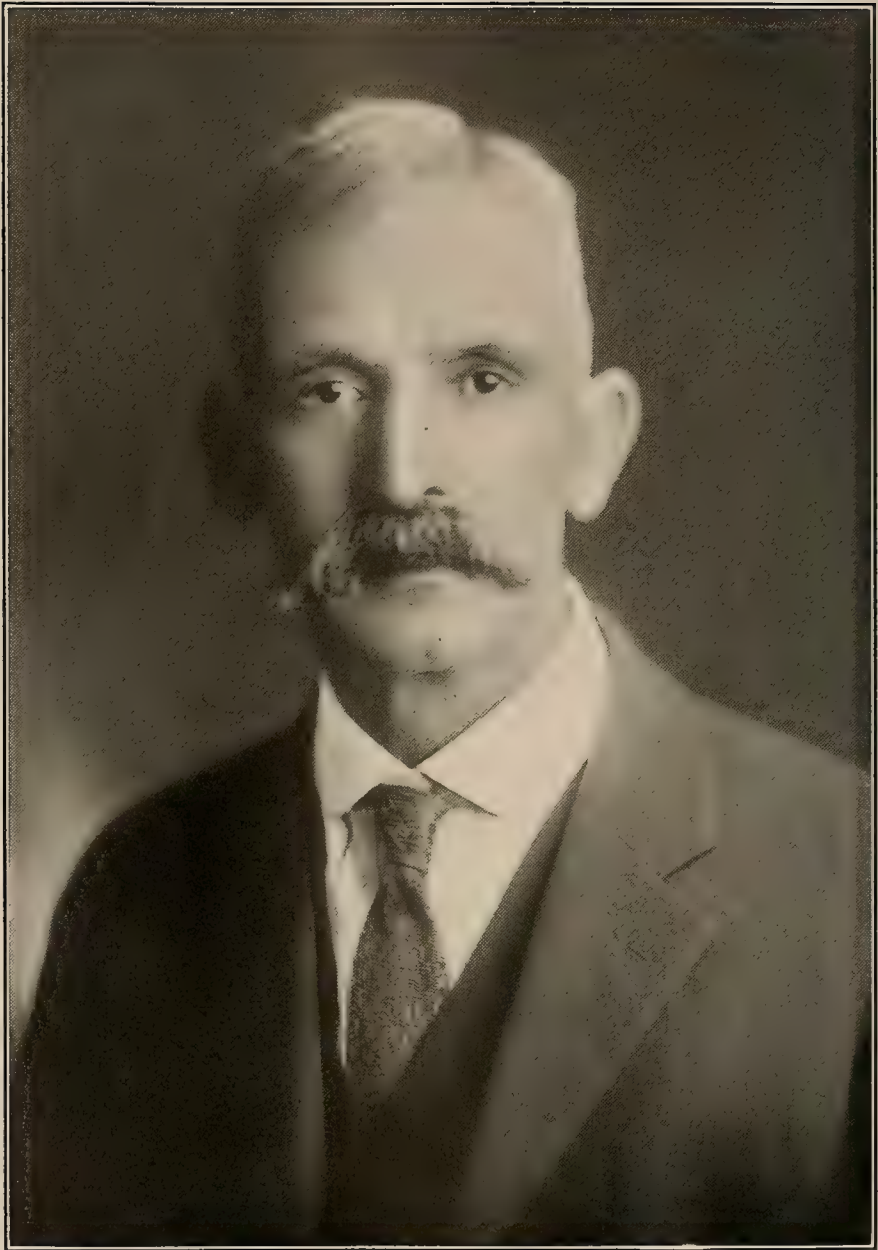
Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Henny: Mary died when she was three months old; Frederick is on the old home place; John died in Newcastle, December, 1923; Albert is deceased; Anna is Mrs. McKay of Winnemucca, Nev.; Chris is in Auburn; Elizabeth is Mrs. J. W. Hansen, of Ophir; Bertha married Clarence Smith, of Sacramento; Josie is Mrs. Lark and lives nearby; Edward died in his second year; the next three children passed away in infancy. Frederick married Miss Vichmeier, who died seven years later, leaving two children, Dale, the wife of A. E. Hullen of Sacramento, and John A. Frederick married a second time, choosing Mrs. Hogan for his bride; and they have had two children, Fred, Jr., and Pearl. Frederick Henny is a member of the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association, and California Fruit Exchange, and fraternally, belongs to the Ancient Order of Foresters in Auburn. In the summer of 1924, Mrs. Henny made a trip to Fairbanks, Alaska.

**WILLIAM J. KASEBERG.**—A leading sheep man in Placer County, residing upon and operating the 8000-acre Kaseberg ranch, which adjoins Roseville on the north, is William J. Kaseberg, who was born December 15, 1875, the son of the late James William and Winnifred (Farrell) Kaseberg, who were married at Sacramento, Cal. James William Kaseberg, who was born in Germany, was a man of great foresight, industry and ability. He made his passage from the Fatherland while yet a mere boy, as a sailor before the mast. Upon arriving in California he became a teamster and very expertly drove a team of ten mules in hauling heavy machinery to the mines. He worked hard and saved his money, making his first land purchase about ten miles north of the present Kaseberg ranch. As a farmer he was equally successful and continued to add to his holdings until he had 8000 acres. He built the magnificent Kaseberg residence, where he resided, and became one of the most substantial and highly-honored citizens in Placer County. He died in 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years. His good wife, who was born in the East, having passed on before him. To their union were born the following children: Mary, who is the wife of R. P. Doolan, of San Francisco; Frances, wife of Judge J. F. Tyler, of San Francisco; Winnifred, who is at home on the Kaseberg ranch; and William Joseph, the subject of this interesting review.

William grew up on his father's place and has taken an active interest in pastoral and agricultural work ever since a boy. He attended the public schools of his district, the Christian Brothers' College, at San Francisco, and St. Mary's College, at Oakland, in pursuit of an education.

At Roseville, in 1903, Mr. Kaseberg was married to Miss Una Doyle, born near Roseville, the only daughter of John Doyle, the pioneer who was born in New Brunswick, Canada, and came to California in the early fifties on a sea voyage around Cape Horn. He married Miss Clara Mertes, born in the East, of German parentage. She is living at San Diego, being seventy-five years of age. Mrs. Kaseberg has one brother, William J. Doyle, a prominent farmer on the old home place near Roseville. Mr. and Mrs. Kaseberg have one child, a daughter, Winnifred Clare, who is a student at the Keeney school at Sacramento. Mr. Kaseberg is a member of the California Wool Growers' Association and is a man of sterling integrity, while his talented wife and daughter are keeping up the liberal hospitality of the Kaseberg home.





*J. M. Schellhaus*

**JOHN M. SCHELLHOUS.**—Another worthy representative of the honored Schellhous family is found in John M. Schellhous, a native of Placer County, born and reared on the home place which was purchased by his father in the Dry Creek district, in 1852. Enterprising, ambitious and possessing good executive ability, he has met with deserved success in his ranching operations, and as a man of integrity and worth, is highly esteemed by all. He was born on December 6, 1860, one of eleven children born to the late Martin Andrew and Caroline (Ferris) Schellhous, both natives of Michigan. The father, Martin Andrew Schellhous, is mentioned in an extended sketch elsewhere in this volume.

John M. Schellhous grew up on the home farm and attended district school; he was still a youth when his father passed away in 1873, and he helped his widowed mother run the home place.

In 1892 Mr. Schellhous was married to Miss Jennie Harris, a native of Canada who had come to Placer County, Cal., with her parents, James and Alina Harris, when she was a girl of fourteen years. She proved to be a faithful wife and devoted mother, but all too soon Mr. Schellhous was bereaved of his life companion, when she passed away, November 18, 1910, a splendid woman mourned by family and all of her friends. She left him seven children whom he has reared and educated, viz.: Erwin J., who married Miss Hazel Cushman of Roseville, by whom he had one child, Erwin. Erwin J. Schellhous passed away with the influenza in 1919; Nina and Dorris are registered nurses; Florence is the wife of Carl Sawtelle, a rancher, who owns a home in Roseville; Jack Howard is a senior at the University of California; Hubert is in the freshman class at the University of California; and Ellen is in a private school at Berkeley, Cal. Mr. Schellhous is a consistent Democrat in his political views. Several years ago Mr. Schellhous bought his first forty acres of land, his home place, then later he added eighty acres, which belonged to his wife's estate, of which he later disposed of forty acres. His eighty-acre home place is under a high state of cultivation, the whole being now in orchard and vineyard, where he is growing almonds and grapes. In 1922 he built an up-to-date, beautiful country residence which was completed in December of that year, and here the family is happily domiciled.

**PARKER WHITNEY.**—One of the most popular and highly esteemed young men, prominent as an agriculturist and horticulturist, was the late Parker Whitney, who was born in London, England, July 13, 1878, a son of Joel Parker Whitney, who amassed a large fortune and was one of the largest landowners in the Sacramento Valley. Upon coming to the United States the family lived for a time in the New England States, where the mother still has a summer home in Maine. Coming to California about twenty-five years ago, the father purchased an old Spanish Grant containing almost 30,000 acres north of what is now Roseville. Here he engaged in cattle- and sheep-raising on a large scale, besides planting a considerable acreage of orange groves and other fruit. The elder Whitney also acquired extensive holdings elsewhere, including a large office building in San Francisco. He was rated as several times a millionaire when he died in 1913.

Parker Whitney was for some time a student at Yale, and he kept abreast of the times as a wide reader, and was well-versed in literature and the important subjects of the day. He was intensely interested in horticulture and stock-raising, and spent much of his time on the Whitney ranch, which is devoted principally to these two branches of California husbandry.

In Downieville, on February 23, 1924, he was married. Mrs. Whitney was in maidenhood Kathryn Gorby, a native daughter born at Challenge, Yuba County. Her parents, James and Ann (Stapleton) Gorby, were early settlers of Challenge, where the father was engaged in lumbering. He spent



A. L. Gaddis



his last days in Rocklin, where he died in December, 1923. His widow survives him and makes her home in Sacramento. By his former marriages Parker Whitney had four sons, Lewis, Vincent, Jack and Thomas. He had traveled extensively throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe, and had a wide acquaintance and a host of friends, and, being well posted, was an interesting conversationalist. He was sorely missed and deeply mourned at his death, on July 24, 1924, at the home of his mother, "The Oaks," near Rocklin, where he and his family had temporarily taken up their abode during the remodeling of their house in Rocklin. He had been ill but a few days, death resulting from heart disease.

Parker Whitney was one of the most widely known men in this section of the State and one of Placer County's most public-spirited citizens, always contributing to any undertaking for public improvement, thereby materially assisting in the development of this section. Genial, open-hearted as well as open-handed, he was generous to a fault, and won friends who appreciated his many good qualities and manly good-fellowship. He was a popular member of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco. Politically, he was a Republican.

**AUGUSTUS LEMUEL GLADDING.**—A young man of much enterprise, who is a native son of Placer County, Cal., is Augustus Lemuel Gladding, born at Lincoln, January 12, 1889, a son of A. J. and Carrie (Chandler) Gladding, whose sketch appears on another page in this history.

After completing the grammar school, Gus Gladding, as he is known by his many friends, continued his studies at the Placer County High School, graduating in the class of 1908. He then entered Rutgers College in New Brunswick, N. J., where he was graduated in 1912, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Ceramic Engineering. During these years he had experience during the vacations in the Gladding, McBean and Company's manufacturing plant at Lincoln and became familiar with the manufacture of clay products. After his graduation he took a position in the plant under his father as ceramic engineer continuing actively until 1918, when he volunteered his services to the War Industries Board and spent a year in Washington in charge of the clay products section of the building material division of the War Industries Board. About two months after the signing of the armistice he returned to Lincoln, where he continued his position with Gladding, McBean and Company. In 1921 he was elected secretary of the company and transferred his field of operation, with his headquarters in the company's offices in San Francisco, at the same time taking up his residence in Berkeley. On the formation of the Gladding, McBean Corporation in 1924, Mr. Gladding was elected its vice-president, in charge of manufacturing.

Mr. Gladding was married in New Brunswick, N. J., November 19, 1913, being united with Miss Ruth Clarke Viehmann, who was born in Concord, N. H. She is a graduate of Miss Gardner's School in New York and Miss Ely's School in Greenwich, Conn. Their marriage has been blessed with three children: Mary Abbott, Janice Chandler, and Augustus Lemuel, Jr. Mr. Gladding served acceptably as a member of the board of trustees in Lincoln, resigning during his second term when he removed to Berkeley. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln, and is a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory, and with his wife is a member of Friendship Chapter No. 69, O. E. S., at Lincoln, in which Mrs. Gladding is a Past Matron, she is also a member of the Woman's Club of Lincoln.

At college Mr. Gladding was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He is a member of the University Club in San Francisco, and both he and his wife are members of the Hillside Club in Berkeley. Mr. Gladding is also a member of the Ceramic Society, of Columbus, Ohio.



Charles Gladding



**CHARLES GLADDING.**—A native son of Placer County, and the mayor of Lincoln, the city where he was born, Charles Gladding first saw light on June 26, 1887, when he entered the family circle of Albert J. and Carrie (Chandler) Gladding, whose interesting life history will be found on another page in this history.

Charles was reared in Lincoln receiving his education in its public schools, after which he finished at the Placer County High School. From a boy of twelve years he put in his vacation time working at the plant of Gladding, McBean and Company, thus becoming familiar with the manufacture of clay products, in which they specialize. In 1906, his school days being over, he entered the company's offices in Lincoln and thus became closely associated with his father in the management of the plant and grew up with the business. The plant was destroyed by fire and he saw it rebuilt on a more extensive and elaborate scale. In 1924 he became superintendent of the plant for the Gladding, McBean Corporation, a position for which his experience well qualifies him, and he is giving it all of his time, energy and best efforts.

The marriage of Charles Gladding occurred in his native place, when he was united with Miss Hattie Nelson, who was born in Lincoln, a daughter of N. T. Nelson, a pioneer and successful rancher of Lincoln, and their union has resulted in the birth of one child, Jean Gladding. Mr. Gladding is active in civic matters and is now serving his second term as a member of the board of trustees for Lincoln. In 1924 he was elected chairman of the board or mayor, and he is serving the municipality efficiently. He is progressive and desires the best of improvements for the city and the highest standard of civics. He was made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge, No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln, and is also a Scottish Rite Mason, his membership being in the Sacramento consistory, while he and his estimable wife are members of Friendship Chapter, No. 69, O. E. S., at Lincoln. Mrs. Gladding is also a member of the Woman's Club, of Lincoln. Mr. Gladding is a member and Past President of Silver Star Parlor, N. S. G. W., in Lincoln, and is greatly interested in preserving pioneer history and landmarks for the benefit of the archives of the State and for future generations. Politically, he is a stalwart Republican, and in a modest but effective way, works for the success of his party.

**NATHAN J. COHEN.**—Prominent among the most successful merchants of Placer County, Nathan J. Cohen commands and exerts a powerful influence favorable to the development of trade hereabouts, and the building up of wider and more satisfactory commercial relations between this and other sections of California. He was born in Germany on February 25, 1869, and was reared in Winnipeg, Manitoba, coming from there to California in 1888. He clerked for a while at San Francisco in mercantile houses, and he was at Vacaville for three and one-half years. In 1900 he came to Auburn, and in a small way started business for himself, in Old Auburn, in a store only 20 by 40 feet in size. In 1909, he opened his present place of business opposite the post-office in East Auburn. Twice since then he has enlarged his place of business, so that now he has a finely appointed store, where he offers an exceptional stock of gowns, clothing and gents' furnishings, including ready-to-wear garments of all kinds. He is 100 per cent American, progressive and public-spirited, a popular member of fraternal orders and clubs, and a citizen every ready to boost town, county and country.

When Mr. Cohen married, he took for his bride Miss Fannie Fink, a native of Canada who was reared in San Francisco and became a favorite California belle. Two daughters have blessed their union, Carbel and Lucille.



**JAMES EDWARD WYATT.**—An experienced, enterprising hardware merchant who has rendered a real service to his community through his wide-awake, up-to-date operations in the interest of more comfortable living and the welfare of the masses, is James Edward Wyatt, of Lincoln, near which fast-developing town he was born, a native of historic Placer County, on May 7, 1884, the son of James and Ellen (Traganza) Wyatt. His father came from Missouri to California in 1880, but his mother was born near Sheldon, in Sacramento County, where they were eventually joined in wedlock. His father was a farmer for a while, but for the past forty years he has been a potter. Both parents are still living.

Edward Wyatt attended the public schools of Lincoln, passing through the nine grades, and then he entered the office of the pottery, first as office boy, and then becoming bookkeeper and paymaster. In 1921, he bought a half-interest in his present business, and in March, 1923, he purchased the remaining half of the stock, and ever since, as the sole proprietor, he has been more than successful. He has made it his ambition and aim to carry the largest, most varied line possible of A1 hardware and household goods, to exert himself to the utmost to satisfy every customer, and even to anticipate the wants of many, and so be ready for every emergency; and it is natural that such service has been more than appreciated by the Lincoln public. In national politics a Republican, and in civic affairs, an independent thinker and voter, Mr. Wyatt is an ex-city clerk and assessor. He has always been public-spirited to a high degree, never losing an opportunity to "boost" the neighborhood and the county in which he lives and thrives. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce.

In the year, 1905, and at Lincoln, Cal., Mr. Wyatt was married to Miss Millie Beermann, the daughter of Charles F. and Mary Beermann; and they have four boys and a girl as their family. Mr. Wyatt belongs to all the Masonic branches, and is a Shriner. He is fond of hunting and fishing.

**THOMAS MULLIGAN.**—A resident of Placer County since 1878, Thomas Mulligan was born in County Longford, Ireland, September 10, 1856, a son of James and Rose (Sexton) Mulligan. He was reared a farmer's boy, learning habits of thrift and economy, at the same time he was educated in the public school. In 1878 he came to California, locating in Lincoln, Placer County, where his brother, Patrick Mulligan, was a contractor. For some years Thomas Mulligan was employed on a ranch, during which time he saved his money until he was able to purchase an outfit and then he began general contracting and teaming on his own account, doing some contract and construction work for the Southern Pacific Railroad; among other work, on the construction of the lower cutoff between Rocklin and Auburn and also in putting in sidings, between Penryn and the summit. During these years he was also engaged in grain farming, leasing land in the vicinity of Lincoln; some years having as high as 3000 acres in wheat and oats, raising both grain and hay; he also raised some splendid horses and mules. When the United States entered the World War he sold fifty head of good mules to the Government. After the war he turned his outfit over to his son, who now carries on the business and is farming in the Sutter Basin. Mr. Mulligan makes his home on his ranch adjoining Lincoln on the northeast.

Thomas Mulligan was married in Auburn, Cal., to Miss Mary Felis, a native of Placer County, born at Lincoln, a daughter of George Felis, a native of Mexico but an early settler at Lincoln. Coming to California in 1849, he followed mining and then engaged in stock-raising, owning a ranch adjoining Lincoln. He now makes his home in San Francisco. Mrs. Mulligan attended the public school in Lincoln. Their union resulted in the birth of two children: Ira, who served in the United States Army in the World War and is now a grain farmer; and Ethel, who lives at home.

**ABRAHAM CLARK FREEMAN.**—In the long line of distinguished California jurists, some of them native sons of the great Golden State, and many more the worthy representatives of older commonwealths than those on the Pacific, it is doubtful if any bid fair to attain a more certain immortality than the highly esteemed and beloved Abraham Clark Freeman, whose most fruitful and useful life was eventually rounded out at the apex of indisputable success. He was a gentleman, a scholar and a patriot, who sought by the improvement of each golden moment to add something of value to life, and earnestly strove to hasten the day when the State of his early adoption should rise to its rightful place in the galaxy of the nation's commonwealths.

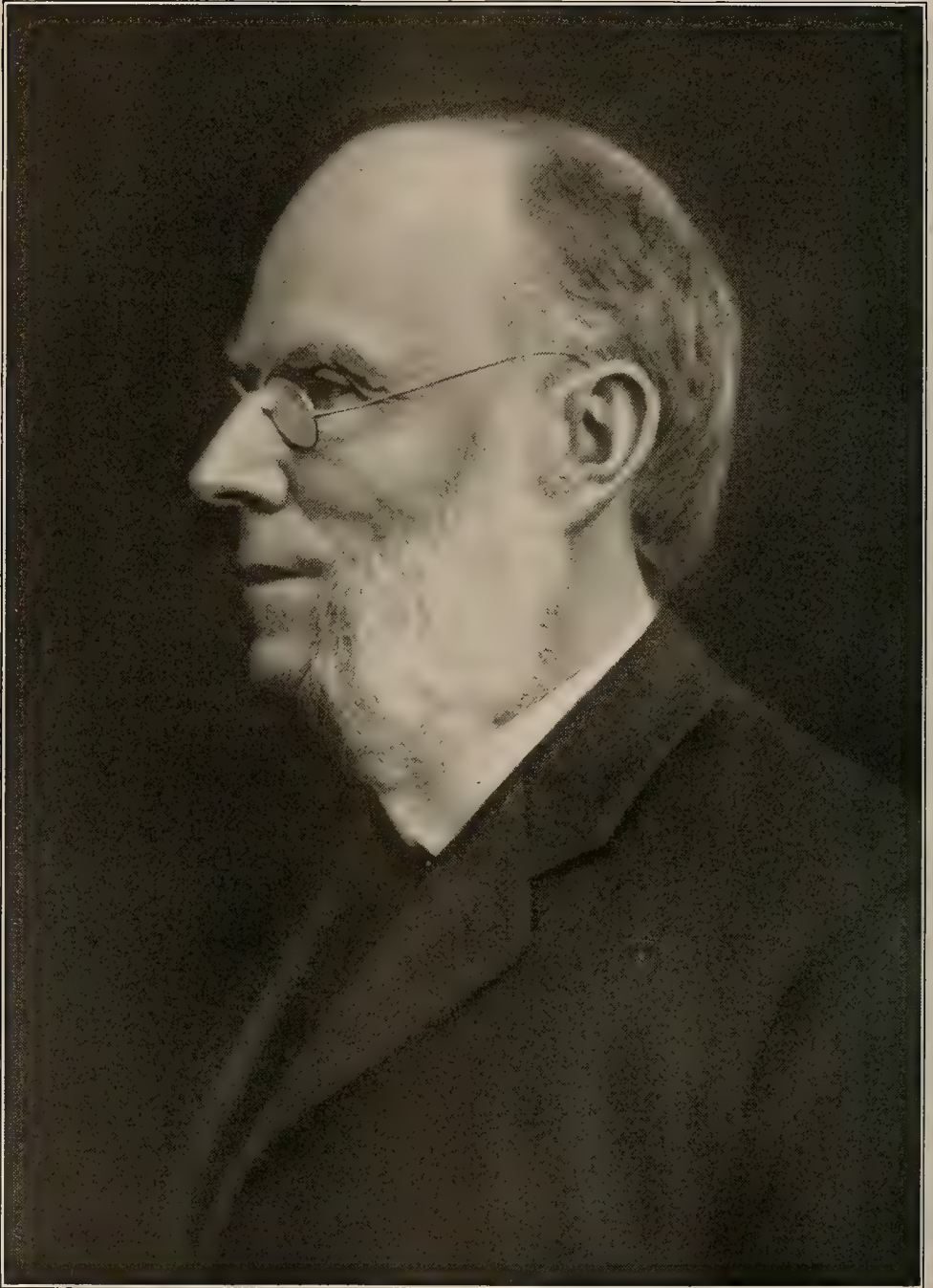
He was born at Warsaw, Hancock County, or not far from that town, on May 15, 1843. He went to the local public school, and early manifested a love for study. Despite the limitations imposed by the time, and the geographical location of his home, he fitted himself for teaching, and when only seventeen or eighteen years of age took charge of a school in the district next adjoining the one in which he himself had been reared. He was an only child of Obediah S. and Nancy (Clark) Freeman. His grandfather, Abraham Clark, served in the Revolutionary War; and his great-grandfather Clark, also named Abraham, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

When his father decided to migrate to the Pacific Coast, Abraham Clark Freeman agreed to accompany him. In April, 1861, therefore, he set out with his parents to cross the Great Plains; and after a trip of five months they arrived in California and settled at Elk Grove. A month later, Abraham began an engagement for the winter of 1861-1862, to teach a district school in San Joaquin County. About that time he had the novel experience of a trip to Sacramento during the flood. Although he did not particularly relish the work of the pedagogue, he stuck to his task, then of particular appeal because of the formative state of society here, until July, 1862. Returning to his father's farm, he remained there until September 6, 1863; and it having been decided that he should abandon teaching and take up the study of law, he then went into the capital city, found a lodging place, and began work in the office of the Hon. M. M. Estee, then district attorney of Sacramento. In July, 1864, only nine months after he had entered Mr. Estee's office, he was admitted to the bar, on examination by the Supreme Court of California; and that coveted honor was conferred upon him six weeks after he had attained his majority. He remained in the district attorney's office for the remaining two years of Mr. Estee's term, and also during the four years' incumbency of his successor, James C. Goods. With the expiration of Mr. Goods' tenure of the office, Mr. Freeman's official duties were also terminated, in March, 1870. Before this connection with the district attorney's office was severed, Mr. Freeman had formed a partnership with the Hon. Thomas J. Clunie, and later, in 1872, he was associated with Hon. J. K. Alexander, afterwards a judge of the Superior Court of California; and also, in 1879, with G. E. Bates, with whom he removed to San Francisco, in 1886.

Although a man of frail constitution, Mr. Freeman managed to maintain good health, and to cultivate a sound mind in a sound body. He was no mere theorist, but was eminently practical and possessed of undisputed ability and skill in the trial of cases, as well as in their presentation and argument; and he was very naturally laid hold of for other service than that to which, with a becoming modesty, he had aspired. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1878-1879, and in the latter year was appointed by the Governor a commissioner to suggest amendments to the codes, and to adapt them to the new constitution. Later he was appointed by Governor Gage a member of the code commission, his associates being Judge D. Enis of Los Angeles and Judge Van Vleet of Sacramento.

While still an obscure, struggling lawyer, in 1873, he attained more than a local reputation as a legal author by one of his greatest works, "A Treatise





Yours Truly,  
A. C. Freeman





Josephine B. Freeman

on the Law of Judgments," now popularly known as "Freeman on Judgments," which enjoyed an immediate fame and is doubly interesting today because it was the first treatise of national scope written or published in California. Its recognition and success, in fact, were unprecedented; for the surprise at the fact that a law treatise should be written and published in the extreme West grew to astonishment as the high character of the work came to be understood. As in all of his writings, remarkable for a vigorous condensation, Mr. Freeman's style was crisp and incisive. He was able to state the most complex doctrine in a few words and yet clearly; and the "American Law Review" said of the "Treatise on Judgments": "It seems impossible for a young lawyer to have composed so good a book, in so good a manner; yet it seems almost impossible that, if old in law, so able a lawyer should not long since have become familiar to the profession everywhere, and we confess to a painful doubt lest he turn out to be some eminent barrister, whom not to know is only to confess our own ignorance." It is no wonder, therefore, that the discovery of a new work displaying such learning and grasp of mind, produced by a man virtually unknown outside of his home town, and little known there, should come as a surprise to veterans of the bar. This was a mystery which excited curiosity even in the Supreme Court of the United States; and for years Mr. Freeman had in his office a framed clipping wherein one of the Supreme Justices was quoted as expressing his positive conviction that Abraham Clark was a *nom de plume* assumed for some unknown reason by a lawyer of great reputation, but who, for some reason or other, was not yet ready to be known as the author of the work on "Judgments." This monumental work, "Freeman on Judgments," has gone through four or five editions, and holds the field without a rival as the authority on the subject of which it treats.

Encouraged by the prompt and complete recognition by the legal journalists, Mr. Freeman began at once to cast about for another unoccupied field; and a year later he had finished for the press his treatise on "Cotenancy and Partition," perhaps the most intricate and perplexing theme in law. By many this work is regarded as his masterpiece. Challenging at the outset the definitions of Littleton, Blackstone, Kent, Preston and others, and showing where they were incomplete or incorrect, by careful comparison, revision, elimination and modification he formulated his own definitions, which are remarkably clear, simple and complete. In 1876, his next work, "On the Law of Executions in Civil Cases," was published, a kind of Centennial contribution by California scholarship to the celebration of the first 100 years of the American nation; and this was followed later by a work on "Void Executions, Judicial and Probate Sales."

In 1879, at the death of Mr. Proffett, who had edited the first twelve volumes of "American Decisions," and had ably performed his part up to that time, Mr. Freeman was engaged to take his place; and in one sense, his great life-work began as Mr. Proffett's successor, for he had the best chance to present the result of his studies and observations to the public, instead of keeping them solely for his own individual use, and he came more and more into prominence in the reporting and annotation of some eighty-eight or eighty-nine volumes of "American Decisions" and in some 135 volumes of American State Reports. This editorial engagement with the Bancroft-Whitney Company led to Mr. Freeman's removal to San Francisco, in which city he grew into social as well as professional eminence. Each of the volumes referred to contains a large number of carefully written notes, some of them reaching the dignity of a monograph or a treatise upon the subject discussed. He came to be generally recognized as one of the greatest analysts of his time, if not one of the most proficient in the entire history of English law; and his works are today recognized, as they have been for

years past, and are cited and respected as authority by the brightest courts in the land.

Mr. Freeman was a Republican, and on account of his legal lore and his high standards of patriotism he served his party as did few in his time, until 1873; but in this year, so memorable for his first publication of national import, he assisted in the formation of the Independent Taxpayers' Party, and he was honored as one of its nominees for the State Assembly in 1875. He had in his charge, as legal adviser or attorney, the affairs of many corporations and solid men of both the metropolis and the capital city of the state; and he amassed a well-earned fortune, so that from a business standpoint, too, his career was a marked success.

At the bride's home, at Elk Grove, in 1867, Mr. Freeman was married to Miss Josephine B. Foulks, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Alfred Foulks, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Freeman is a gifted, accomplished and charming lady, whose life-story is very properly given in greater detail elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Freeman was decidedly a domestic man, although he found pleasure in the circles of the Odd Fellows, to which he belonged. He traveled much over the United States and Europe, and spent the winter of 1900-1901 visiting Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt. He had become deeply devoted to Sacramento, city and county, and also to San Francisco and to Northern California in general; and posterity owes him a kindly thought for what he did to make easier the paths for those coming after him. He breathed his last at his home in San Francisco, on April 11, 1911.

Mr. Freeman loved Sacramento County and its people, and he was fond of spending his leisure time on the old Freeman Rancho, some 275 acres on the Cosumnes River, which he regarded as a plaything, finding real sport in its trim fields of alfalfa and its fine dairy herd of well-selected cows. Many of the improvements here were due to his progressive, enterprising and enthusiastic spirit, and to his desire to make such a property highly and creditably productive, and attractive from a scientific as well as from a practical standpoint.

**MRS. JOSPHINE B. FREEMAN.**—Always interesting as a worthy representative, on the one hand, of one of the most esteemed pioneer families of early days, and again as the widow of the late Abraham Clark Freeman, one of the most scholarly and distinguished attorneys and lawyers on the Pacific Coast, Mrs. Josephine B. Freeman enjoys an influential and enviable position, in which she daily renders society some needed or commendable service. She was born in Mansfield, Ohio, the daughter of Alfred Foulks, a native of Beaver County, Pa., and afterwards the founder of Rome, Ohio, where he was the pioneer merchant, and where he remained until his demise. Mrs. Freeman's mother, before her marriage, was Euphemia Pugh, also a native of Mansfield, and a cousin of United States Senator George Ellis Pugh; and after her husband's death, she brought her family of five children out to California. They crossed the plains with her brother, J. Wood Pugh, and for six months traveled on their way with comparative safety, despite the many dangers due to Indians and natural conditions. She purchased land at Elk Grove, and improved two ranches, setting out there one of the first vineyards in the county. She was a wonderful woman, endowed with much business ability, and was greatly interested in the Golden State, in which she saw such promising opportunities. She died at the age of seventy-three, leaving five children, among whom Mrs. Freeman was the youngest.

After completing the required studies in the local schools, Miss Foulks attended the College of the Pacific at San Jose. Having secured the coveted parchment there, she returned home and soon after was married to Abraham



Clark Freeman, the rising young lawyer, their union proving a very happy one until he was called away. She brightened and blessed both his life and her own, always taking a deep interest in his work, and encouraging him in every way in the attainment of his ambition as a scholarly analyst in law and as the author of the first book of national import produced on the Coast, and one of the most authoritative and successful volumes of which American scholarship may boast. One child, named Mabel, was granted to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. She is the wife of Benjamin Romaine, a prominent attorney in San Francisco.

Since Mr. Freeman's lamented death, this accomplished and ever approachable lady has continued to reside at their beautiful home, at the corner of Washington and Presidio Avenues, in San Francisco, overlooking the bay, a home of which she is especially fond. Both the artistic residence and the picturesque grounds were originated by her, and the home may well be regarded as one of the modest but dignified show-places of the metropolis. She also owns a mountain home named "Pine Hurst," in Placer County. This estate includes the whole of the summit of Soda Spring Valley, or about 500 acres on the North Fork of the American River, declared by many to be next in beauty to the Yosemite, and has a fine automobile road leading to the very doors of "Pine Hurst." She divides her time between her city home, her ranch and the mountain home, "Pine Hurst," and from each she dispenses a genuine California hospitality. Her herbarium in Auburn contains 250 varieties of wild flowers from Soda Springs Valley.

Mrs. Freeman is a member of the San Francisco Woman's Press Club, the Society of California Pioneers, the California Club, the Laurel Hall Club, and the Assembly, and was one of the founders of the Salon. She is fond of literature and travel, and has a well-selected library. With her husband, Judge Freeman, she traveled in the United States, Mexico and Alaska, and in both 1900 and 1901 in Europe, when they visited the British Isles and the storied lands of Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy and Egypt. Since the inevitable laws of Nature summoned her late and widely esteemed husband from earthly scenes and labors, it has been a matter of peculiar consolation and satisfaction to many that one who shared his high ideals is left to carry out in some measure his unfinished work.

**EDWIN CLARK GAYLORD.**—A representative and progressive citizen who has been a resident of Placer Company since 1875 is Edwin Clark Gaylord, a native of Omaha, Neb., born April 23, 1860. His father, Hiram B. Gaylord, was born in Connecticut and came to Nebraska, where he was agent on an Indian reservation near Omaha. In 1872 he brought his family to Ogden, and in 1875, to Placer County, Cal. He had a hotel in Rocklin, then for a time he resided in Oakland, but spent his last days on a fruit ranch near Auburn, where both parents passed away. Edwin Clark was next to the youngest of their five children and was educated in the public schools in Rocklin, and in the Oakland High School after which he engaged in clerking in Oakland.

In 1887 he came to Long Valley, near Auburn, Cal., where he purchased land and improved it to orchard. His place comprises eighty-five acres, three of which are in trees. He also engaged in mining, running the Haskell Mine; later was interested in the Gaylord Mine, which company built and operated a dredger on the American River.

A Republican in politics, in 1910, Mr. Gaylord was elected to the assembly of the State Legislature of California from Placer and Eldorado Counties, serving the session of 1911 and two extra sessions during his term. He was chairman of the Contested Election Committee, and a member of the following committees: Agriculture, Election Laws, Contingent Expenses, Mines and Mining, Roads and Highways, and one other. He succeeded in having

passed several bills of importance to his district. In 1917 and 1918 Mr. Gaylord mined for chrome ore in Eldorado County. During all these years he has made his home on his ranch in Long Valley. With his partners, E. M. Kimberlin and J. B. Landis, Mr. Gaylord is the owner of the old Valley View Mine north of Lincoln, where there is a natural spring of mineral water that is found very efficacious and healing. They formed the Kilaga Company, of which Mr. Gaylord is vice-president and treasurer. The product of the spring is now being shipped East and goes into most of the States of the Union.

Mr. Gaylord is a member of the Tahoe Club. In former days he served as a member of the County Republican Central Committee for many years and was delegate to county conventions. In 1923 Mr. Gaylord was a member of the Placer County Grand Jury.

**MARCUS THOMSEN.**—A resident of California since 1881, and of Lincoln since 1893, who has taken a prominent part in civic affairs, having served as mayor of the city, is Marcus Thomsen, who has done much to build up the city of his adoption. He was born near Apenrade, Schleswig, Denmark, October 20, 1866. His father, Capt. Herman Thomsen, was master of a sailing vessel and sailed the high seas for over thirty years. He rounded Cape Horn and sailed into San Francisco Bay, when the town was only a small post; he finally retired from the sea and lived on his farm, where he reared his family. His wife was Christine Iversen, who was born near the vicinity of his old home, and they grew old together and passed away at advanced ages, loved and esteemed by all who knew them. They had five children, as follows: Magdalena, Kirsten, and Hans, all living in Denmark; Marcus, the subject of our interesting review; and Christian, who is a grain farmer near Watsonville.

Marcus received a good education in the excellent Danish schools and was reared on the home farm, where he learned habits of industry and thrift. As soon as he was confirmed, his school days being over, he came to Watsonville, Cal., in 1881, where his uncle, H. P. Iversen, was an early settler and a prosperous farmer and who is still living. Marcus was employed on the grain ranch, where he learned to drive the big teams in the grain fields, continuing for about four years, when he removed to Oakland, where he was coachman for Mr. Valentine, and later for Mr. Tubbs. After the panic of 1893 he came to Lincoln, obtaining employment with Gladding, McBean and Company; beginning at the bottom as kiln setter, he worked his way upward, and in 1906 became foreman of the kilns and in charge of the local sales yard, a position for which he is well qualified and is filling with satisfaction to his employers. He gives the company his undivided time, as well as the result of thirty-one years of experience in his line.

Mr. Thomsen was married in Lincoln, being united with Miss Sine Holmes, who was also born at Apenrade, and their union has been blessed with three children: May, a graduate of Lincoln Union High School, is the wife of Donald Noyes, of Lincoln; Mildred, also a graduate of Lincoln Union High School, is with the Bank of Western Placer; and Eva, who is still attending school. Mr. Thomsen built a residence at the corner of E and Sixth Streets, where he resides with his family. Interested in the cause of education, Mr. Thomsen served acceptably as a member of the board of trustees of the Lincoln Grammar Schools for eight years, during four years of which time he was president of the board. He served as a city trustee from 1912 to 1924, and was president of the board or mayor two years of the time. During this period the highway was paved through the city, and while he was mayor he purchased four lots, 200 by 130 feet, and a big house for \$3750, a central location in the city, and turned it over to the city, without any profit to himself, for a site for an auditorium. It was a good buy because



*Al. H. Brayer*



the property was worth twice as much. The auditorium was planned, erected and completed during his term, at a cost of over \$30,000 and is a great satisfaction to the citizens and a fine ornament to the city. Mr. Thomsen was made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge, No. 32, F. & A. M., in Lincoln, and he is a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

**AL H. BROYER.**—An enterprising and progressive public official, and a young man who has an enviable record for straightforwardness, is Al H. Broyer, a native son, born in San Francisco, April 15, 1886. His father, Alex B., was born in Alsace-Lorraine, and came to New York City when a lad of fourteen years; here he worked his way upward, and in time became a merchant and met with success. In time he sold his business and came to San Francisco in the early fifties, where he was a merchant on O'Farrell Street, being well and favorably known. He was burned out by the big fire, but resumed business again, continuing actively up until the time of his death in 1914. The mother of our subject was Augusta Detes, a native of New York City who came out to San Francisco with her parents when she was a girl; it was in that Bay metropolis that she met and married Mr. Broyer and she still resides at the old home in San Francisco.

Al H. was the only child of the union, being brought up in San Francisco, and in due time was graduated from the Horace Mann Grammar School; he then entered St. Matthew's Military Academy at Burlingame, where he was graduated in 1904. Being desirous to try ranching for a while, he came to Auburn, and in partnership with his father he purchased an orchard and engaged in horticulture for a year. Then he sold out and located in Roseville, in 1908. Here he opened a furniture and hardware store on Main Street, owned in partnership with his father, and conducted under the firm name of A. B. Broyer and Son, Al H. having the active management of the business. Meeting with success he found it necessary to enlarge the business, so he erected a building on Main Street for their occupancy, continuing until the death of his father in 1914.

That same fall he had become interested in politics, and in November of that year he was elected county assessor and tax collector of Placer County. It was a close race, but he won by twenty-seven majority. He then sold his business, and in January, 1915, he took the oath of office. He was reelected in 1918, again receiving a majority of twenty-seven; he served his county efficiently and well, and as the citizens came to know and appreciate him more and more, in 1922 he was reelected by a majority of over 2000 votes; his present term of office expires in January, 1927. As early as 1908 Mr. Broyer began the study of law, continuing the study in connection with his official duties; and so closely did he apply himself to his study during his spare moments that, on taking the examination in July, 1919, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of California. He became associated with Charles Stilson in the firm of Broyer and Stilson of Roseville, which was continued for two years, when he joined L. C. Anderson, the firm being Broyer and Anderson, a partnership that continued for three years, since which time he has practiced alone.

In the summer of 1924, Mr. Broyer became associated with C. P. Magner in the undertaking business, and on July 1 of the same year they bought out Guy P. West's Funeral Home in Roseville, and have continued the business as Broyer and Magner. They have remodeled the place, furnished it anew, and they now have large and comfortable quarters, with a large chapel, stock-room, and a morgue or operating-room, as well as a family room.

Mr. Broyer was married in Auburn to Miss Alice Crissman, born in Colfax, a daughter of Ben Crissman, who was a pioneer of the county. Their union has been blessed with two children, Alex B., and Elliott. Mr. Broyer was made a Mason in Granite Lodge, F. & A. M., Rocklin, but he demitted.

and is now a member of Roseville Lodge, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Delta Chapter, R. A. M., and Gateway Council, R. & S. M., both of Auburn, as well as Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T.; and he is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Sacramento, and with his wife is a member of Rose Chapter, O. E. S., at Roseville, in which Mrs. Broyer is a Past Matron. He is a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, B. P. O. E., and also belongs to the Eagles, Red Men, and the Rocklin Parlor, N. S. G. W. He is an active member of the State Association of County Assessors, and of the State Association of County Tax Collectors. He is a member of the Placer County Bar Association, and in national politics Mr. Broyer is a Republican.

**COL. CHARLES LINCOLN WILSON, SR.**—California's pioneer railroad-builder was born at Topsy, Maine, in 1803, and died at Lincoln, Cal., in 1890, after a very eventful career, having attained to the advanced age of eighty-seven. The records of his life, including genealogical or ancestral records and the history of his early career were lost in the San Francisco fire in 1906. The maiden name of his mother, who died at his birth; the date of his father's death; the names of the good people who reared him, as he became an orphan while yet very young; as well as the records of his Masonic activities and much other interesting personal data, were all destroyed at that time. The public schools of his native State furnished him his education. Upon reaching young manhood he engaged in lumbering in Maine, where he made a fortune. He enlisted in the Mexican War, and rose steadily until he was duly commissioned colonel. He came to California in 1849, via Cape Horn. Colonel Wilson's first great enterprise in California was the building of the first plank-road in San Francisco, under grant of November, 1850. It extended up Kearney Street to Third, thence up Mission to Mission Dolores. It cost \$96,000 and, as a toll-road, earned four per cent per month, on the initial investment, for several years. The old toll-bridge in San Francisco was another of Colonel Wilson's enterprises, and was located on Mission Street at the site where the present post-office building now stands. He was the builder and promoter of the first railroad ever built in California, and was at one time the president of the Sacramento Valley Railroad. He and his wife were both wealthy, together being worth half a million, and were the persons who furnished and obtained most of the capital with which the road was built. During Colonel Wilson's regime the road was completed from Sacramento to Folsom. Grading began in February, 1855, but it was not until February 22, 1856, that the twenty-two miles of road between Folsom and Sacramento were actually completed. The cost of this road was about \$60,000 a mile, and most of the funds were provided by Colonel and Mrs. Wilson. The rest of the funds were raised in England by Colonel Wilson. He later made a trip to Boston and New York, and in the East negotiated a loan which was used in development work in Superior California. A picture of the first locomotive and train in California, standing on the bridge over the American River near Folsom, is one of the cherished possessions of C. L. Wilson III, grandson of the Colonel, who lives at Auburn. Shortly after the railroad between Sacramento and Folsom had been completed, the second road in California, which ran down the peninsula from San Francisco to San Jose, was also completed. The first attempt to bring a railroad into Placer County was by the California Central Railway Company, whose aim was to build a road from Folsom through Roseville and Lincoln and the towns to the north, to Marysville, and thus to connect up with Marysville the Sacramento Valley line running from Sacramento to Folsom along the south side of the American River.

"Several railroad companies were formed under the general incorporation acts of 1850, 1851 and 1852, but little came of it all except plans, surveys, and newspaper articles. Two of these earliest of California railroad enterprises

were eventually carried to completion. The first, known as the Sacramento Valley Railroad, was projected at a meeting held in Sacramento, June 26, 1852, when a company was organized with a capital of \$1,000,000 at fifty dollars a share. The plan was to run the road along the foothills east of the American River, branching north and south and passing through Placer and Sutter Counties to Mountain City, now Marysville, in Yuba County, a distance of forty miles. This company was reorganized under the railroad incorporation act of 1852. The directors, after the reorganization, were C. L. Wilson, Henry E. Robinson, R. P. Johnson, John Forsher, C. J. Hutchinson, Ferris Foreman, W. H. Watson of Sacramento, C. K. Garrison, H. M. Gray, Levi Parsons, James A. McDougall of San Francisco, A. P. Catlin of Mormon Island, and Hamlet Davis, of Nevada.

"The president of the reorganized road, C. L. Wilson, arranged with capitalists in Boston and New York to furnish the material for the construction of the road, and procured a competent engineer to locate it, Theodore Judah, the projector of the Central Pacific, who accompanied Mr. Wilson on his return to California.

"The road paid well. It carried a large part of the 38,327 tons of freight which was brought to the wharves of Sacramento in the single month of October, 1855. Twenty-one stages met it at the Folsom terminus. In 1864 it was earning half a million annually over expenses. In 1865 it was purchased for \$800,000 by the Central Pacific Company, through their agent, George F. Bragg, from L. L. Robinson, F. L. A. Pioche and J. B. Bayerque, who held the entire stock. So the pioneer railroad in California did not repay its projectors, but fell into the hands of its constructors, who reaped a fair harvest.

"In 1858 a company was formed at Marysville to extend the road, as originally intended, to that place, the officers being J. C. Fall, president; William Hawley, vice-president; Ira A. Eaton, secretary; and Theodore Judah, chief engineer. The contractors were C. L. Wilson & Co. This organization was known as the California Central Railroad Company. A fine bridge was erected over the American River early in 1859, Wilson obtaining funds in the East." (See "Chronicles of the Builders" by Hubert H. Bancroft, Vol. VI.) When the road had been completed as far as Lincoln and the surveying and grading were progressing to Sheridan, like the first railroad it became the property of the Central Pacific Company, who purchased it at sheriff's sale and took up the track between Folsom and Roseville, disconnecting it with that place, and turning the traffic over their line.

The only portion of these two early lines of railway now in use is the thirty miles running from Roseville to Marysville, which was bought by the Central Pacific, and became a part of the California and Oregon Railroad and is now a portion of the Southern Pacific system. Part of the old grade of the Sacramento Valley Railroad was used by the State in constructing the highway to Folsom; and piers from the old bridge across the river are still standing.

Colonel Wilson moved to Butte County in the early seventies, where he became the owner of the "Bosque Rancho," a Spanish grant containing 5000 acres, adjoining Stanford's Vina ranch, which he farmed. Mr. Wilson sold this farm in 1888, and returned to Lincoln, Placer County, which town he had founded in 1858, and he died in 1890 in the old mansion at Lincoln, which he had built in the early sixties.

Colonel Wilson was twice married, the first time in 1850, to Miss Sarah Jane Rood of Kalamazoo, Mich., a lady of wealth and culture. She became the mother of three children, namely: Charles Lincoln Wilson, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Jennie Wilson, the only daughter, who married Neil McMillan, of St. Paul, Minn., in 1883; and Harry Rood Wilson, who died in 1880, unmarried. Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson died in 1870. Mr. Wilson's second marriage, at San Francisco, in 1871, united him with Mrs. Louise





*W. A. Kuchner*

Newell, and they had three children: Bessie (Wilson) Gurnett, Archibald W. Wilson, and Lloyd Wilson, all residents of Wilcox, Ariz. Colonel Wilson was prominent in Masonic circles. He was one of the founders and a charter member of the California Pioneers of San Francisco, and was at all times a staunch Republican, while in church affiliations he was a Presbyterian. Large of frame, courageous, with a clear intellect, Colonel Wilson was an untiring worker and a keen business-man, and was in every way fitted to pioneer in the development of California. His name is written high on history's scroll, and will ever remain a credit to posterity.

**O. H. RICKSECKER.**—Among the public officials of Placer County for whom the good people of Rocklin have a particularly warm place, is O. H. Ricksecker, the popular Mayor of the town. He is an expert machinist employed in the roundhouse of the Southern Pacific at Roseville, and an excellent example, therefore, to all honest citizens earning their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. He has been a continuous resident of Rocklin since 1904, and very naturally is much interested in the general welfare of that place.

He was born at Elk Falls, Kans., on June 18, 1874, the son of John M. Ricksecker, a carpenter and builder in Ottawa, Kans., who first saw the light at Coshocton, Ohio. He was married in the Buckeye State to Rachael Jane Smiley. Both parents are now deceased. As a young man, our subject learned the machinist's trade in the shops at Washington, Ind., when he became an apprentice in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and for four years he applied himself to learning the trade well. In 1901 he came to California, and three years later, he settled at Rocklin, and in 1905 he built his beautiful house, and thus closely identified himself with the town and its future fortunes. He worked as a machinist for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company first at Dunsmuir, and then at Rocklin, when that city was the division point, and also since then, at Roseville. With the exception of ten years, when he was engaged as an expert carpenter and house painter, he has always been in railway service.

Mr. Ricksecker was married at Dunsmuir, Cal., to Miss Ellenor Chapman, (better known as Nora), born at Lincoln, Placer County, Cal., the daughter of James Albert and Addie (Hotchkiss) Chapman. The former, a native of the State of Maine, where he was born in 1852, sailed around the Horn in 1867. The worthy parents were married at Lincoln, where Mr. Chapman farmed. He was also a carpenter, and worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad, as a car-builder in Sacramento for thirty years. He died, in 1921, in San Francisco, leaving a widow, who is still living in the Bay City. Of their three children, Mrs. Ricksecker is the youngest. Belle is the wife of C. H. Chapman, a plumber in San Francisco. George Lee is a mining and an oil man, who married Lillie Ellsworth of Sacramento, and they reside at Fallon, Nev. Mrs. Ricksecker's mother was born in Maple Park, Ill., and crossed the great plains in 1857, when she was sixteen months old, in the arms of her parents, who traveled by ox-trains. Grandfather George W. Chapman was a native of Massachusetts, and of Revolutionary stock; and his wife was named Ellenor, and she was also born in Massachusetts. George W. Chapman was a pioneer locomotive engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad, now the Southern Pacific. Mr. and Mrs. Ricksecker have one child, Gerald V., who is in the Roseville High School. The Rickseckers have a fine home in Rocklin, which Mr. Ricksecker built in 1905, and it was there that his mother breathed her last in 1908, at the age of seventy years.

Mr. Ricksecker was first a city trustee of Rocklin, appointed to fill an unexpired term, and later regularly elected; and he was elected chairman, or mayor of the board about two years ago, and is still serving his fellow citizens in that responsible capacity. In politics, he is a Republican. Mrs. Ricksecker is a member of the Congregational Church at Rocklin, and belongs to



*Henry Gietzen*



the Ladies Aid Society, and is also interested in the Sunday School and in Red Cross work; while Mr. Ricksecker, although not a regular member, is serving on the board of trustees of that religious body. Mrs. Ricksecker is also a charter member of the Rocklin Woman's Improvement Club. She helped to organize, and is very much interested in the Rocklin Library.

**PETER GIETZEN.**—How many desirable comforts of life are afforded the good citizens of Auburn is suggested by the superior service of the Ann Arbor Bakery, on Lincoln Way, owned and conducted by Peter Gietzen and son. Mr. Gietzen, Sr., was born in the Northern Rhine Province, on July 22, 1861. At the early age of eighteen he migrated to England, and in London learned the baker's trade; and for many years he followed his trade in various bakeries in the world's metropolis, until he came with his family to America and California, in 1912. On his arrival he made direct for San Francisco, where he worked for his brother, Jacob Gietzen, as foreman in the Columbia Bakery until 1915. That year he removed to Auburn, where he bought the Ann Arbor Bakery, one of the pioneer establishments of Placer County. The shop was small, and business was limited; but he remodeled the store, installed more modern appliances, and soon greatly increased the trade and the output, the quality of which he maintained at a high standard from the start. When he began here, he had need of only two employees besides himself; but now he has eight on the pay-roll, and the bakery is run at its full capacity. His "Perfect Bread" has found such favor that he supplies the mountain resorts, including Dutch Flat and Emigrant Gap; while his wagons deliver direct to Newcastle, Penryn and other neighboring places.

In London, in the year 1890, Mr. Gietzen was married to Miss Mary Conrad, also a native of Germany; and their domestic life has been brightened by the birth of two children: Joseph, who is employed in the Wells Fargo Bank, in San Francisco; and Henry, who has bought a half-interest in the bakery. The junior member of the firm completed his education in the public schools of Auburn, and is in close touch with the growing community. Peter Gietzen belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose of San Francisco. Henry Gietzen is a member of the volunteer fire department of Auburn, and belongs to Miami Tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., and also to Auburn Council No. 2276, Knights of Columbus. Both father and son are loyal in their support of the institutions of the country and state, and are highly esteemed by their fellow citizens.

**NICHOLAS P. JOHNSON.**—Another representative man of affairs in Roseville is Nicholas P. Johnson, the affable junior member of Davis & Johnson, proprietors of the Barker Grill and the Barker Hotel. He comes from a refined family in Greece, where his father, Peter Johnson, is a prominent business man, and the advantages of his early training are shown in his untiring attention to the welfare of his guests, who appreciate the many features of the up-to-date hostelry and restaurant. Peter and Annie Johnson are the parents and are still alive. Four children made up the family of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson. Nicholas P., the eldest, is our subject; then comes Agisilass, still in Greece, and after him Thomas, who is here. Susanna, the only sister, is also in Greece.

Nicholas Johnson was born in Greece on January 21, 1884, and in his native land he passed his youth, growing up to assist his father. In 1905 he sailed for America, and landed in New York City in the latter part of December. After spending two months in the metropolis, he went on to Newport News, Va., and after the great fire and earthquake, he came west to San Francisco, in September, 1906, where he worked for the Union Iron Works for two months. He then went to Marysville, and found employment in a



*Herbert W. Leach*

grocery, and in a hotel, and after that he removed to Sacramento, and from the capital came to Roseville.

In the city of Sacramento, Mr. Johnson met Charles Davis, his present associate, and together they formed a partnership, and at Roseville bought the Barker Grill, and after renting the Barker Hotel in 1922, they bought the property in the following year. How successful they have been, everyone knows who is at all familiar with the recent history of the town. Mr. Johnson is a naturalized American, and a Republican.

**HERBERT N. LEAK.**—A very successful operator, who has done much to maintain the highest possible standards in real estate and insurance brokerage in Placer County, is Herbert N. Leak, of Loomis. A native son, all his life in familiar touch with the free institutions of the great Golden State, he was born at Auburn, January 7, 1888, the son of James Henry Leak, now deceased, and his good wife, who was Miss Kate M. Oest before her marriage. James H. Leak was born in Sacramento, and Mrs. Leak first saw the light in Placer County. Grandfather Leak crossed the great plains to California, braving all the dangers incident to such a perilous venture, and became well established here.

Herbert N. Leak spent two years with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as a telegraph operator and then worked in various fruit houses at Newcastle and Penryn, nine years with the Penryn Fruit Company under H. E. Butler, until he embarked as a realtor at Loomis. He has been successful, being greatly interested in the development of this favored region.

Mr. Leak was married at Penryn, on April 17, 1910, when he was united with Miss Lottie Snelling, a native of Missouri; and they have been blessed with four children, Margaret, Philip, Lyman and Harriet. Fraternally, he is a member and Past Master of Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M.

**MRS. MATTIE RICHARDSON WISWELL.**—A very enterprising native daughter, deeply interested in the preservation of California history, particularly the early history of Placer County and the men and women who pioneered and built it up, as well as the preserving of the pioneer landmarks, is Mrs. Mattie Richardson Wiswell, who was born on the old Perry Richardson ranch north of Lincoln, a daughter of that intrepid pioneer, Oliver Perry Richardson, whose interesting life history appears on another page in this history. She was reared on the home ranch and enjoyed the freedom of the great out-of-doors, thus imbibing a great love for this region she cherishes and holds so dear. Mattie Richardson was educated in the public schools of Placer County and at Mills College in Oakland.

In Placer County she married Walter Wiswell; and she has three children: Walter Wiswell, of Lincoln; Merle Wiswell, of Reno, Nev.; and Lucile, Mrs. D. L. Hahl, of Sacramento. Mrs. Wiswell owns 750 acres, a portion of her father's ranch, which includes the old home place and headquarters. Here, with her sons, she is successfully engaged in stock-raising. Her residence stands on the same site as the old Cox and Quinn stage station stood in pioneer days. The place was celebrated as a stopping-place for travelers, teamsters, freighters, and miners. It was a beautiful place; the hotel was built in old Colonial style and was very popular. Here, too, Lotta Crabtree sang and danced, giving much enjoyment to the pioneers. Mrs. Wiswell is a member of the Woman's Club of Lincoln; of Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., at Lincoln, in which she is a Past Matron; and also of Lincoln Center of the Placer County Farm Bureau.



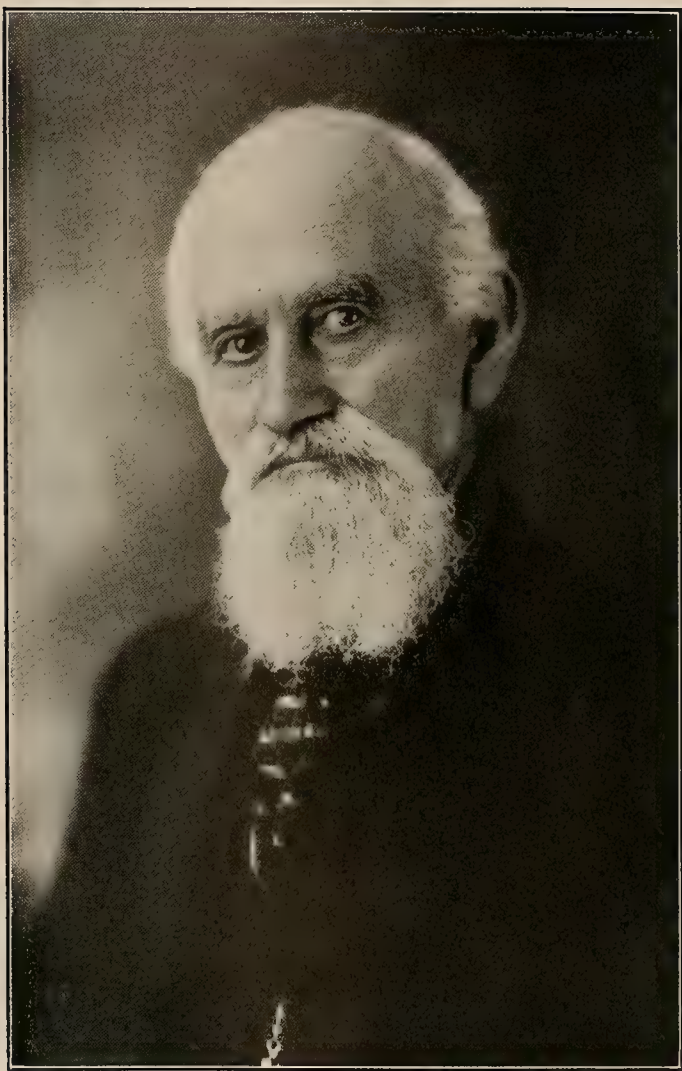


E. G. Crofts  
Sara Q. Crofts

**ELMER GORDON CROFTS.**—In country places where the population is sparse, the man who knows everybody, and whom everybody knows, is the postmaster; and such a man is Elmer Gordon Crofts, of Penryn. Since he received his appointment, in 1912, he has built up the office (which is run in connection with the store, of which he is joint-owner with his son-in-law) from a fourth-class to a third-class postoffice. A historical sketch takes us back to Fayette, Fayette County, Iowa, where he was born September 9, 1862, the fifth of eleven children born to B. G. and Susan (Stone) Crofts. Elmer G. received a good education in the public school and was brought up as a farmer's son. The work at home does not seem to have been enough to satisfy his ambition, for he worked out for wages. In 1894 he went to Tennessee and purchased a plantation and engaged in raising cotton, cultivating 100 acres near Summerville, half-way between Jackson and Memphis, the latter city being his chief market. He came to California in 1905 with his family, a move they have never had cause to regret.

Mr. Crofts was married at Fredericksburg, La., October 15, 1882, when he was united with Miss Sara Nevins. She was a native of Aztalan, Wis., the daughter of J. M. Nevins, who was a Forty-niner in California. His diary is published in the historical section of this volume. Returning to Wisconsin, Mr. Nevins subsequently made twenty-one trips, or twenty-three trips in all, between the East and California, via Cape Horn, via Panama and by rail. He improved two orchards near Penryn, and there he passed away at the age of eighty-four, while his widow died in Los Angeles aged ninety-one years. They had six children that grew up, all girls, of whom Mrs. Crofts is the fifth in order of birth. She was reared and educated in Christian County, Iowa, completing her education at the Nashua High School. Mr. and Mrs. Crofts' union has been blessed with two children. Elizabeth, the wife of Arthur Flint, is a botanist, specializing in collecting ferns. She has a very large and most complete collection of Placer County ferns, forty-one of which are named; and her herbarium also contains 360 varieties of wild flowers that grow in Placer County. Her botanical exhibit, at the State Fair in Sacramento was highly appreciated. Willie May is a talented pianist and a successful teacher of piano in Auburn. She has an orchestra of five pieces, the most popular in the county. She is also assistant to her father in the postoffice at Penryn.

In 1918 Mr. Crofts purchased the G. Griffith building in Penryn, a most imposing building constructed of solid granite, which houses the store and the Masonic bodies. It is now in as perfect a condition as it was when it was erected by Mr. Griffith forty-five years ago. About the same year Mr. Crofts, with his son-in-law, Mr. Flint, purchased a stock of general merchandise and began business under the firm name of Flint & Crofts. In 1923 Mr. Crofts completed an addition to the building in which he has the postoffice and telephone exchange; for he is not only postmaster at Penryn, but has been manager of the Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company at Penryn since 1915. Politically, he is a strong Republican. Fraternally, he is a member and Past Master of Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., and a Past Patron of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S., and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Crofts is a Past Matron of Penrhyn Chapter No. 159, O. E. S., and also is a District Deputy Grand Matron. Mr. and Mrs. Crofts held the chairs of Patron and Matron in the Eastern Star the same year, and their daughter Elizabeth was the first candidate; thus it was a very impressive ceremony. Mrs. Crofts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Ladies' Aid Society, and is an ex-president of the Wednesday Club of Penryn. She is secretary and treasurer of the local Red Cross Chapter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crofts were active in the Liberty Loan and other allied war drives during the World War and aided materially in sending Penryn "over the top" each time.



W. H. Twitcheell



**OZRO LEANDER TWITCHELL.**—The twilight of a busy and eventful life finds Ozro Leander Twitchell retired from life's activities, enjoying the competency earned by years of honest toil and quietly passing his days in his comfortable home, where he has continuously resided since 1859. He was born at Bethel, Maine, July 17, 1837, the eldest son of Freeman and Thirza M. (Paine) Twitchell. Grandfather Eli Twitchell's first marriage united him with Miss Betsy Gould, who passed away. Subsequently he married Miss Abigail Russell; and later the family removed to Rushville, N. Y., where his second wife passed away. He was married the third time to a sister of his first wife. Freeman Twitchell was the fifth in a family of nine children. In 1835 he was married to Miss Thirza M. Paine; and they were the parents of three children: Ozro Leander, our subject; Elizabeth, deceased; and Thomas Freeman, deceased. The father was a carpenter by trade, and a very skilled workman; he passed away on June 1, 1840. Subsequently the mother married James Grover.

Ozro Leander Twitchell attended school at Bethel, Maine, until he was ten years old, when he was obliged to remain at home and help with the farm work, though he afterwards attended Gould's Academy for one term. After his mother's second marriage, he went to live with Nathan Grover, remaining in his home from the time he was eight years old until his removal to California. In the fall of 1857, Mr. Twitchell came via Panama to California and on the 23rd of November arrived in Grass Valley; that winter he worked in the mines in that district, and then he worked in the lumber mills at Moore's Flat. In 1859 he took up his residence on the ranch of T. N. Paine, his uncle. This was originally a ranch of 160 acres, but twenty acres have been sold, leaving a tract of 140 acres, which is almost entirely devoted to grape culture. When his uncle passed away this ranch was willed to Mr. Twitchell, and will pass to his descendants. Mr. Twitchell set out an orchard and a vineyard and also raised berries and vegetables; in early days he raised more vegetables and berries than were produced on any other ranch in his locality.

The marriage of Mr. Twitchell occurred at Forest Springs, Cal., January 30, 1868, and united him with Miss Rosalia Abigail Shaw, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of John and Sarah Shaw. Mrs. Twitchell came across the plains to California with her parents when a girl, and the family settled at Forest Springs, where the father operated a sawmill and also owned a ranch. There were seven children in the Shaw family: Rosalia Abigail, John, Ulysses, Bell, Dora, Elsie, and Flora. Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were the parents of seven children: Elizabeth; Ozro L., who is with the Idaho-Maryland Mine as electrician, and who is married and has one son, Leland; Freeman Bud, now running the home ranch, who is married and has two sons, Victor F. and Bud; George Cooper, deceased; Harry J. S., in Anaheim; Inez A., deceased; and Lora Bell, who is now Mrs. Essex and has two sons, Gerald O. and Eric H. Mrs. Twitchell passed away in June, 1917.

Mr. Twitchell is of a mechanical turn of mind. He can make anything in wood, and was also a good blacksmith and machinist. He has made some thirty violins in his time, and Twitchell's violin is well-known as a very fine-toned instrument; and though he has reached the age of eighty-seven years, he is still making violins. In politics Mr. Twitchell is a Democrat.

**WALTER STARK.**—Those who have profited by the skill of Dr. Stark, and have known of his researches in the field of science, are ready to testify to the efficiency of this prominent dentist, who for two years has served as president of the California Dental Association. Though born in Gnesen, Germany, October 18, 1880, he was only five years old when he came to this country; and he grew up and was trained in American ideals. His preparatory schooling was obtained in Madison, S. D., while his more ad-



*Albert Law*

vanced studies were taken in the University of Denver and the Northwest University of Chicago, from which he graduated with the degree of Dental Surgeon. He first practiced at Madison, S. D., and from there he came to Auburn, in 1913, where he prosecuted his profession in association with Dr. J. C. Hawver. On the death of Dr. Hawver he bought out his estate and took over his practice, and for the past six years he has been very active in his profession in the Sacramento district. However, he finds some relaxation from his professional duties in a fruit ranch at Applegate.

Dr. Stark's marriage united him with Irene Dixon, who was born in New York State. They have one daughter, Dorothy, born at Auburn. Dr. Stark took a post-graduate course in chemistry and physics in the summer of 1923 in the University of California. His hobby is scientific experiments in physics; and he is the patentee of several valuable dental appliances. In fraternal affiliation he is a Modern Woodman.

**ALBERT LAW.**—Placer County owes much of its enviable reputation as one of the most productive regions of California to such enterprising, progressive firms as that of Messrs. Law Brothers, composed of Albert and Seth Law, the well known fruit growers and extensive shippers of Loomis. Albert Law is a native of England and was born at Liverpool on April 9, 1872. His parents were James Thomas and Sarah Jane (Atkinson) Law, the former still living, the latter having died in 1909. They, too, were natives of England, being born in Wensleydale, Yorkshire, and represented the best in English character and life. James Thomas Law came out to Loomis in 1902, and resides on his fruit ranch, "Indian Hillock," three miles east of Loomis. Several children make up the Law family. Hannah Jane, now deceased, was the eldest; Alice Margaret; Albert, our subject; Florence, a teacher who still resides in London, England; Ada, who is a teacher at Applegate, Placer County; Mark, who died at Ronda, Spain, in 1915; Seth is a veterinarian, besides being a partner in the firm of Law Brothers, and resides at Loomis; James Francis is a fruit grower; and Sarah Jane is the wife of John A. Ferguson of Loomis.

Albert Law attended the excellent schools of his native country and as early as 1892, came out to the United States and to California, where he located at Penryn and found employment with J. M. Free. In January, 1894, he bought twenty acres of brush land in the Hickey Tract, Loomis, and planted deciduous fruit trees there; and after a while he bought an adjoining twenty acres, ten acres of which he has planted to pears. He also owns another twenty-acre fruit orchard which he purchased from H. U. Hansen.

In 1909, Albert Law with his brother Seth commenced to ship fruit under the name of Law Brothers, using a small building 20 x 24 for that purpose, owned by Andrew Ryder. In 1922, he purchased seven lots on Main Street, and erected there a modern building of concrete blocks, 100 x 100 feet in size, with cement floor and sidewalks, fire-proof and up-to-date in every respect, which was completed in 1923, a decided credit to the town, representing as it does, the latest features in a well-equipped business house. The firm carries a full line of farm implements, and deals in both hay and grain, thus affording a needed service to the community.

At San Francisco, on January 5, 1916, Mr. Law was married to Miss Ethel G. Smith, a native of San Francisco, and of Californian parentage. Two children blessed this union; Frank Albert, and Dorothy Alice.

Mr. Law has always been actively engaged in church work; being raised an Episcopalian, he continued a member of that church until 1910, when he joined the Loomis Congregational Church, of which he and his family are all members. He also is a member of Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M., and a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory.



**EDWARD BUSH.**—For those who have reaped the benefit which has accrued from the toil of men who have literally hewn their way through a new land and made it habitable, it is a salutary thing to recall the life and labors of their predecessors. Such an one was Edward Bush, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, April 6, 1840. When a mere boy he came to California to seek his fortune. When there came the call to arms during the Civil War, he was living at Tiffin, Ohio, and he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, serving until the close of the war, after which he came to California and located in Placer County. At Canyon Creek he took up the occupation of sawyer in the first, or one of the first, sawmills in this part of the country, the old Aitken and Doan lumber-mill. He was later connected with the Towle Bros. mills.

While at Canyon Creek, on November 21, 1869, he married Mary Ellen Pedler, who was to prove so true a helpmeet. Eventually they moved to Selma, Fresno County, where they engaged in farming, specializing in orchard and vineyard very successfully. He also served as postmaster of Selma. When he retired, with Mrs. Bush he removed to Los Angeles where they had decided to make their home. In Los Angeles Mr. Bush met with an accident which finally turned out to be fatal. While waiting for a street car, with his wife and daughter, in that city, a team and carriage struck him and he was thrown to the pavement, receiving an injury from which he never fully recovered, and he died two years later, in 1912. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen. He and his good wife raised a family of five children. Everett, who died in 1916, had three boys; Chandos, a lawyer in Los Angeles; Duane, of Winnemucca, Nev.; and C. J., of Fresno. Ethel, their second child, married Clarence J. Berry of Alaskan fame. Edith Carswell, deceased, had one daughter, Wanlyn. Edna, who married Henry Berry and resides in Maricopa, has two daughters, Melba Bennett, and Alta. Mrs. Daisy Keller, of Los Angeles, is the fifth child. Mrs. Edward Bush lives at 850 N. La Fayette Park Place, Los Angeles. She is a member of the Rebekahs and the Christian Science Church. Mr. Bush was a very liberal, enterprising, and public-spirited man and his charities were many, but all his giving was done in an unostentatious manner. He was truly an honest, noble, and good man.

**PETER MCGILL McBEAN.**—A man of enterprise and action was Peter McGill McBean, who for many years and until the time of his being taken away, was the president of Gladding, McBean and Company, manufacturers of architectural terra cotta and other clay products, with headquarters in San Francisco and their plant located in Lincoln, Placer County. Mr. McBean was born in Glengary, Ontario, January 14, 1844. His father, John McBean, a native of Ontario, was of Scotch ancestry, his forebears coming from Blair Athol, Scotland, to Ontario. John McBean was an extensive general contractor, and was one of the builders of the Grand Trunk Railway. He met with success and was a very prominent and influential man throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Peter McGill McBean was named for one of the McGills, founders of McGill University, a close friend of the family. He was one of a family of nine children, and was reared and educated in Ontario until he was sixteen years of age; then he made his way to Chicago, Ill., to join his brother, Archibald McBean, who was an extensive contractor and one of the builders of large construction work in that city, including the La Salle Street tunnel. Mr. McBean completed his education in the schools of Chicago and then entered the employ of his brother, and thus became familiar with large construction enterprises and gained the experience so valuable to him in after years. He studied finance, and soon large financial interests were left to his judgment; thus he grew into a wonderful character and a power in the busi-

ness world of Chicago. He was one of the three partners who incorporated the Gladding, McBean and Company, founders of the manufacturing plant at Lincoln, Cal., that has done so much to build up Placer County.

Mr. McBean came out to California in 1875, when they started the plant, and located the headquarters of the offices in San Francisco, where he managed the business of the corporation. Under his masterful business sagacity and acumen it grew to such proportions that additions and new buildings were added from time to time, until today it is the largest plant of its kind west of Chicago, and manufactures the finest clay product in the United States. Surely it is a splendid record and a great credit to the man at the helm who was striving for the best results obtainable in everything that they manufactured.

Mr. McBean was married in Chicago, October 3, 1873, being united with Miss Agnes Perkins, who was born at Lockport, N. Y., a daughter of Rev. Edgar Perkins; the latter was a graduate of Yale and an eminent Presbyterian clergyman in New York State, who was born at Hartland, Conn., and descended from an old New England family. The fortunate union of Mr. McBean and Miss Perkins resulted in the birth of two children: Edith, the wife of Dr. Henry S. Kiersted, a lieutenant in the United States Army, now retired; and Athol McBean, who since his father's death is the head of Gladding, McBean and Company, and who resides in San Francisco.

Peter McGill McBean was highly appreciated by all who knew him for his truthfulness, integrity, and high sense of honor, believing in justice and fairness in all things, and he was known for his kindliness and many charities. All in all, he was a manly man. In stature he was large, handsome and very distinguished looking; his was a pleasing personality that attracted people to him, and he possessed the magnetism and cordiality that retained friendships once made. Mr. McBean was accounted one of the builders of the west, and he was very prominent in the business and financial world of the whole Pacific Coast region. However, the strain of all these years began to tell on him, which resulted in a stroke, at the Fairmont Hotel, where he made his residence; after an illness of five months he passed away October 6, 1922, a man greatly missed by a wide circle of friends.

An out and out protectionist, he was an active worker for the success of Republican principles, in which he was a true believer. He attended Trinity Episcopal Church, but was liberal in his contributions to all denominations and charitable institutions; and particularly do the citizens of Lincoln have cause to appreciate the liberality of Gladding, McBean and Company in the building up of their city. Mr. McBean was a great home man, so aside from civic organizations, we find him a member of only the Pacific Union and Burlingame Clubs of San Francisco.

**CHARLES LINCOLN WILSON, JR.**—A history of Placer County would not be complete without a mention of Charles Lincoln Wilson, Jr., who was the oldest child and son of Col. Charles Lincoln Wilson, Sr., whose sketch is given elsewhere in this work. Charles Lincoln Wilson, Jr., was born at San Francisco, August 17, 1852. He attended the public schools of his native city and the Christian Brothers' College. He was an athlete of note, being captain of the baseball team at college. His college career was cut short from the fact that he was called to assist in his father's railroad building operations, becoming chain-boy in surveying for railroads. He served with the Home Guards at Lincoln, Cal., and there met Miss Pet Boyden, who later became his wife. They were married at San Francisco in May, 1883. Pet Boyden was born at Lincoln and was a daughter of A. G. and Mary Ann (Doane) Boyden, who were married at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1849. A. G. Boyden was born at Lowell, Mass., and was related to the Ayres family



of that place, while Mary Ann Doane was born at Kalamazoo, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Boyden came to California via Panama in the latter part of 1849 and went to Gold Hill, Placer County, where Mr. Boyden became a pioneer gold-miner. Farming was more to his liking, however, and he soon moved to Lincoln, where he bought land and became a prosperous wheat-raiser. Mr. and Mrs. Boyden became parents of seven children, all born at Lincoln, namely: George A., who died when sixteen years old; B. Franklin, who became a farmer near Sacramento, and dropped dead at the funeral of his only son and child; Charles Augustus, who is a farmer and lives in the East; Mary B., now Mrs. Mary B. Slater, a compiler of genealogical works, who resides in San Francisco; Clayton D., who is a horseman and turfman in the East; Pet, whose name was changed to Nella Doane, while attending the Sacred Heart College at Oakland; and Clara, who died in Sacramento at an age of twenty. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Boyden were among California's most honored pioneers, especially at Lincoln, where they lived and farmed. Mr. Boyden made a mining trip to Alaska, but soon returned to Lincoln, where he died at the ripe age of eighty. "Pet" Boyden, justifying her name, grew up on her father's home place and was a prime favorite at Lincoln, where she attended the public schools, her education being supplemented by a course at Sacred Heart College, at Oakland. It was at Sacred Heart College that she was told they had no "Pets"; so she took the name Nella Doane Wilson, in honor of her mother's folks. She is still a resident of Placer County, residing at Auburn, and is still one of Placer County's favorite daughters and most honored citizens. She is a member of the California Women's Club, at San Francisco; of Ivy Chapter, No. 27, O. E. S.; and of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 92, B. P. O. E., in Seattle, Wash. She affiliates with the Congregational Church and is a consistent Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lincoln Wilson, Jr., became the parents of three children, viz.: Charles Lincoln Wilson III, Harry Winslow Wilson, and Nella Wilson.

Charles Lincoln Wilson III was born on the "Bosque Rancho," February 28, 1884, and is the owner and proprietor of Wilson's Log Cabin Service Station at Wilson's Corners, where he owns 120 acres, two miles west of Camptonville. Upon his premises are located his store, service-station, an excellent dance-hall, a summer resort, and a sawmill. Mr. Wilson's principal place of residence is at the Fulweiler place at Auburn, he being a part-owner of the Fulweiler estate. He was born on the "Bosque Rancho" near Chico, and lived there with his parents until the place was sold, when he came with his father and mother to Lincoln, which town the late Col. Charles Lincoln Wilson founded in 1858, and where he built the Wilson mansion in 1860, which became the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lincoln Wilson, Jr., until it was destroyed by fire in 1895, when they moved to Alameda. Charles Lincoln Wilson III graduated from Santa Clara College with the class of 1899. After graduation he immediately engaged as a locomotive fireman for the Southern Pacific, running out of Oakland. He was so engaged for six years, when he was promoted to be a locomotive engineer. He ran engines for the Southern Pacific on their various divisions through California, Arizona and Oregon, for fifteen years.

He was married at Seattle, December 19, 1912, to Miss Ruby Pearl Rickmann, born at Everett, Wash., a daughter of L. A., and Minna (Avanarius) Rickmann, her father being the pioneer merchant of Everett. Her mother died when Ruby Pearl was only four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three children: Viola Valentine; Charles Lincoln Wilson IV; and Woodrow Pershing Wilson. Charles Lincoln Wilson III is a hard worker and an extremely busy man. He is a member of the Seattle, Wash., lodge of Elks.

Harry Winslow Wilson is a contractor in the East, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. The third child, Nella, is the wife of Dr. E. Hurd, of



Seattle, Wash. Dr. Hurd is one of the most noted surgeons on the Pacific Coast. He was physician and surgeon to the Czar of Russia and was head surgeon of the Russian Army, with rank of colonel in the medical department, for three years, until after the Czar's assassination, when he went to France and served as a surgeon in the French Army, being commissioned a captain on the medical staff of the French Army. One child, Jack Hurd, enlivens and cheers their home.

Charles Lincoln Wilson, Jr., became one of California's leading mining engineers. He and his father opened up the clay pits at Lincoln, and also the coal mines at that place, and got out the fuel coal for the railroad. The coal deposits were soon worked out, however, when the early railroad reverted to wood for fuel. He was a man of fine presence and strict integrity. Perhaps the expert opinion of no other mining engineer of his day in all California carried as much weight. He maintained offices in the Hobart Building in San Francisco. More mines were examined and reported on by him than by any other mining man in California. Among the mines he reported on were: The Royal and the Jumper of Tuolumne County; the Argonaut, of Jackson; the Star in Placer; Bunker Hill, Texas, and Georgia Mines, in Shasta County; and the manganese mine near Cloverdale, of which he became the owner, and retained it up to the time of his death. He helped to found the Society of California Pioneers at Sacramento and became a life member. He was gifted with a clear and well-trained mind; and California lost one of her ablest men in the line of mines and metallurgy when, after a brief sickness of forty-eight hours, he passed on at Alameda, November 7, 1922.

**JAMES WYATT.**—A resident of California since 1881, who has been an employee of Gladding, McBean and Company at Lincoln since 1884, is James Wyatt, who was born near Osceola, St. Clair County, Mo., January 15, 1860. His father, Vincent Wyatt, was a native of Kentucky, but moved to Missouri before the Civil War. After the breaking out of the war he entered the Union Army, enlisting in a Regiment of Missouri Cavalry and served during the entire war, after which he followed farming until he died, in 1885. Mr. Wyatt's mother was Cynthia Todd before her marriage, and was born in Missouri. She passed away in 1869. Of her five children James is the only son, being reared on the farm in Missouri and educated in the local schools. When he reached the age of twenty-one, he came to California, arriving at Elk Grove, Sacramento County, in 1881, and found employment on the farm of Degree Hobbs.

In Sacramento, September 11, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wyatt, when he was united with Miss Ellen Traganza, a native daughter, born on the old Traganza ranch on the Cosumnes River. Her father, Thomas Traganza, was an Englishman who came to California in pioneer days, Degree Hobbs coming at the same time, in 1850, and locating on the Cosumnes River, in Sacramento County, where Mr. Traganza became the owner of a ranch of 480 acres. There, too, he married Hanna Childers, also a native of England, and they had a family of five children.

After his marriage Mr. Wyatt moved to Pleasant Grove, where he farmed until 1884, and in November of that year he moved to Lincoln and began working for Gladding, McBean and Company, and since then has been steadily in their employ, and now for many years he has been a foreman in the shipping department. The year he located in Lincoln he built his present residence, on H street. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt has resulted in the birth of five children: Edward, is engaged in the hardware business in Lincoln; Mrs. Minnie Wallace died in Porterville, leaving two children; Stella, is the wife of Roscoe Ablen, residing in Lincoln; Nellie died at eleven years of age; and William is a machinist with Gladding, McBean and Company.

Mr. Wyatt was made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., of Lincoln. He joined Valley Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F. in Lincoln, in 1886, in which he is a Past Grand. He has been a member of the Congregational church in Lincoln since its organization, in 1888, and has served as a trustee for sixteen years, during ten years of which he has been chairman of the board. In his political preferences he is decidedly a Republican.

**MRS. ANNA MARY McAULAY.**—A native daughter of California and a woman of splendid capabilities and business acumen, who is held in the highest esteem by all who know her, is Mrs. Anna M. McAulay, born at Deadwood above Forest Hill Divide, Placer County, a daughter of Duncan and Jessie (Waddell) Ferguson. The father was born in Perthshire, Scotland, November 23, 1830, a son of Peter and Catherine (McNab) Ferguson, while the mother was born at New Battle Parish, Scotland, November 19, 1840, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Selkirk. Duncan Ferguson came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, when he was still wearing the Scotch kilties and spoke the Gallic tongue. He was a coal miner at Pittston, Pa., and there he was married in July, 1857. In 1861 they came to California via Panama, and for a time he mined on the Forest Hill Divide and then owned and ran a hotel at Deadwood, continuing in business until he died April 9, 1903. He was a well-known and highly respected man, and was well-read and well-posted and a very interesting man. Generous to a fault, he was always ready to help anyone. He was a Presbyterian and on Odd Fellow. His widow survived him. She was a remarkable woman, having much native ability and executive force. In the early days she was nurse and doctor on the Forest Hill Divide and was a friend to everyone. When no doctor was at hand she took care of the women and children, nursing them, and when death at times came into the region, she cared for the bodies, laid them out for burial and lined the coffins. She seemed to see the wants and needs of people and was not slow in ministering to them. She was greatly loved by all. In 1910 she came to Auburn and made her home with her daughter, Mrs. McAulay, and there she spent her last days, showing much appreciation for everything that was done for her until she was taken away by the scythe of time, on August 1, 1923. Of her six children, three are living: Thomas, of Republican, Wash.; John, of Forest Hill; and Anna Mary, the subject of our story.

Anna Mary received her education in the public school at Deadwood, and there, too, she assisted her mother in her varied duties until her marriage, December 6, 1893, to Henry William McAulay, who was born at Sherbrook, Ontario, Canada, a son of Roderick and Mary A. (Cowan) McAulay. Henry W. came to Montana when nineteen years of age, where he followed lumbering for a short time and then came to the Forest Hill Divide, Placer County, where he followed mining and carpentering. After his marriage Mr. McAulay followed blacksmithing at Iowa Hill for a time, then he was in the grocery and hotel business at Red Point, above Forest Hill, until he removed to Reno, where he ran a grocery store for four years, or until he came to Auburn and purchased Hotel Placer, which they conducted until it was burned in 1912. They rebuilt, naming it Hotel Auburn, which they rented, and later sold. Mr. McAulay then entered the employ of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., as a deputy sheriff, continuing with them until taken ill. However, he never fully recovered and he died April 21, 1922. Fraternally, he was a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Mrs. McAulay owns a large frontage and comfortable residence on Lincoln Highway, almost in the heart of Auburn, where she resides, surrounded by her relatives and friends, who appreciate her for her true worth. She has two children: John Roderick, of Marysville; and Jessie Cyler, the wife of Frank Fowler, who resides in Newcastle and has a daughter, Cyler Jane.

**MICAH PEDLER.**—It is interesting to chronicle the lives of the pioneers, those intrepid men who braved the dangers of a wild and inhospitable country, making straight the way and smooth the path for their successors. Theirs was the compensation of thrilling adventure and high accomplishment. Some of these men had the good fortune to reap the fruits of their labor. A true pioneer of this type was Micah Pedler, who was born in Cornwall, England, November 14, 1814. When he was only seven years old his father moved the family of thirteen children to Nova Scotia. Some time later they again changed the place of their residence to Platteville, Wis., where they remained until the gold discovery in California. The clarion call of this announcement found an answering response in the hearts of Micah and his brother Jonah: they started across the plains with an ox-team. After weary months of toil and hardships they reached Placerville, where they attained the goal they had been seeking, for their mining efforts were crowned with great success.

In the fall of 1851, Micah returned to Wisconsin by way of the Isthmus of Panama, to get his family. The next spring, 1852, he recrossed the plains with ox-teams, bringing his mother, wife, and two children with him. Although his mother was quite old, she stood the trip well, but she died two years after reaching California and is buried in the old Placerville cemetery. Micah Pedler's far-sightedness and enterprise is evidenced by the fact that he became one of the first sheep-raisers in Eldorado County. The sheep and wool business successfully engaged his attention for many years. Again his executive ability is seen in his successful pioneering of the apple-growing business in this part of the country. In 1865 he came to Alta and bought the old Hubbard place, afterward known as Pedler's, near the present site of Towle. He planted many acres to apple trees, and in a few years was shipping hundreds of boxes of fine mountain apples to all parts of Nevada and Arizona. As early as 1870, Hatch Brothers handled his fruit in Virginia City. In 1889 he sold his apple orchard for \$13,000, an unusual price at that time, thus proving that the mountains could produce more than merely lumber and ore.

In Madison, Wis., Micah Pedler married Margaret Hatfield and the result of their union was two daughters: Jane Ann, who married Joseph Baxter; and Mary Ellen, who married Edward Bush. Micah Pedler ended his days at Baxter's Camp, August 28, 1895, and he was laid to rest beside his wife and mother, at Placerville. He was a man of sterling integrity and unflinching honesty. It could be said of him that his word was as good as his bond; and, considering that he was innately kind, surely he was one of God's noblest men.

**GEORGE J. CLEARY.**—A native son who is not afraid of hard work, and who is well and ably performing the responsible duties as manager of the Whitney Estate Company, is George J. Cleary. He resides upon the 17,000-acre Whitney Estate near Rocklin, which is the original J. Parker Whitney ranch. But Mr. Cleary's work extends to the management of ranges in Mendocino and Glenn Counties aggregating 2560 acres, and 25,000 acres near Lake Tahoe, which is leased from the Southern Pacific Railway Company, also 800 acres of alfalfa land lying south of Sheridan, which he purchased for the estate in 1924; as well as the Whitney office building at 133 Geary Street, San Francisco. The Whitney Estate Company's ranches are principally known as sheep and wool producing propositions and continued very much on the lines conceived by its founder, J. Parker Whitney, whose ideal was to produce a fleece of fine staple and extra quality. He was among the first to import Merinos from Spain. Later a change was made to Rambouillet, crossed with Hampshires. Ten thousand head are raised annually, while the fleece, under the label of the Whitney Ranch Company,



has become well-known in the principal wool markets of the East. The Whitney ranch was the first to ship raisins from Placer County, while the product from its twenty acres of navel oranges has helped to put Placer County on the map as a producer of citrus fruits.

George J. Cleary was born in San Francisco, March 17, 1876, a son of Patrick and Julia (Tarpey) Cleary, being the ninth in a family of thirteen children. The father came to California in the early fifties and was well-known to business and financial circles in San Francisco, where for many years he was an accountant in the Hibernian Bank. Our subject's early life was passed in the city of his birth, where he attended the public schools, including the Lowell High School, which education was later supplemented by a course at St. Ignatius College. He then spent several years at office work in San Francisco. Becoming connected with the Western Pacific Railway, he rose to be secretary to the chief engineer, George L. Dittman, and later went out as secretary to Virgil L. Bogue, (Dittman's successor) on the construction of the road. Altogether he was with the Western Pacific for nine years.

Mr. Cleary was married in 1906, to Miss Clare G. Brennan, who was born in Clare, Iowa, and who was named after the place of her birth, Clare, Iowa.

Mr. Cleary's first connection with the Whitney Estate Company was as secretary, in charge of the Whitney Building, in San Francisco, which position he held for twelve years, until he came out to the ranch at Rocklin, five years ago. In politics Mr. Cleary is a Democrat and has served as assistant secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was manager for William H. Langdon, who ran on the Hearst ticket. He is a director of the California Wool Growers' Association. Socially he holds membership in the Olympic, Del Paso and Commonwealth Clubs of San Francisco.

**EDWARD LEWIS CRAIG.**—Among the prominent pioneer lawyers of Auburn, who at the time of his death was chief counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad, was the late Edward Lewis Craig, who came to California in 1852. He was born in Woodford, Ky., November 9, 1837, a son of Randolph Raleigh Craig, also a Kentuckian.

Edward Craig removed to Missouri in 1849 and was attending William Jewell College when his parents removed to California, and he accompanied them, coming via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, and located in Nevada City. He chose the law for his profession and studied under Judge John Garber and J. R. McConnell, being duly admitted to the California bar in 1860. He practiced law in Dutch Flat.

Mr. Craig was married in Nevada City, in 1863, to Miss Adelia Hume, who was born at White Oak Springs, Wis., and came to California with her parents in 1852, making the journey across the plains in a covered wagon drawn by oxen.

In 1863 Mr. Craig located in Auburn and engaged in the practice of law under the firm name of Tweed and Craig, until Judge Tweed removed to Arizona on account of his health, when Judge Hale became his partner, and they did a law business under the name of Hale and Craig. Mr. Craig became attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad and later for the Southern Pacific Railroad, continuing for them, with his headquarters in Auburn, until Col. Creed Haymond's health failed, and in 1890 Mr. Craig was called to San Francisco and became acting chief counsel until Colonel Haymond died, in January, 1893, when Mr. Craig was made chief counsel. But death intervened and called him hence March 19, 1893.

In an earlier day he served as district attorney of Placer County and was a member of the first board of trustees of Auburn. Interested in the

cause of education, he served efficiently as a member of the board of education. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow, and politically he was a Republican.

Four children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Craig: Carrie M., Edward Arthur, Frank, and Adelia, all deceased excepting Carrie M., who is employed in the law department of the Southern Pacific Railroad in San Francisco, and makes her home with her mother. After Mr. Craig's death, Mrs. and Miss Craig moved back to Auburn for a number of years, though in 1903 Mrs. Craig returned to San Francisco, and while they claim Auburn as their home, they are stopping in San Francisco.

**FENELON E. HEATH.**—An enterprising mining man of the summit region in Placer County is Fenelon E. Heath, a native of Lodi, Kane County, Ill., born June 24, 1850. His father, Loren Heath, was born in Augusta, Maine, and his ancestors for four generations were born in that state. The family are descended from England. Loren Heath was a school teacher in Augusta, Maine, and there he married Melvina Neal, who was born in the same neighborhood. Two children were born to them in Maine, and then the parents removed to Lodi, Ill., where Mr. Heath became a successful merchant. In 1849 Loren Heath had planned to cross the plains to California, but he was shot and badly wounded by his partner, who was trying to obtain his money. Mr. Heath then gave up the journey, but in 1861 he again resolved to come to the Pacific Coast, and with his wife and four children he crossed the plains in a train of covered wagons drawn by oxen, which he piloted as captain, making the journey through the hostile Indian-infested country in safety and duly arrived in California. Mr. Heath located near Lincoln, Placer County, where he purchased a ranch; later he removed to a farm near Auburn. For a time he also followed mining. He and his estimable wife spent their last days in Santa Monica. Their four children were named, as follows: Ann, who is deceased; Leon, who served in the Seventh California Regiment in the Civil War and now lives at Yountville, Cal.; Fenelon E., the subject of this review, and the youngest child, Carrie, is deceased.

"Fen" Heath, as he is familiarly called by his many friends, crossed the plains with his parents in 1861. He attended school in Lincoln and also in Grass Valley, and at the age of twelve years he worked on the construction of the Central Pacific from Clipper Gap to Emigrant Gap, driving a horse on the dump and doing things a boy could do. In time he became agent and held that position at Cisco, then the end of the road until the tunnel was completed, during which time Cisco was the headquarters for the stage teamsters and freighters to Virginia City, Nev. He was with the railroad for twenty-five years, most of the time he was working for the company during winters and prospecting and mining during the summers. He made three different trips to Alaska, before the discovery of gold at Klondike, where he engaged in prospecting and mining near the Arctic circle at the Dease Lake mines. In 1895 Mr. Heath discovered the Lost Emigrant Mine, and after locating it, opened it up. It showed up well and he incorporated the Lost Emigrant Mine, of which he was president and manager. He built a stamp mill and operated the property with success, as it carried a high grade of ore and was a good mine. It was located twelve miles west of the Summit near the Soda Springs and was the highest altitude of any quartz mine in the country. Some years ago he sold his interest and retired.

Mr. Heath was married in Truckee, in 1887, to Miss Agnes Brodie, who was born in Chatham, Quebec, and is a sister of Mrs. Joseph Gowling. In 1884 she came to Summit, Placer County, where Mr. and Mrs. Gowling were proprietors of the Summit Hotel; and it was here she met and married Mr. Heath. Of their family, three children are living. Pearl, Mrs. Charles

Baughan, of Washington. Roy was in the United States Army during the World War, serving in the 91st Division while stationed at Camp Lewis; upon arriving in New York, he was transferred to the 81st Division and served in France until after the armistice. In due time he returned home and now resides in San Francisco. Isabel is Mrs. Jack Brightman, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Heath was always a great lover of the great out of doors and enjoyed hunting, particularly deer and bear, in which he has been very successful; he also enjoys trout fishing in the north and middle forks of the American River, as well as the Rubicon. Mr. Heath is a Republican.

**J. A. TEAGARDEN.**—A representative citizen of Placer County, J. A. Teagarden was born in Henry, Ill., November 14, 1858, and spent his boyhood days on the farm. In 1871 he moved to Dade County, Mo., and after completing his education, taught school for a few years, then returned to farming. In 1885 he moved to Goodland, Kans., and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1890 he moved to Boulder, Colo., and entered the mining and milling business, which he followed for seventeen years, after which he moved to his present location, five miles northwest of Auburn, Cal., and became interested in the growing and marketing of fresh fruit.

In 1913-1914 he was elected a member of the executive committee of the Placer County Water Users' Association, an organization representing the water users of the county in an action brought before the California Railroad Commission to secure water for the future development of the agricultural districts of the county. In 1914 he organized the Placer County Farm Bureau, and served as president of the association for several years. He was a charter member of the California Farm Bureau Federation, and has served as a member of the executive committee of the federation since its organization. In 1915 he organized the Auburn Fruit Exchange, a farmers' cooperative association for the marketing and shipping of fresh fruit. Mr. Teagarden has been elected eight consecutive times as president of the association.

In 1917 Mr. Teagarden was appointed food administrator for Placer County to serve during the war. He and his wife toiled day and night in handling the Food Administration business of the county, though no compensation was attached to the office. All service was free. To render service to their Government in time of need is what prompted their activities. When the armistice was signed, a sigh of relief came; but with it came a request to write a history of the Food Administration of Placer County during the war. This history was to cover about seventy subjects, one subject per page and three carbon copies. Mr. Teagarden was willing and ready to perform real service in time of need, but he had no time nor patience to write post mortem history. The following brief, pointed statement was the history furnished; no other would he write:

**"History of Placer County Unit, United States Food Administration**

**"Enlisted—First S. O. S.\* call.**

**"Term of Service—Duration of war.**

**"Personnel of Staff—All the people of the county.**

**"Office Records—Secretary has the 'flu.'**

**"Office Hours—Day and night.**

**"Salary—Belt punch.**

**"Results—Over the top on all war drives.**

**"Resume—Darned glad its ended.**

**"Excuse brevity; the war is over; my police duties are ended, and I am busy resting from my past strenuous labors.**

**"Yours truly,**

**"Food Administrator Placer County."**



\* S. O. S., in the parlance of the Food Administration, means "Save or Starve."

On Thanksgiving Day, after the armistice was signed, Mr. and Mrs. Teagarden wrote the following message to the people of Placer County:

**Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1918**

"What have we to be thankful for on this Thanksgiving Day? Ah, so much more than we had one year ago today when all Europe was enthralled in war. Today, with the supreme power wrested from the hands of autocracy; today, with the liberties of the world no longer menaced; today, with the terrific struggle ended, we have much to be thankful for. We can rest assured of that security of liberty and peace for which our troops have so valiantly fought.

"Let us rejoice that even our enemies are to enjoy a greater freedom and liberty than they have heretofore enjoyed. Let us rejoice that, the bitter struggle being over, the oppressed nations can at once proceed to the development and readjustment of their new-found liberties, peace and happiness, which this war has established as a heritage of every man, woman and child on earth.

"While we express our joy in all these things, let us speak a word of pity and sympathy for our fallen foes. There is much to be done in those lands ere the dove of peace can settle, and the true flag of liberty be unfurled. Much misery and suffering exist there today that only time can heal. Let each of us offer up a silent prayer that all their difficulties may be quickly, happily, and peacefully settled. Let us, who have comfort, peace and liberty at our doors, pledge to extend aid, and without stint, in every way possible, to the stricken people of all Europe, friends and foe alike. Let us be magnanimous—the war is over—and extend aid and help wherever it may be needed.

"And let us rejoice today that America has not been subjected to the ruthless destruction and suffering that Europe, and especially France, has been compelled to pass through.

"Then let us bow our heads in silent eulogy to those who have made the 'supreme sacrifice' for love of country and the peace and liberty of the world.

"J. A. Teagarden,

"Food Administrator for Placer County."

**C. P. MAGNER.**—A native son, proud of his association with the Golden State, C. P. Magner was born in San Francisco, June 20, 1885. His father, John T. Magner, was born in Tehama, in the part that is now Shasta County, December 6, 1848. Grandfather Thomas J. Magner was born in New Orleans, where, in 1846, he was married to Mary Hicks, and they came immediately to California, via the Isthmus of Panama. Mrs. Magner is said to be the first white woman that crossed the Isthmus; this was in 1846, and they located in Tehama County, where Mr. Manger ran a store until he was burned out, in 1852. He then came to San Francisco and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, establishing his store on North Beach and continuing in business until his death. John T. Magner was one of a family of twelve children. He engaged in the stock business, with headquarters at Haywards, Alameda County, buying and shipping cattle, horses and mules to Honolulu and meeting with good success. He died April 16, 1915. In earlier days he had married Alice Johnson, born in San Francisco, a daughter of Capt. Thomas Johnson, a native of the Netherlands, who, as a sea captain, came around Cape Horn. He was married in Ireland to Ellen Mulligan. Upon arriving here he located on Hyde Street, San Francisco, and became a well-known and successful drayman, as well as a spinner of yarns of life on the sea. Both he and his wife died in December, 1889. The mother of our subject died in January, 1890.

C. P. Magner is the youngest of six children and was graduated from the Washington Grammar School, after which he entered the employ of the telephone company, working with them from the age of sixteen to eighteen years. He then assisted his father in the stock business until he was twenty-two years of age, when he entered the automobile trade for a while.

C. P. Magner was married in San Francisco, in 1910, to Miss Julia Silva, who was born in Haywards, Alameda County. After his marriage he became night manager for the Alco Taxi Company in San Francisco, and later their manager, continuing until 1916, when he resigned to take a position with Halstead and Company, of 1122 Sutter Street, the leading undertakers in San Francisco. He worked his way up as embalmer, became foreman of their business, and made an enviable record. He had made frequent trips to Placer County and made the acquaintance of Al H. Broyer, which led to their forming a partnership, and as Broyer and Magner, purchased Guy E. West's undertaking business. Immediately they remodeled the place into a well-managed and modern Funeral Home. Mr. and Mrs. Magner have one child named Winnefred. He is a well-posted and experienced embalmer, thus having the confidence of the people.

**DAVID McCARTNEY.**—An energetic and successful rancher is David McCartney, who was born in Carrick, Fergus, County Antrim, Ireland, June 4, 1864, a son of William and Agnes (Miller) McCartney, worthy farmers in County Antrim. Grandfather McCartney was a native of Scotland and settled in County Antrim, as a genuine Scotch Covenanter Presbyterian he was an influential and remarkable man. He was hale and hearty and held the plow at the age of 101 years, and lived to be 115 years of age. William and Agnes McCartney had nine children, six of whom are living.

From a boy David was brought up on the farm, meantime receiving a good education in the local school. In 1882 he came to Brockville, Canada, but remained only a year, for in 1883 he came to Rocklin, Placer County, where he found employment on the Whitney ranch. He made himself so useful and manifested such interest in his work that at the end of five years he was made foreman under John Whitney, then superintendent. In 1894 David returned to his home in Ireland and there he was married, that same year, to Miss Annie Wilson, and he immediately brought his bride to Rocklin. He continued as foreman on the Whitney ranch for another year and then began farming on a 960-acre ranch owned by Frank D. Ryan and located west of Lincoln. He was successful and enlarged his operations until he leased 3000 acres, which he devoted to raising grain, using four 10-horse teams to operate the vast acreage, raising wheat, oats and barley, but specializing in wheat. He purchased 110 acres, a part of the old Reeves place three miles west of Lincoln and soon afterward bought 160 acres, and as he prospered he purchased additional ranches and now owns 720 acres, the old Dr. Ferris ranch on Coon Creek, nine miles southwest of Lincoln, and also a 320-acre ranch eight miles out of Lincoln in Auburn Ravine. Besides raising grain, he has been engaged in raising cattle, horses and mules, and now is also raising turkeys, having annually about 1000 birds.

Mr. McCartney is a believer in co-operative marketing for the ranchers products and he was one of the organizers of the California Farm Bureau Corporation, and is a director in the Farm Bureau Exchange. He was very fortunate in the selection of a wife, for she is a great helpmate, assisting him nobly and he gives her much of the credit for his success. Their fortunate union has been blessed with eight children: Florence (Mrs. Henry Nader), Wilson, Ida, Dee, Theodore R., Agnes, Annie, and Ardell. Wilson and Dee

are associated with their father on the farm and Theodore R. is with the Standard Oil Company. Mr. McCartney is a man of great energy and is never idle, his strength and endurance knowing no bounds. He is enterprising and public-spirited and assists the movements that have for their aim the building and development of the valley. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

**CHRISTIAN JOHNSON.**—A California pioneer of 1852, who left an enviable record for integrity and honesty of purpose as a heritage to his descendants, which is more highly prized than great riches, was the late Christian Johnson of Lincoln. He was a native of Als, Denmark, born March 28, 1829, where he was reared and also received a good education, for the little kingdom at that early period had excellent schools. As a lad he went to sea, and during the war of 1848, between Denmark and Germany, he served in the Danish Navy. After the war he continued the life of a sailor and sailed all over the world and visited the important ports. As early as 1852 he rounded Cape Horn and sailed into San Francisco Bay. He liked the Pacific Coast and resolved to remain here. This was at a period of San Francisco when the waters of the bay came up to where Fourth Street now is. For a while he followed brick-making and then made his way to the mines, mining first at Coloma, and then at Danetown, Placer County. Then, with three of the Kerr brothers, he leased the Comstock ranch and engaged in farming; also teaming to the mountains, particularly to Grass Valley and Nevada City. When they dissolved partnership Mr. Johnson located on a homestead in Central district and began ranching for himself devoting his time to raising grain and stock.

It was in the Central district that he became acquainted with the young lady whom he had the good fortune to marry on October 12, 1865. She was Miss Caroline Hansen, also a native of Denmark, born in Fyen, May 22, 1845, a daughter of Anders and Magdalena Hansen, well-to-do farmer folk. Caroline was reared and educated in her native land until 1857, when she came with her parents to Salt Lake. In 1863, however, she came to Lincoln, Cal., being joined here by her parents in 1867, who spent the remainder of their days here. They were highly esteemed and were missed at their passing. After his marriage Mr. Johnson continued ranching and as he prospered he added to his holdings until he had 600 acres devoted to grain and stock-raising. His property was located five and a half miles south of Lincoln. It is stated, greatly to his credit, that he was thoroughly honest, square and straightforward in all his dealings. In 1910 he rented his ranch and retired to a comfortable home in Lincoln, where he resided with his family until he passed away, in 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of nine children, viz.: Andrew and John are deceased; Christian P., who resides in Oakland; Magdalena, married James Capella and lives in San Francisco; Annie, Mrs. Moon, lives in Fresno; Andrew II, died in infancy; Helen, became the wife of Carl Hansen of Fresno; Andrew III, also living in Fresno; and the youngest of the family is Mrs. Carrie Butler, who lives in Lincoln. Since Mr. Johnson's death his widow continues to reside at her old home in Lincoln, where she is surrounded by her many friends. She is now among the oldest remaining settlers of Western Placer and can relate many interesting incidents of early days. Mr. Johnson was a very interesting man, having traveled all over the world, even into the Arctic Circle. He endured many hardships and passed through some very exciting experiences and had many narrow escapes from death. He was a man who lived by the Golden Rule and was truly a splendid type of the old-time pioneer Californian.



**FRED E. BAIRD.**—An experienced and enterprising man who has been a resident of California since 1900, is Fred E. Baird, a native of Colorado, born at Colorado Springs, June 22, 1876. His father, William J. Baird, was born in New York State and came to Colorado in 1855. He was engaged in mining at Leadville, Gunnison and other places. He discovered Croyolite ore on Cheyenne Mountain, which is a flux in obtaining aluminum out of clay. The only other place in the world where croyolite ore is found is in New Foundland. However, before the mine could be developed William J. Baird passed away, his last years having been spent in Colorado Springs, where he had served as an alderman. In former days he was owner of the Beaver Ranch at Colorado Springs, and at one time he was mayor of Colorado City. The mother of our subject was Emma Bixby in maidenhood and a native of New York State. She passed away in Colorado Springs.

Fred E. Baird was next to the youngest in a family of five children and was educated in the public schools and in 1894, was graduated from the Colorado Springs High School. Leaving behind him his textbooks he began racing thorough-bred horses. He bought a string of horses and raced them from Kansas City and through Texas. In 1900 he first came to California but again went East and traveled all over the United States, Canada and Old Mexico. One horse, American, won fifty-two out of fifty-seven races. He also owned Dan Collins, and others, among them some splendid and very fast animals. In 1909 Mr. Baird located on the present place where he is associated with the owner, H. O. Comstock, in farming and stock-raising since the racing game was killed in California. He is specializing in raising Bronze Turkeys and white Leghorn chickens. Some \$30,000 worth of dressed turkeys are shipped to and sold in Pasadena during a season, besides eggs and chickens. During the summer season large shipments of poultry and eggs go to Brockway Beach, Lake Tahoe. He is also engaged in raising Poland China and Berkshire hogs, of which he has some splendid specimens. The ranch consists of 1260 acres and the place is called "Oakwood Stock Ranch," and is located on the old site of Danetown, of pioneer gold days. and under Mr. Baird's excellent care is accomplishing fine results. Politically, Mr. Baird is a staunch Republican and, fraternally, is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters in Sacramento.

**WILBUR VINCENT MORTON.**—Among the best workers in his line in Placer County is Wilbur Vincent Morton, contracting paper-hanger and house-painter, who resides in Roseville. He has the reputation of being the best grainer in Placer County and his work in all branches of his trade is of the very best. Conscientious workmanship insures not only financial success but many business friends that can be gained in no other way. He was born at Covington, La., November 24, 1864, a son of L. and Mary Charlotte (Hermon) Morton. The father was born in Tennessee and owned a plantation. During the Civil War he was a Confederate soldier and died at Baton Rouge, La., before our subject was born. The Mortons are an old New England family, while on the mother's side were the Virginia Llewellyns and Bryants; William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was a third cousin of our subject's mother. The maternal grandfather was John Hermon, a native of Germany, who settled in Jacksonville, Miss., in a very early day.

Wilbur Vincent Morton's early life was passed in Covington, La., where his mother taught in the German settlement. For a second husband she married Capt. Thomas Moore, a steamboat captain on the Mississippi River and two children were born of this union: John Thomas Moore, who is a locomotive engineer residing at San Jose, Cal.; and William Edwin Moore resides in Grass Valley, where he is a mine foreman. The family left Louisiana and arrived in Sacramento, Cal., on Christmas Eve, in 1874. They immediately left for the mines in Nevada County, where they remained for

one year, when they settled in the Napa Valley, where Captain Moore took charge of the Bishop Lyman ranch for one year, when they moved back to Relief Hill, Nevada County. Then Captain Moore located a mining claim on the South-Yuba River known as the American Bar; this finally became the American Bar Company.

Wilbur Vincent Morton completed his schooling at Relief Hill and at the same time helped his step-father in the development of the mining claim. Later he worked in gold mines in Sierra and Nevada Counties until he was twenty-four years old, when he went to Southern California, where he worked in a marble quarry at Colton; then for three years he was employed in Ventura County. Meantime he learned the painter's trade, including carriage painting, and for four years he was employed with an Oakland, Cal., firm. His next employment was in Sacramento with Lock & Levison, the leading firm in contract painting and house decoration in the capital city. In May, 1901, Mr. Morton went to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as an engine painter and continued with them for eight years, when he settled in Roseville. He has since worked with various contractors as a sub-contracting painter and has met with gratifying success.

The marriage of Mr. Morton, which occurred on December 13, 1899, united him with Miss Mabel Johnson and they have one son, Wilbur Edwin. Mr. Morton was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church and while residing in Oakland, Cal., sang first bass in the choir of the Methodist Church. Politically, he is independent.

**GEORGE FRANCIS PEMBERTON.**—A resident of California since 1888 is George Francis Pemberton, in charge of the machinery for Gladding, McBean and Company, at Lincoln. He is a native of Illinois, born near Warsaw, Hancock County, November 16, 1872. His father, William Pemberton, was born on Long Island, N. Y., where Grandfather Pemberton, who was born in England and came to New York, was a piano-maker on Long Island. William Pemberton came to Illinois when a young man, engaging in farming in Hancock County. He married Cynthia Malone, a native of Indiana.

In 1888 the family came to Lincoln, Placer County, and here William Pemberton ran the clay mills in the plant of Gladding, McBean and Company for many years. Later, he resigned and ran a news stand until his death, in 1912, his wife having preceded him in 1891. There were two children born of their union: George F., the subject of this review; and John W., who resides in Los Angeles. The former was reared in Illinois until fifteen years of age, having the advantages of the public school. In 1888, with his parents he came to Lincoln and that same year entered the employ of Gladding, McBean and Company and has been with them ever since, working from the bottom up until today he is at the head of the machinery department, a position he fills with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his employers. For thirty-six consecutive years he has been with the one company and has cooperated with them, giving them his best services and loyalty, and during this time he saw the plant built up, burned down, and built up again. Mr. Pemberton is not only a good machinist but has the faculty of selecting men of mechanical ability for the various tasks in his department, a matter that requires good judgment and intuitive ability.

The marriage of Mr. Pemberton occurred in Oroville, Butte County, uniting him with Miss Tena Strang, who was born near Orange City, Butte County.

Her father, Robert Strang, was a Scotchman and a pioneer miner in Butte County; and it was in that county that Tena Strang grew up, and received her education. Their union has resulted in the birth of four children. William F. is assistant machinist in the College of Mechanics at



Berkeley. Loleta Blanche is Mrs. H. M. Preston, and resides in Berkeley. Walter W. assists his father in the shop during vacations and is a senior in Lincoln High School. Louise Isabelle attends the grammar school. Mr. Pemberton was made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge, No. 32, F. & A. M., serving as Master for two terms, 1900-1901. He is a member of Delta Chapter No. 27, R. A. M.; Gateway Council, No. 13, both of Auburn; and is also a member of Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T., as well as a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Sacramento Consistory; and he is a member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. in Sacramento. With his wife, he is a member of Friendship Chapter, O. E. S., in Lincoln, in which he served as Patron for two years. He is a member of the Congregational Church in Lincoln and in his political preferences he is a Republican.

**AMIEL D. MUNDT.**—Besides being a native of Placer County, Cal., Amiel D. Munt was born on the ranch where he now makes his home. His fine, well-cultivated orchard home consists of fifty acres, six acres of which was the old home place on which his father and mother settled in 1852. Mr. Mundt has developed his ranch from the unimproved state to a bearing and productive orchard; there are more than fifty varieties of fruit trees on his place. Four miles west of Auburn in the Ophir district on his father's place, Amiel D. Munt first saw the light of day, September 1, 1881, the youngest son of Albert D. and Sophia (Meyer) Mundt, natives of Kiel and Bremen, Germany, respectively. In 1851, the father came around the Horn as first mate on a sailing vessel; on this voyage to San Francisco, Cal., he met the young lady who was destined to become his future wife. The father returned to Germany with his ship, but in 1852 returned to California and at the North Beach German Lutheran Church in San Francisco, he was married to Miss Sophia Meyer and together they came to Placer County and settled at Dutch Ravine. Mrs. Mundt was the second white woman at Dutch Ravine. Mr. Mundt engaged in placer mining for about six years; then in 1858 he located a mining claim and still placer mined for a number of years; this mining claim became the home place, which is still in possession of our subject. There were ten children in the family, five of whom are now living, as follows: Amelia is now Mrs. Johnson, of Marysville; Henrietta is Mrs. Whittemore, of Newcastle; Anna is the wife of C. H. Branch, of Auburn; Herman resides at Folsom; and Amiel D., the subject of this sketch. The father passed away at the age of fifty-eight years from the effects of being gassed while mining, his widow surviving until her seventy-eighth year, when she passed away.

Amiel D. Mundt received his education in the Ophir district school and was associated with his parents on the home place, and since their death has added to the original ranch until he now has fifty acres of well-improved orchard in full bearing.

At Crystal Springs, Cal., October 30, 1910, Mr. Mundt was married to Miss Beatrice C. Johnson, born in the Ophir district, daughter of John and Lena (Erickson) Johnson, both of Swedish descent. Mrs. Mundt has one sister, Hilda, now Mrs. Vaughn. Mrs. Mundt attended the Ophir district school and the Placer High School at Auburn. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mundt: Clifford A., Rena M., Audrey J., and Bob C. Mr. Mundt is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is identified with the Red Men and Native Sons of the Golden West lodges of Auburn; he has been trustee of the Ophir school district for one term. About sixty-five years ago the father of our subject built a house on the home ranch, where all of his family were born and reared; this house was replaced with a modern bungalow in July, 1923.



**JOSEPH BIETH.**—A successful dairyman of Lincoln Township, Placer County, is Joseph Bieth, who was born at Dijon, Department de Oro, France, November 5, 1892. His father, Jacob Bieth, is a blacksmith by trade, a fine workman and still active in the employ of the railroad in France. The mother of our subject, who was in maidenhood Agata Weiget, is also living and this couple have six children. Joseph Bieth is the second in order of birth and he received a good education in the schools of his locality, after which he followed teaming until he decided to come to the United States. Coming directly to Nicolaus, Sutter County, Cal., he arrived in October, 1913, and for six months he was employed on the dairy ranch of Morris Scheiber. Then he went to Pleasant Valley, Eldorado County, and was employed on a cattle ranch and rode the range for eighteen months. During this time he was married, the ceremony occurring in Sacramento August 8, 1914, which united him with Miss Barbara Troxler, a native of Switzerland, born at Wickingen, Canton Zurich, a daughter of Mehuer and Catherine (Anderhub) Troxler, who were engaged in farming and dairying in Zurich. She made her way to California, arriving at Nicolaus, October 23, 1913, and it was there she met Mr. Bieth, an acquaintance that resulted in their marriage. Soon after his marriage Mr. Bieth was employed at dairying at Missouri Flat for a year, when he leased a dairy farm in the same neighborhood, which he ran for eighteen months. At the end of this period he came to Wheatland and leased a dairy, which he conducted for three years. In the fall of 1920 he located in Lincoln Township and leased the Fuller ranch of 320 acres, which he devotes to dairying and raising alfalfa, grain and hay. He has a splendid dairy herd of fifty Holstein cows, a sanitary dairy with a cooling plant, where the milk is cooled and bottled. The raw milk is then delivered to his retail customers in Roseville, making his route by automobile and thus rendering excellent service to his patrons. Mr. and Mrs. Bieth's union has been blessed with eight children: Joseph, William, Annie, Margaret, Rosa, Albert, Otto, and John.

Mr. Bieth has been a close student of dairying in California and with his years of experience he is able to furnish a product that pleases his ever-increasing trade. He is well satisfied with conditions and opportunities in this county and is pleased that he had the good fortune to cast in his lot with the Golden State. In his political preferences he is a Republican.

**JAMES A. CAMERON.**—Among the enterprising citizens of Blue Canyon, Placer County, is James A. Cameron, proprietor of a general store at that place; and by dint of strenuous toil and wise management he has acquired a comfortable competence, and the esteem of the entire community. He was born in Ontario, Canada, September 18, 1854, the eldest in a family of four children of Angus and Mary (Cattanach) Cameron, both born in Scotland.

James A. Cameron was reared on the home farm in Canada, and at an early age began working as a clerk in a store. He remained in his native city until 1885, when he arrived in California and settled at Summit; one year later he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad company as construction foreman in the building of snow sheds and was thus employed for five years. In 1891, he opened a general store at Summit which he conducted for the following ten years, when he moved his stock and fixtures to Blue Canyon and established his present business.

The marriage of Mr. Cameron occurred in 1892, and united him with Miss Estella L. Harmon, born at Santa Cruz, Cal. Her father, Leonard S. Harmon, was born at East Machias, Maine, and there he married Augusta Elizabeth Longfellow, whose father was a first cousin of the poet, Henry W. Longfellow. Mr. Harmon crossed the plains to California in 1851, and located in Santa Cruz, his wife joining him a year later. He was a contractor and builder, and helped build up that celebrated resort by the sea. He was a

prominent Odd Fellow, and a member of the Encampment, being a Past Grand and a Past Chief Patriarch. He was favorably known, and his integrity was never questioned, and he was familiarly called by everyone "Honest Harmon." He passed away in 1899, his wife having gone to the Beyond many years before, leaving him five children, of whom Mrs. Cameron is the youngest. Being an adept pupil, she received a good education in the grammar and high school in Santa Cruz. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cameron. Bernice is the wife of R. D. Smith, and they reside at Roseville, Cal.; Leslie is now the wife of D. L. Williams, of Auburn; Donald is with the Southern Pacific at Blue Canyon; and James A. is deceased.

Mr. Cameron received his United States citizenship at Auburn, Cal., in 1900, and has since cast his vote with the Republican party. During the World War Mrs. Cameron was very active in the Red Cross work at Blue Canyon, and was in charge of the sewing. For the past thirty years she has assisted her husband in the store; but she also devotes some time to literary work, of which she is very fond, and for which she undoubtedly inherits a natural liking from her forbears, the Longfells. She is particularly attracted to this Sierra region, and loves its grand and magnificent scenery and beautiful trees, her inspiration often finding outlet in poetry and verse, much of which has appeared in print. A new residence has recently been completed among the pines at Blue Canyon, where the hospitality of the Cameron family is freely dispensed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cameron are members of the Presbyterian Church.

**EDWIN MERRITT RECTOR.**—A well known business man who has helped to stabilize both commerce and industry in Northern California, is Edwin Merritt Rector, of Nevada City, the popular, efficient secretary and treasurer of the Nevada County Bank, one of the pillars of that fast-expanding town. A native son, proud of his association with the great Golden State, he was born at Hollister, in San Benito County, on June 20, 1880, the son of E. J. and Margaret (Griffith) Rector, the former a native of Missouri, and both of the best old Southern stock. The father, E. J. Rector, was manager of the J. G. James cattle ranch in the San Joaquin Valley; and after that, with his brother he engaged in the hotel business at San Benito. Then he removed to Nevada City, in 1882, and for a while continued the management of an hotel; later, he was the first president of the Nevada County Bank and he continued to fill that responsible office until his death, in July, 1914. Mrs. Rector passed away in 1901, mourned by many. Mr. Rector had always been prominent in Democratic political circles; and in 1906, the William Jennings Bryan year, he was an elector.

Edwin M. Rector attended the Nevada City Grammar and High Schools, and in 1902 he was duly graduated from the University of California. He served enough time in the hotel management field to master many of the problems there, and then, in 1902, he entered the Nevada County Bank, graduating through various positions to his present office. This was in accordance with the family policy; for the bank, now the largest here, has been built up by the Rector brothers, who commenced work in minor positions, and grew to occupy the foremost places when needed and fitted for the posts.

In 1911, Mr. Rector was married to Miss Ruth Richards, of Nevada City, and they have three children: William, Margaret and Ruth. He belongs to the Elks and the Odd Fellows, and is a Native Son of the Golden West. He is a Democrat and a member of the Nevada County Democratic County Central Committee. He is fond of out of doors sports and maintains a deep interest in and devotion to Nevada County and its varied, superior products.

**KEITH W. KEASBEY.**—The meat market firm of Keasbey and Keasbey, in Dutch Flat, which caters to the needs of the region round about, takes a just pride in maintaining a clean, sanitary and attractive establishment. They have installed an ice-making machine of two tons' capacity and handle fresh and cured meats and all tourists' supplies. The building they own and occupy was erected in 1854, and they have on display many souvenirs of pioneer days. Keith W. Keasbey, the head of the firm, is the eldest of three sons of Robert A. and Mary (Orr) Keasbey, representatives of prominent New Jersey families. The father was the founder of the R. A. Keasbey Company of New York City, manufacturers and wholesale dealers of heat and cold insulating materials.

Keith W. Keasbey was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., where he obtained his education, first in the public schools and then in his father's business. It was in connection with their business that he came out to Placer County, in 1911, prospecting for asbestos deposits at Iowa Hill. Though he located some very rich deposits, development was found to be impracticable on account of the distance from the railroad.

In Sacramento, in 1912, Mr. Keasbey was united in marriage to Pearl H. Curtiss, a native of Manchester, N. H., and daughter of Solon Curtiss, represented on another page of this history. Mr. Keasbey came to Dutch Flat in 1917, where he and his wife established themselves in the merchandise business; and the high esteem in which he is held in the community is manifested by the confidence reposed in him. He is the postmaster of Dutch Flat. He belongs to Cedar Lodge No. 196, K. of P., in which he is a Past Chancellor. Mr. Keasbey was made a Mason in Grammercy Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in New York City, was demitted, and became a member of Clay Lodge No. 101, F. & A. M., at Dutch Flat, and is now (1924) Master of the Lodge. He is a member of Siloam Chapter No. 37, R. A. M., at Colfax; Gateway Council No. 13, R. & S. M., at Auburn; and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., at Nevada City; and he is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Sacramento, and with his wife is a member of Placer Chapter, O. E. S., of which he is a Past Patron, while Mrs. Keasbey is a Past Matron and the present Secretary, having served as such for the past six years. She is also a member of Naomi Rebekah Lodge No. 2, at Truckee. Mr. Keasbey is a member of Oneida Tribe No. 85, I. O. R. M., in which he is a past Sachem, and he is a member of the Grass Valley Lodge of Elks. He is a very enterprising, alert and successful business man, whose love for and unbounded faith in the future of this part of the country is shown by his investments.

**PARKER P. PINGREE.**—Since 1879 Parker P. Pingree has resided on his ranch, comprising a quarter-section of land in the Forest Springs district of Nevada County, where he engages in general farming and stock-raising. The ranch has been transformed from its primeval condition into a well-improved and valuable farm, on which he has enjoyed encouraging success through the years. Born at Georgetown, Mass., February 3, 1848, Mr. Pingree, the eldest in the family born to Parker P. and Hannah (Wheeler) Pingree, natives of Massachusetts and Maine, respectively. Both parents died when about eighty-three years of age.

Parker P. Pingree, of this review, received his schooling in the public schools of his native State and remained there until he was twenty-two years old, when he came to California, arriving on April 15, 1870. He worked at odd jobs till he located at Chico, Butte County, where he leased a ranch and operated it to grain from 1874 to 1879.

At Grass Valley, Cal., May 17, 1876, Mr. Pingree was married to Miss Minnie V. Woodfield, born at Forest Springs, Nevada County, Cal., a daugh-



ter of John and Marinda (Chapman) Woodfield, the former a native of Lancaster, England, and the latter a native of Meriden, N. H. John Woodfield came to the United States while still a young lad. He was married in New Hampshire; in 1855 he came to California and settled in Nevada County; and soon after his family followed him via Panama. There are five children in the family: Isabella, who is now Mrs. Wheeler, and Fannie Jane, Emma, James, and Minnie V., now Mrs. Pingree. Mrs. Pingree's father was sixty-six years old when he died; the mother passed away when Mrs. Pingree was a small child. After his marriage, Mr. Pingree continued farming until 1879, when he located on his present home place, homesteading a quarter-section of land. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pingree: Mary, who became Mrs. Vincent and is now deceased; Hannah A., now Mrs. Wait, of Bay Point; Marinda, Mrs. Scoble, now deceased; John W., who resides at Auburn; Irene, now Mrs. Endrich, who lives in San Jose; Mabel, now Mrs. Field, of Walnut Creek; Perley P., at home; George H., in Oakland; Eugene, of this neighborhood; Daniel W., at home; David A., also at home; Herbert O., a student at the Grass Valley High School. John W., Perley P., George H., Eugene, and Daniel W. were all in the service of their country in the World War. Perley P. served overseas in the Ninety-first Division, and was wounded during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mr. Pingree and his wife have been trustees of the Forest Springs school district for nine years, and Mrs. Pingree was clerk of the board for seven years.

**GEORGE M. FORD.**—George M. Ford was born near Princeton, Bureau County, Ill., January 17, 1855, a son of James M. and Martha (Marquiss) Ford, natives respectively of West Virginia and Ohio, who were farmers in Bureau County, Ill., where the father died in 1864. His widow survived him and spent her last days in Iowa. George M. is the next to the youngest of their eight children, being reared in Illinois until the age of seventeen years, when he moved to Marshall County, Iowa, where he followed farming. He married Miss Margaret Phares, a native of Indiana.

George M. Ford also learned the carpenter trade in the East. In 1884 he came to Sacramento, where he spent a year and then moved to Georgetown, where he resumed the carpenters trade and soon branched out as a millwright and engaged in building quartz mills, continuing this until 1899. He then entered the employ of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, making the voyage to Korea, where he spent two years building quartz mills.

Returning to Auburn, Mr. Ford became a partner with his son John M. in a grocery store, doing business under the firm name of Ford and Son for a period of seventeen years. In the meantime he left his son in charge of the business and he made trips back to Korea for the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, spending two and one half years building quartz mills for them. The third trip remaining there for four and one half years, most of which time he was their superintendent. Again returning to Auburn, he resumed his work in the store until they sold out, in 1916.

Mrs. Ford had passed away in Illinois, in 1882, leaving three children: John M. of Sacramento; Nellie, Mrs. Armbruster of Bowman; and Azalea, Mrs. Chase of Auburn. Mr. Ford married a second time, in 1920, the ceremony being performed in Auburn, when he was united with Mrs. Elmina (Kirk) Michael, born in Bureau County, Ill., one of his old school mates. Her father, Bernard Kirk, made the trip to California in 1852 and mined for some years, when he returned to Illinois. Mrs. Ford spent several years as a teacher in Bureau County, Ill. By her first marriage, to P. P. Michael, a newspaper man who died in Illinois, she had a daughter, Ethel, now Mrs. Hawkins of McCloud, Cal.

Mr. Ford joined the Odd Fellows in Illinois, in 1882, but he is now a member of Auburn Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., in which he is a Past Grand and a Past District Deputy Grand; he is also a member of the Encampment, in which he is a Past Chief Patriarch. He served several years as city trustee of Auburn and for two years of the time was chairman of the board, or mayor of the city. He is a stanch Republican and has been a member and chairman of the Placer County grand jury.

**THOMAS GRIFFITH.**—Grass Valley is unusually fortunate in having at the head of its athletic affairs a man so thoroughly experienced as Thomas Griffith. A native of Aberystwith, Wales, he was born on March 19, 1887, was educated in the Normal School, and graduated from Aberystwith University with the class of 1906, taking the teacher's course; and for a time after his graduation he engaged in teaching. While in college, Mr. Griffith was very active in amateur athletics. A member of Spark-hill Harriers' Club, he was known all over the country as a track-runner, specializing in the quarter-mile races. During his college years he also developed soccer football and track teams and was one of the most popular men of his class; for Great Britain, even more than our own country, has always been noted for its devotion to sports and the creed of keeping "fit." The young man's health finally broke down, however, and he came across the sea to Canada in 1910, first going to Toronto and later to Winnipeg. In 1916 he came to Grass Valley, and for four years acted as agent for the Pacific Coast Steel Company. When Memorial Park was opened, he was made secretary and manager of that institution; and here he has done fine work, managing a soccer team and also a basketball team in the county, which have made a name for themselves in various parts of the State and have taken many prizes under the energetic and enthusiastic direction of their leader. Mr. Griffith is the Northern California representative for the California Football Association, and refereed the final game between the Olympics and Barbarians in San Francisco, in 1922. He helped organize the Placer-Nevada Baseball League, was the first president of that body, and has been recently re-elected.

The marriage of Mr. Griffith, which occurred on May 19, 1913, at Edmonton, Alberta, united him with Ethel McDonald, a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada. Fraternally, he is a member of Grass Valley Nest No. 1547, Owls, and of Grass Valley Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F.

**ALEXANDER KELLY ROBINSON.**—One of the prominent men of Placer County, who is also known throughout the State, is Alexander Kelly Robinson, familiarly called Kelly Robinson. He is a descendant of that family of Robinsons who figured so prominently in the early colonial history of Virginia, and who emigrated from England to Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century, producing a Colonial Governor who directed the affairs of the Colony for a short time, a Speaker of the House of Burgesses, and a captain who fought under Jackson at New Orleans.

Alexander Kelly Robinson was born on July 26, 1850, near Shawneetown, Ill., and received his schooling there. Since his school days his leisure hours have been consistently spent in reading naval history, science, philosophy and Belles Lettres; and he is a capable, self-educated lawyer, with a knowledge of men and things. He came to Roseville, Placer County, on July 12, 1870, and while residing here he studied law under Gen. Jo. Hamilton, and was admitted to the Bar in 1887. In 1889 he located in Auburn, where he soon became an active, practicing lawyer. He was elected district attorney of Placer County in 1890 for a two-year term, and was again elected in 1902, holding office for a four-year term, during which time, with Attorney-General U. S. Webb, assisted by George Hamilton, he prosecuted the



famous Adolph Weber case, a twenty-eight-day trial, in which a conviction of murder in the first degree was had.

For over thirty years Kelly Robinson has been a defense lawyer, and no man of whose case he has had charge has ever been convicted of a felony. Among the cases defended by him were three murder cases, that of an Indian for killing of R. Van Giesen, that of Thomas for the killing of Novak, and that of May Silva for the killing of her husband, all of whom were promptly acquitted by the jury. During his practice he has been associated with and pitted against the most brilliant lawyers of our State, among whom were Gen. Jo. Hamilton, D. M. Delmas, Grove L. Johnson, and our present attorney-general, U. S. Webb. He is still in active practice at the age of seventy-three years, with mind as keen as ever and with added years of experience in his profession.

On December 1, 1886, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Maggie May Graham, of Scioto County, Ohio. Five children are the issue of their union, namely: Kent G. Robinson, living in Cordova, Alaska; Lieut. Commander Stephen Boutwell Robinson, a graduate of Annapolis, class of 1912; Kelly D. Robinson, an attorney-at-law in Placer County; Madeline M. (Robinson) Rexinger, a graduate of Mills College, and now the wife of C. J. Rexinger; and John Hartson Robinson, a Stanford University graduate, class of 1923.

Mr. Robinson is a prominent Mason, a member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sacramento. He is president of the Placer County Bar Association. Having spent all of his adult life in Placer County, Mr. Robinson has taken a constructive part in its growth and that of Central and Northern California for more than half a century past. It is such men as he who have made the history of our State, and added to its fame both at home and abroad, for they have become a part of the stories centering around those broad-minded men of affairs, who, in that interesting and romantic period during the early seventies and eighties, laid the foundation for the present prosperity of the Golden State.

**LATHROP HUNTLEY.**—Among the hustling, successful representative business men of Auburn is Lathrop Huntley, who is a native son, his birth having occurred in Auburn, April 7, 1874. His father was Asahel Huntley, of Syracuse, N. Y., who married Miss Louisa F. Merrick, of Sturbridge, Mass. Mr. Huntley came out to California in the early fifties and for a time mined in Placer County, after which he engaged in the mercantile business in Auburn. His straightforward business methods and reliability made him very influential, and he became prominent in politics, serving as postmaster at Auburn, and as both sheriff and county clerk of Placer County. Seven children were born to this pioneer couple, and the following four are still living: Mrs. Grace H. Becker; Lathrop, of this review; Mable G.; and James W.

Lathrop Huntley, after completing the Auburn public schools, entered the Sierra Normal College at Auburn, where he was duly graduated in 1890. As a young man he engaged in the lumber trade, gradually working his way up until he held a responsible as well as lucrative position. He was one of the organizers of the Auburn Lumber Company, of which he was secretary; and later he was also secretary of the Loomis Lumber Company. He continued in these positions for many years, until he resigned, in May, 1923, when he purchased and took over the excellently appointed authorized agency for the Ford automobile. Assisted by his son Calvin H., he conducted the business until he sold it in April, 1924, to devote his time to his other interests. He owns a ranch on the Sacramento River, located near Clarksburg, Yolo County, where he makes a specialty of raising asparagus, besides which he is director of the First National Bank and also of the Cen-



tral Bank of California, both of Auburn, and he is still interested in the Auburn, as well as the Loomis, Lumber Company.

Mrs. Huntley was Miss Lillian E. Hayes, a popular belle of Kentucky, before her marriage; and they have three children. William C. served in the Naval Aviation Section of the United States Navy during the World War, being commissioned an ensign. He is a graduate of the University of California, class of 1920, and now has charge of his father's ranch. Calvin H. was also educated at the University of California, and is also associated with his father in business; while the youngest, Lathrop S., is attending the Auburn High School.

Mr. Huntley was made a Mason in Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., Auburn. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Sacramento Consistory, and is also a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sacramento. He is a member of the Tahoe Club, having served as a member of the house committee; and with his wife he is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

During the World War, Lathrop Huntley was heart and soul in the various Liberty Loan and other allied war drives. In his liberal and enterprising way, he gives of his time and his means to aid in movements that have for their aim the building up of this favored section of the Golden State, in which he has great faith and takes much pride.

**THOMAS M. HARRIS.**—Highly acceptable among the most experienced and most efficient coroners who patiently and conscientiously perform their difficult work in behalf of humanity and society. Thomas M. Harris, of the well-known firm of Messrs. W. D. Harris & Sons, of Grass Valley, coroner for Nevada County, enjoys an enviable influence in his community. He was born at Grass Valley on December 3, 1881, the son of William David and Mary A. (Mills) Harris, the former a native of England and the latter a native of Nevada County, Cal. William David Harris came to Grass Valley in 1874, and was employed at the Idaho Mine. With John Farrell, he started a clothing business, and he was a deputy under County Clerk F. G. Beatty. Later he established the firm of Harris & Saxon, for carrying on a furniture and undertaking business. Mr. Saxon sold out to Mr. Thomas, when the firm became Harris & Thomas. Later the firm became W. D. Harris; and when he sold out, the firm became W. D. Harris & Sons, which firm is composed of the two sons, Thomas M. and Charles A. Harris. The firm has ever since carried on the business along the lines preferred by the father, and has become well and favorably known throughout Nevada County. Mr. Harris was also general manager of the Nevada County Bank at Grass Valley, and he was holding that position of responsibility and honor at the time of his death. He was city clerk of Grass Valley for twenty years. As a Mason, he belonged to Madison Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., and was its secretary for thirty years. He attained to all branches of the order, York Rite and Scottish Rite, and was a Shriner; and he also belonged to Grass Valley Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Harris was the daughter of Thomas Mills, a native of England and a pioneer miner; and she was one of the first white girls born in Grass Valley. She passed away in 1916, beloved by many; and Mr. Harris died on March 16, two years later, esteemed by all who knew him. They had thirteen children, two of whom died very young, and one of whom, Elmer H., breathed his last in 1915. The others are: Thomas M., of our review; William L., Charles A., Henry A., and John R., all of Grass Valley; Flora A., now Mrs. Tremewan, Lucy M.; Ruth, who is the wife of J. W. Pascoe; Mary Esther, and Marceline.

Thomas M. Harris attended the Grass Valley public schools, and in time joined his father in business, fortunate in the exceptional instruction

and aid he received from one of such wide experience. In politics a Republican, he is now serving his third term as county coroner, a position for which he has demonstrated more than ordinary qualifications.

Mr. Harris was married in 1908 to Miss Susie E. Rodda, the ceremony being performed at Chico, Cal. Mrs. Harris was also born at Grass Valley, and is the daughter of Joseph Rodda, a native of England and a pioneer miner, now deceased. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris: Milton E., William J., and Rodley G. Mr. Harris is a member and Past Master of Madison Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., and has progressed through all of the branches, including the Ben Ali Shrine. He is also an Elk, belonging to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, and is a member of Quartz Parlor, N. S. G. W., at Grass Valley.

Charles A. Harris, the partner of our subject, was born at Grass Valley on June 21, 1889. He attended the public schools, and joined his brother in business, under the firm name of W. D. Harris & Sons. He is a member of Quartz Parlor, N. S. G. W., and of Grass Valley Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F.; and he belongs to Madison Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., and to the Knights Templar. He married Miss Cora Woods, who is also a native of Grass Valley; and their three children are Charles A. Jr., and Lorin and Loriane, twins.

**HENRY W. HARTUNG.**—It speaks well for Nevada County that so many of its pioneers, who came here in early days and braved every hardship, are still living within its confines, and that the children and children's children of those who have passed beyond are to be found in their places, carrying the family banner to success and taking advantage of the prosperity for which the foundation was laid in pioneer territory by their ancestors. Among the latter, may be mentioned Henry W. Hartung, who was born in Nevada County, November 23, 1868, the son of Adolph and Sophia (Wagner) Hartung, both natives of Germany. The father, a cooper by trade, lived in Quincy, Ill., before coming to California, whither he crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1853, landing with his family in Pleasant Valley, Nevada County. In early days he followed mining, and when the Central Pacific Railway was being constructed, in 1868, he worked on the building of the first transcontinental railway, in Placer County. The last days of his life were spent on his mountain ranch at Kentucky Flat, six miles from Grass Valley. Five children were born to this pioneer couple: Sophia, now Mrs. Schmitz; Nevada A., who derives his name from the fact that he was born on the journey across the plains, at Webber Lake, in the high Sierras; Amelia, now Mrs. McCoy; Alphonzo; and Henry W., of this review.

Henry W. Hartung received his education in the public schools of Nevada County and at the business college in Nevada City. He started to learn his trade as watchmaker and engraver at the age of fourteen, in the meantime attending night school; and he later entered a technical school in Philadelphia, Pa., specializing in a course in the art of watchmaking, and from there went to Chicago and took a course in engraving in a Chicago school of engraving. Prior to this he served seven years as an apprentice to his trade in Nevada City, with F. C. Luetje, pioneer watchmaker of that city. Mr. Hartung later bought out Mr. Luetje, and in company with his brother, Alphonso Hartung, carried on the business in Nevada City for thirty-five years. For the past eight years he has been in business in Grass Valley, with his son Harold as partner, the firm being known as H. W. Hartung & Son. They conduct a first-class jewelry establishment; and it would be hard to find a man with a more thorough knowledge of jewelry and watches than is possessed by these well-known jewelers of Nevada County.



The marriage of Mr. Hartung united him with Margaret Mulcahy, a native of Placer County, and three children have blessed their union: Esther, Harold, and Elizabeth. Always keenly interested in civic affairs, Mr. Hartung has served as a member of the Nevada City Council, and has given of his time and means to help in the advancement of his district. He is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and of the Nevada County Half Century Club.

**MRS. C. M. LOGAN.**—The most distinguishing mark of the progress of the age is the emancipation of woman and her advancement in all that pertains to human welfare. A woman who is up-to-date and who honors the heritage obtained from pioneer parents, and especially of a mother whose interest in the progress in the things of the day was ever alert, is Mrs. Carrie M. Logan. The eldest of four children, she was born in Ophir, Placer County, May 13, 1872, a daughter of B. Steinger, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to New Orleans when only seven years old. In 1850, he came to California and engaged in mining at Ophir. He founded the Shipley and the Three Star mines at that place; later he took up a homestead of 160 acres at Mt. Pleasant, in Doty's Ravine, and planted an early orchard. He died in 1877. He married Malvina LaChance, who survived him and took a second husband, William Johnson, a forty-niner, who died in 1893. She was born in St. Emily, Canada, April 24, 1844, and accompanied her parents, in 1868, to Placer County. Since 1873 she was owner of the present home ranch in Doty's Ravine. Mrs. Elvina Johnson died on January 12, 1924, aged eighty years.

Mrs. Logan was educated in the public schools in Placer County, and was married on July 1, 1890, to John DeLos Logan, a native of Knox County, Ill., and the eldest of two sons. He was born, July 9, 1863, came to California in 1880, and lived in Lincoln. The children of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Logan are: Clarence L., a rancher; Emery D., who served in the World War; Francis F., also an ex-service man; Mabel Johnson of Lincoln; George E., at home; and Gladys. There are eight grandchildren. Mr. Logan died on October 22, 1915.

Mrs. Logan's three sisters are: Josephine, Mrs. Alpha Hinckley, and Dora Falcom, all residing near Lincoln. Mrs. Logan made her home with her mother on the Steinger home place of 135 acres at Mt. Pleasant, where she has carried on stock-raising since 1892. Mrs. Logan is a member of the Mt. Pleasant Woman's Club.

**THOMAS RICHARD GEACH.**—Among Grass Valley's business men none is more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than Thomas Richard Geach, prominent building contractor of the district. Born in London, England, September 22, 1864, he is the son of Richard and Eliza (Drew) Geach, both natives of England and now deceased. The father was a carpenter by trade, and came from a long line of carpenters and wood-carvers; his grandfather started the business and the shop which is still carried on by the descendants of the Geach family, making over 150 years that this firm has been in business in Cornwall. Richard Geach was foreman of the shop there, and worked at his trade for twelve years in London, at the head of skilled workmen; for the flooring, windows and mouldings were made by hand in England when he worked at his trade there. Coming to Grass Valley in 1879, he followed building contracting for many years, and erected homes in Grass Valley forty years ago which are standing today in a fine state of preservation. In his later years he retired from active building and devoted his time to making finer specimens of the cabinet maker's art, such as desks, chairs, tables, etc., of inland wood. His death occurred in 1919. Three children were born in Richard and Eliza



Geach: Thomas R.; James, a carpenter at the Empire Mine; and Lillie, Mrs. Jenkins of San Francisco.

Thomas Richard Geach came to Grass Valley, with his mother, in January, 1881; he had taken up the carpenter's trade in England; and after his arrival here he became associated with his father and brother in business. Later he entered the contracting business for himself, and the Geach family have had regular customers whom they have served for over forty years in building operations in Grass Valley. Among other buildings, Thomas R. Geach erected the Bill Hill and Washington schools, the set of buildings on the Loma Rica Ranch, and many residences in the Chicago Park fruit district. He built the Partridge Hotel in 1918, and remodeled and enlarged it in 1923.

The marriage of Mr. Geach, in 1892, at Grass Valley, united him with Lydia Stephens, a native of Grass Valley. Three children have been born to them: Ernest, a carpenter at Mare Island Navy Yard; William, associated with his father in business; and Lorene. Fraternally, Mr. Geach is a member of the Odd Fellows and Foresters.

**JULIUS ELMER TOFFT.**—A merchant who has "done his bit" in the development of the commercial development of Lincoln, is Julius Elmer Tofft, senior member of the popular grocery firm of Tofft and Johnson, who conduct one of the most up-to-date groceries in Northern California. He was born in Lincoln, on February 1, 1884, a son of Robert and Anna (Kier) Tofft, natives of Denmark and Danetown, Placer County, respectively. His grandfather, Robert Tofft, brought his wife and small son Robert, when the latter was but two years old, to California and located at Danetown. After mining for a time he engaged in ranching, continuing until his death. Grandfather Kier also came from Denmark to California, around the Horn in a sailing vessel in 1846. He owned 320 acres in the Mission district of San Francisco, which he devoted to cattle-raising, but when he heard of the gold strike he sold out and rushed to the mines and became one of the pioneers at Danetown on Coon Creek. Later he purchased a ranch and engaged in grain-raising. Robert Tofft, the father, followed ranching for a time, then located in Lincoln, where he is now engaged in the hardware business. Of the four children born to Robert and Mrs. Tofft, J. E. is next to the youngest, and while growing up he attended the public schools of Lincoln and early began to clerk in stores, and by 1907 he was experienced enough to join an uncle in business, and later he carried on a store with his father.

In 1914, he joined the company known as Tofft and Johnson, becoming senior partner, and it may safely be said that he has done not a little to make that name so well-known and popular that the firm has never wanted for patronage. With one of their mottoes, "Live and Let Live," they have studied conscientiously the wants of the public they have sought to serve, and have even anticipated demands, and this has gradually made them an invaluable institution, and one whose influence in the local Chamber of Commerce has always been appreciated. Mr. Tofft is a Republican, but decidedly a non-partisan booster for everything worth while of paramount interest. With broad, progressive views, he has been able to serve his fellow-citizens for five years as a high school trustee.

The marriage of Mr. Tofft and Miss Winifred McCurry was solemnized in 1907, in Gridley, and the happy couple now have a family of four children, bearing the names: Ivan Julius, Robert Seirer, Winifred Jean and Jack Junior. Mrs. Tofft is a native daughter of Gridley; and she and her family are full of the California spirit. Mr. Tofft is a member of Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln; and he is also a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Sacramento Consistory; he is a charter member

of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento. With Mrs. Tofft, he belongs to Friendship Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., at Lincoln, in which Mrs. Tofft is a Past Matron. Mr. Tofft is also a member of Silver Star Parlor No. 63, N. S. G. W., of Lincoln, of which he is a Past President. Mrs. Tofft is a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West and is also a member of the Lincoln Woman's Club.

**ALBERT C. FLEMING.**—A Californian whom posterity will always be glad to honor is the late Albert C. Fleming, who was born at Lincoln, in Placer County, on February 23, 1871, the son of Albert Carlile Sr., and Elizabeth (Higgins) Fleming, worthy pioneers. Mr. Fleming came across the plains as a boy and settled here; and here he lived all of his life, winning the esteem and the good-will of his fellow men, and dying in 1908. He was a good neighbor, a good citizen, a good friend; and it was impossible that those who knew him should not like him.

Albert C. Fleming, our subject, was educated in the public schools of Lincoln, and as a young man engaged in railroad work, and for fifteen years he was the agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Then he engaged in both the cattle and the insurance business, having given up railroad work. He was highly esteemed for his probity, and the fact that a patron could depend absolutely upon his word.

On November 1, 1899, Mr. Fleming was married to Miss Kathleen Maitland, a native of Elk Grove, Cal., and the daughter of Joseph Maitland, who came to California as a boy. Three children blessed this union: Robert Carlile, Lorraine Maitland, and Albert Charles. Mr. Fleming died on February 17, 1914. He was a Democrat, but Mrs. Fleming is a Republican. She was appointed by President Harding postmaster of Lincoln, on May 5, 1914. She is deeply interested in both Lincoln and Placer County, and always ready to do her bit in the development of the section in which she has her livelihood.

**LOUIS A. CORTOPASSI.**—About three quarters of a mile south of Colfax there was once, in the sixties, a mining camp of some 3000 people called Illinoistown. When the mines closed down, the people all left and the place grew up to a wilderness till forty acres of it were bought and developed into a fine fruit orchard. The owner is Louis A. Cortopassi, who has long held an honored place in the community. For many years he has been on the election board and he has been a member of the Grand Jury. A native of Italy, he obtained his United States citizenship in Judge Prewett's court in Auburn, and is a Republican in politics. He was born in Tuscano, Italy, January 7, 1855, the youngest of eight children. His parents, Angelo C. and Louisa (Paternie) Cortopassi, were both born in Tuscano, and both have passed away. The father, who had an extensive wholesale business in produce and olive oil, was an importer and owned a large orchard and farm.

Louis A. Cortopassi finished the private school at the age of fifteen and thereafter worked on the home ranch and in the office of his father. The departure of two brothers to America, Joseph C. in 1872, and Eugene C. in 1875, naturally turned his attention to the great West; and in 1878 he set out from home, and, after stopping three months in Marseilles, France, sailed on the S. S. America from Havre to New York, arriving on September 20, 1878. Before leaving his native country, he had served thirty-two months in the national army of Italy and received an honorable discharge as corporal. In Rocklin, Placer County, Cal., he met his brother Eugene. He got employment in the section crew on the Central Pacific Railroad; and the following season, in 1879, he worked in the harvest field in the



vicinity of Hills Ferry, Stanislaus County, at two dollars a day and Board. In 1880 he returned to work for the Central Pacific Railroad at Towle, Placer County, and was with the company four years. One season was spent as foreman of the Natomas Orchard & Vineyard at Folsom, and later he moved to Newcastle and rented the Fitch ranch two seasons with good success. On leaving Newcastle, he invested as one-third owner of the Columbia ranch near Penryn, which he carried on for three years successfully, producing choice mountain fruits. He then sold out and moved to Towle, where he rented the McCormick ranch, raised choice mountain apples, and peddled vegetables and fruits in the mining and lumber camps as far as Emigrant Gap. In December, 1900, fire destroyed his store and warehouse containing 600 sacks of potatoes and 1500 boxes of apples and other produce, causing a loss of over \$3000, all he had. So he was compelled to leave and went to Alta to begin anew, working on shares in the Geisendorfer winery at Weimar one season. In 1900 he invested in the land where he now lives; and in 1902 he built the winery known as the Placer County Winery, but he closed out the winery in 1919 on account of the Eighteenth Amendment. Besides the aforementioned ranch of forty acres, Mr. Cortopassi owns real estate in Colfax.

On a visit to his native land in 1883, Mr. Cortopassi was married to Miss Olivia Simonetti, a native Tuscano. She died in Sacramento, September 1, 1905, survived by five children. In 1908 he married again, being then united with Miss Elisa Bertolucci, a native of Lucca, Italy, who came to California in 1908. She has two children, Stella and Iolanda. The children of the first wife are Mrs. Elvira Carney, of Willows, who has eight children; Mrs. Ida Ridolfi, of Weimar, who has six children; Americo, of San Francisco, an ex-service man of the United States Aviation Sections, A. E. F., Mrs. Lillie Del Greco, of San Francisco, who has one child; and Mrs. Hilda Van Scyoc, of Willows, who also has one child.

**MRS. FANNY I. WHITNEY.**—An experienced horticulturist is found in the person of Mrs. Fanny I. Whitney, who resides at her attractive home, "The Gables," at Rocklin. Her husband, the late John T. Whitney, was a prominent horticulturist and business man at Rocklin, and was a cousin of the late J. Parker Whitney, who was the owner of the Spring Valley Ranch near Rocklin, consisting of some 50,000 acres and devoted to stock-raising. The property is now known as the Whitney Estate, one of the largest important properties in Placer County. For a while John T. Whitney was manager of the Spring Valley Ranch, but he later acquired two ranches of his own, upon one of which Mrs. Whitney makes her home. He went into horticulture and the nursery business. From his nursery came much of the stock planted in the southeastern part of Placer County; and he set out the first four acres of navel oranges, which Mrs. Whitney and her assistants now cultivate, and from which the first ripe navel oranges in the county are marketed. Mr. Whitney died in 1912, at the age of sixty-nine.

Mrs. Whitney, who was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., is a daughter of the late Samuel Beloit Smith, who was born in Somersetshire, England, and came to New York when a young man, later going to Beloit, Wis., and thence to California in 1864. His family followed him several years later and located in San Francisco. Samuel Beloit Smith eventually located in Sacramento, where he came to be a prominent citizen, holding the office of public administrator of Sacramento County for many years. He died at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Whitney's brother, Sam Smith, is connected with the D. O. Mills Bank in Sacramento; and a sister, Dot, is the wife of Ward E. Hall, of Hall-Lewis Company, of Sacramento; another sister is Mrs. Harry E. Thorp, of San Francisco. Our subject attended the public schools



of Sacramento, and Howe's College, from which she was graduated. She became a teacher in the Sacramento schools, continuing for two years, when she was married. She entered heartily into her husband's business affairs, with the result that, being observant, she learned much about citrus, as well as deciduous fruits; and when he was called hence, she was in a manner well prepared to conduct the two ranches they owned, the home ranch known as "The Gables" at Rocklin, and "The Heights," a thirty-five-acre deciduous orchard near Penryn.

Mrs. Whitney takes a keen interest in the business and political affairs of her city, having served as mayor of Rocklin for four years. She is prominent in the Congregational Church, and in the Ladies' Aid Society, and she is president of the Red Cross and also of the Parent-Teachers' Association of Rocklin.

**NEWTON DANA PERKINS.**—In enumerating the men whose associations with Placer County have contributed to its material welfare, mention is due Newton Dana Perkins, who owned a beautiful seventy-five-acre ranch located in the vicinity of Rocklin; thirty acres of this ranch is devoted to olives which are now twenty-three years old and are prolific bearers. The grounds surrounding the house are spacious and devoted to rare plants and ornamental trees, truly the Perkins home place is a beautiful spot and a show place of Placer County. He was born at Pine Grove, Placer County, October 23, 1858, the eldest of two sons born to W. Dana Perkins, a prominent pioneer of Placer County and a Democratic leader of this section of the State, who passed away October 20, 1896, at Sacramento, while holding the office of State librarian.

Dana Perkins received his education in Christian Brother's College, in Sacramento, and St. Mary's College, in San Francisco. He was reared on the farm of his parents and remained with them until 1886, when he went to San Francisco and began his career as an actor at the old Baldwin theater. Two years later he went to New York where he was associated with James O'Neil, W. J. Florence and Lily Langtry, on tours through the eastern cities. In 1895 he was a member of Leslie Carter's company on their western tour. During 1895-1896, Mr. Perkins was a member of the advisory board, headed by David Belasco, on stage and actors of New York. On account of his father's impaired health, Mr. Perkins returned to California and became a member of the library staff of the State library at Sacramento and was put in charge of the law department of the library. Since 1903 Mr. Perkins was general manager for the Southern Pacific Railroad stockyards for California and Nevada, with headquarters at Roseville, and with yards at Roseville, and Wendell, Cal., and Sparks, Lovelock and Reno, Nev.

The residence on the Perkins ranch was completed in 1901 and was furnished with old Colonial furniture. There are also many valuable paintings by noted artists, as well as some rare steel engravings to be found there. Mr. Perkins was well-known and famed for his love and appreciation of everything artistic, which talent he displayed in the furnishings of his residence and in beautifying the grounds surrounding it. Mr. Perkins was the owner of the fast horse Allstyle, a 2:10 animal which held the record for Placer County. After Mr. Perkins sold Allstyle he was sent to Australia, and there won honors, not only for his magnificent and fine appearance, but for his racing. The motor car now replaces the fine driving team which was the delight of Mr. Perkins for so many years.

Newton Dana Perkins died on August 20, 1924, leaving a wide circle of friends to mourn his passing. His life had been one filled with usefulness and kindly deeds.

**ROBERT G. EVENDEN.**—The late Robert G. Evenden, who laid down his life of eminent usefulness in Auburn, March 24, 1913, was a man of markedly high principles and prominent among men. His whole life, both public and private, was exemplary, and he was a kindly, generous-hearted man, much beloved by all who knew him. He was born in Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y., January 10, 1850, a son of George and Elizabeth Evenden, natives of England who settled in New York State, where they became successful farmers.

Reared on the farm, and educated in the public school in Vernon, Robert G. Evenden graduated from the Vernon Academy and then entered Cornell University, where he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer. He taught school two years, and then came west to Baraboo, Sauk County, Wis., and was at once actively engaged in his profession as civil engineer. He was deputy county surveyor eighteen months, and then was elected county surveyor, serving three years; and then he was clerk of the circuit court for six years. He was one of the leaders in the civil service; but at the height of his career, his health being impaired by his overtaxing duties, he was compelled to call a halt. His physician advised a milder climate; and he therefore came to the Coast, in February, 1892, locating in Auburn, Cal., where he bought sixteen acres from the Junction Ranch, a mile and a half above the city. He set out an orchard and otherwise improved the property, making it his home; and here his widow now resides, comfortably provided for.

Mr. Evenden was married to Carrie E. Morrison, their wedding taking place in Fort Atkinson, Wis., May 1, 1878. Mrs. Evenden's uncle, George Morrison, was a member of the party of gold-seekers who came to Auburn. Among others in the party was Philip Armour, the pork-packer, a lifelong friend. All were from New York State. George Morrison died in New York, at the venerable age of ninety-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Evenden had one daughter, Jennie, now the wife of Alvin Frost, of Auburn, and the mother of two children.

Mr. Evenden was an active Republican. In 1904 he was elected as county surveyor of Placer County. He was reelected in 1908, and again in 1912, and at the time of his death was active in the discharge of his duties in that office for the third term. In his official capacity he sought to accomplish the most beneficial results for the people, always holding his office as a public trust.

**GEORGE H. FISHER.**—A successful horticulturist residing in Penryn and superintending his ranch, consisting of forty acres of highly developed orchard, is George H. Fisher, who was born, October 8, 1862, at Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, the third of five children of George H. and Elizabeth (Ludwig) Fisher, both natives of Germany. The father, also named George H. Fisher, worked as a blacksmith in his native country and also after settling in Dayton. Both parents passed away in that city.

George H. Fisher, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Dayton and there was apprenticed to learn the trade of wheelwright. Desiring to see California, he left home when twenty years of age, in May, 1883, in company with two boyhood friends and arriving in the Golden State he worked at his trade at Auburn, and in the fall he worked on ranches as harvest helper. Later he went into the shops of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at Sacramento. In the spring of 1885, in partnership with his friend, A. H. Brown, he opened a general merchandise store at Applegate, under the firm name of Brown & Fisher; twelve months later he sold out and returned to his home in Dayton, Ohio. After a stay of only about one year he returned to California in 1887 and located at Sacramento, where he worked for seven years in the wholesale house of Mebius & Drescher.

In 1894 he removed to Penryn and established a first-class general store, which he conducted with gratifying success until July, 1915, when he sold the business to devote his entire attention to his ranch interests. He cleared the forty acres of timber and brush and planted pears, plums and peaches, that have been in full bearing for many years. It is now leased to the Earl Fruit Company and brings Mr. Fisher good returns.

The marriage of Mr. Fisher united him with Miss Henrietta Oest, born in Lone Star district of Placer County, and they are the parents of two daughters: Irene, a graduate of King's Conservatory of Music in San Jose, Cal., and now the wife of H. A. Snelling, superintendent of the Penryn Fruit Company's orchards, and Hazel M., a graduate of Stanford University, and now teaching in the Polytechnic High School in San Francisco. Fraternally, George H. Fisher is a charter member of Penryn Camp No. 10,171, M. W. A., having served as clerk for the past eighteen years.

**GEORGE F. SANDERS.**—The public-spirited president of the Applegate Center of Placer County Farm Bureau for 1923 and a real booster for Applegate, is George F. Sanders, who was born in Oakland, Cal., on June 13, 1889, the eldest of the two sons of the late Joseph Sanders, of whom a sketch is given in another place in this book. He was educated in the high school in Oakland and was in the Berkeley Preparatory School, then took two terms in the Hastings Law School. After leaving the law school he was proprietor of a garage at 38th Street and Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, and later opened a business at 36th and Broadway Streets. In 1915 he sold out his business and entered the auto row in Oakland as a salesman in the Nash Car Company, where he remained for four years. In 1922 he left the city to take up ranch work.

Mr. Sanders was married in Oakland, in 1908, to Julia Kirn, a native of Harden, Ill., who came to California about 1906. They have two children, Catherine A. and Joseph K. Mr. Sanders is owner of sixty acres known as the old Murray Estate, which is now being developed into a vineyard.

**WILLIAM E. MOULTON.**—Associated with the commercial development of French Corral, Nevada County, Cal., is the name of William E. Moulton, who has conducted a general merchandise store at this place for the past twenty-five years. French Corral is also his birthplace and he was born on June 10, 1872, the youngest of six children born to William and Rebecca Engle (Simmons) Moulton. The father, William Moulton, was born in Burn, Albany County, N. Y., on May 11, 1821, and the mother was born on March 4, 1829, in Licking County, Ohio; they were married at Marysville, Cal., on September 12, 1854. William Moulton, senior, came to California in 1851 and first settled at Sacramento, then later he removed to Grass Valley, and about 1862 made another move, this time settling at French Corral where he engaged in mining the balance of his life. The children of this pioneer couple are as follows: John, Sarah (deceased), Cora, Laura, Lillie, and William E. The father passed away at the age of eighty-five years, while the mother lived to be ninety-three years old.

William E. Moulton, our subject, received his education at French Corral and when seventeen years old became interested in hydraulic mining at French Corral and was thus engaged until 1898, when he established his present business which has since had his attention.

At French Corral on December 25, 1899, Mr. Moulton was married to Miss Fannie M. Rosendale, a native of that place, daughter of O. E. and Mary (Anderson) Rosendale. O. E. Rosendale came across the plains to California in an early day and mined at French Corral. Mrs. Rosendale came to California, from her native country of Sweden, in young



girlhood. Mr. Rosendale passed away at the age of eighty-five years and his widow is still living at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Moulton received her education at French Corral. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moulton: Frances and Louise. About fifteen years ago Mrs. Moulton was appointed postmaster at French Corral, the postoffice being located in Mr. Moulton's store building, who also has a store at North San Juan. For many years Mr. Moulton has served as deputy sheriff of Nevada County; besides his other duties he transports fourteen high school students from San Juan and other points to the Nevada City High School. Mr. Moulton is a Republican in politics.

**THOMAS H. MCGUIRE.**—A native son of the Golden State, Thomas H. McGuire, was born at Grass Valley, October 6, 1868. His preliminary education was obtained in the schools of his native town; and he then entered the University of California, and in 1904 was graduated with the degree of B. S. Mr. McGuire is to be commended for his courage and determination; for early in life he decided that he would become a civil engineer, and with that end in view he began working in his father's mine near Grass Valley. Then he taught school in the northern part of the county, and with the funds thus obtained paid his own way through college. Two years after his graduation he opened an office in Grass Valley, where he has since practiced his profession, engaging in general practice as civil and mining engineer.

The marriage of Mr. McGuire united him with Miss Belle Temby, born in Nevada County; and they are the parents of two sons, Carlos and Richard. Mr. McGuire is identified with Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.

**JOHN E. MORAN.**—An orchardist whose methods well illustrate the great advancement made in his department of California husbandry, is John E. Moran, of the Ophir district. A native of the great Golden State, he was born at Edgewood, in Placer County, on June 11, 1869, the son of Michael and Mary (Orr) Moran, worthy folks who both hailed from Ireland, Mr. Moran reaching California early in 1857, and Mrs. Moran coming soon afterwards. Mr. Moran mined for a while; and then he bought some 400 or 500 acres of raw land, and started to develop its resources, first by raising cattle and later by planting fruit. Mrs. Moran died in her sixty-third year; but Mr. Moran lived to be seventy-eight years of age. They had six children: William, who died at the age of nine; Maggie, who is now Mrs. Coan, of Sacramento; John E., the subject of our interesting story; Mary, who married George Wheeler, of Sacramento; Anna, who is Mrs. J. K. Correa, and Rose, who lives in San Francisco.

John E. Moran purchased portions of the old Moran estate from three of the other heirs and today he is the proud possessor of 180 unencumbered acres, 40 acres of which is set out to fruit, while the rest is devoted to the raising of grain and for pasture. He had attended the Ophir school district, and he soon became associated with his father on the home place; and it was natural that after the lamented death of his father, he should continue to reside in the old homestead.

At Auburn, on November 26, 1903, Mr. Moran was married to Miss Anna Monaghan, a native of Rock Creek, Placer County, and the daughter of James R. and Helen Monaghan. Her father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, while her mother was born in Birmingham, Conn. He came to California when he could still be honored as a pioneer, and he mined at Rock Creek; but later in life he followed farming, and had two ranches of 160 and eighty acres each. Mr. and Mrs. Monaghan had seven children. Pat-

rick is at Auburn; Mary lives in the same place, and is Mrs. Skinner; and Thomas, who died at the age of thirty-seven, and Maggie, James and John are no longer living. The youngest in the group is Mrs. Moran, now the mother of seven children: James, Irene, Rose, Ellen, Leroy, Harold and Clarence. Mr. Moran is a member of Auburn Council, K. of C. He is a trustee of the Edgewood school district and a director of the Auburn Fruit Exchange. Politically, he is a Democrat.

**WALDO W. WAGGONER.**—Thoroughly experienced and widely recognized as one of the most progressive of mining engineers, with a specialty in hydraulics, Waldo W. Waggoner of Nevada City has been able to lend a helpful influence in favor of the most rational development of the resources of the Golden State. He was born in Shelby County, Ill., on June 14, 1860, the son of Fieldon Rice and Eliza (Halloway) Waggoner, the former a native of Illinois, and the latter of Indiana; and with advantages encouraging him to consider a professional career, he began the study of medicine. Later, however, he took up engineering and mining in the State of Nevada, and in December, 1888, he came to Nevada City, Cal.

In 1898, Mr. Waggoner was elected county surveyor of Nevada County, and he held that important office for eight years, during which time he directed the building of a number of the most modern bridges and other public works in the county. In 1902 he was appointed State debris commissioner by Gov. Henry T. Gage, and for six years he served in that capacity, acting in conjunction with the California Debris Commission (a national body composed of engineers of the United States) in debris restriction work along the Yuba River. During 1911 and 1912 he was president of the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce. In 1916 he was elected city trustee of Nevada City, serving until 1923, and in 1922 he held the office of president of the board of trustees, or Mayor.

In 1906 Mr. Waggoner became associated with W. B. Bourn, as engineer of the Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Company, Consolidated, maintaining a hydraulic water system from the mines in the San Juan Ridge; and he is still filling that position. He is an expert authority in quartz and placer mining, and in debris and water-supply problems, and his word serves as authority in engineering matters affecting the territory from the high Sierras to San Francisco Bay. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and also a member of the American Meteorological Society.

On April 19, 1894, Mr. Waggoner was married to Miss Mary Sims, a native of England, and a daughter of the late Rev. Josiah Sims, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Their union has been made happier in the birth of one daughter, Dorothy, who is a talented vocalist and pianist. Mr. Waggoner belongs to Nevada City Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., and he is the leading Knight of Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E., of Nevada City.

**HENRY L. KITTS.**—In 1894 Henry L. Kitts purchased his present home place, which consists of fifteen acres in the vicinity of Town Talk, Nevada County, one and a fourth miles south of Nevada City, where he has since made his home. Here, in addition to general farming, Mr. Kitts has engaged in mining and carpenter work. His birth occurred in Virginia City, Nev., May 15, 1864; and he is the youngest in a family of four children born to James and Eliza (Lindley) Kitts, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. James Kitts first crossed the plains to California in 1850, bringing a herd of cattle; he settled in Plumas County, where he engaged in mining for a while. Then he returned East and was married to Miss Eliza Lindley, and together they returned to California in 1852, crossing the plains with horse teams, and again bringing some cattle, which were lost.



The father again settled in Plumas County and mined; but during the gold excitement in Nevada he removed to Virginia City and opened a brokerage business, meeting with rather discouraging success in this venture. He was taken critically ill with pneumonia; and when he was well enough, the family again returned to Plumas County. There they resided for about three years; and then they settled in Nevada City, where the father mined in the Willow Valley district. He was the owner of various mining claims, including the Buckeye and the Texas. Then he located on Deer Creek and conducted a custom quartz mill until he sold to the Deadwood Mining Company. In 1878 the father had disposed of all of his mining property in the Willow Valley district. Renting land near Nevada City, he resided there for two years; and then he purchased the Hobart and Lord mining claim at Town Talk, engaging in hydraulic mining for one season. Becoming interested in horticulture, he planted the orchard and vineyard where Joseph Gassaway now lives. The four children born in his family are as follows: Charles W., residing in San Francisco; James M., of Town Talk; Ella M., deceased; and Henry L., the subject of this sketch. The mother passed away while still a young woman, and the father lived to be seventy-six years old.

Henry L. Kitts completed the grammar and high-school courses in the Nevada City schools. He then removed to Washington and for fourteen months was engaged in the carpenter and butcher business in that State. Since returning to Nevada County, he has prospected and mined, and has followed his trade as a carpenter.

At Nevada City, on June 3, 1889, Mr. Kitts was married to Mrs. Theresa M. (Murphy) Ebaugh, born in Monroe County, Mo., Mrs. Kitts was the daughter of William and Letitia (Green) Murphy. Her parents both passed away when she was young, and she came to California and made her home with her aunt, Mrs. A. W. Herring. Her first marriage united her with Col. Benton Ebaugh, and they were the parents of two sons: Benton, who resides at Ray, Ariz.; and James E., of Salt Lake City, Utah. Colonel Ebaugh passed away in 1886. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kitts, Warren H., who married Miss Ramona Myback, now deceased, by whom he had one daughter, Ramona. Mr. Kitts built his present residence on his ranch home in 1894, and here the family reside.

**HON. GEORGE LOUIS JONES.**—A distinguished representative of the California Bar, the Hon. George Louis Jones has also become one of the pillars of strength of the California Bench, and as such is today one of the most influential citizens in Placer and Nevada Counties. He was born at Truckee on May 11, 1873, the son of William C. Jones, a native of Tennessee and a very efficient, faithful and highly esteemed physician and surgeon, who had come to California about 1866. Like so many others who had another kind of a career in view, he went into the mines for a while, early commencing to study privately. Later he continued his medical studies at San Francisco, and in time was graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York, when he became a surgeon in the service of the Central Pacific Railroad Company during the construction of their road. In 1874 Dr. Jones removed to Grass Valley, and there he practiced until his death, in 1900. Mrs. Jones, who was Miss Annie Power before her marriage, died years ago.

George Louis Jones attended the public schools of Grass Valley, where he finished the high school work in 1889. He was graduated from the University of California in 1895, and two years later received the coveted parchment from the Hastings College of Law. Returning to Grass Valley, he practiced law there; and in January, 1901, he became city attorney. The following year, he was elected district attorney of Nevada County; and that



office he filled with signal ability for six years. He had long been a staunch supporter of the platforms of the Democratic party, although never allowing his own political preferences to influence his administration of a public trust. Along with his official duties he also found time to devote to the Nevada City Home Guards.

In 1908, Mr. Jones was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Nevada County, and so well has he served his fellow-citizens in that responsible and arduous capacity, that he is now serving his third term. He took an active part in all drives and other war work during the recent World War; has been chairman of the Nevada City Chapter of the American Red Cross for the past six years, and is at present chairman of the Salvation Army Advisory Board, and also was chairman of the County Council of Defense. As a fearless interpreter of the law, Judge Jones has been insistent on letting no guilty man escape.

At Sacramento, in 1905, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Helen C. Mott, a native daughter resident in the capital city; and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of two daughters, Helen F. and Nancy Mott Jones. The Judge was made a Mason in Grass Valley Lodge No. 23, in which he is a Past Master; and he is now a member and Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of California. He is a member of Grass Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., and Nevada Commandary No. 6, K. T. He is also a member and Past Grand in the Grass Valley Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Encampment. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, being a Past President of Quaker Parlor No. 58, at Grass Valley, and an ex-trustee of the Grand Parlor of California.

**MRS. ELIZABETH GRACE JAMES.**—Born in Redruth, Cornwall, England, on November 6, 1855, Mrs. James was the daughter of William and Lavinia (Phillips) Luke. Her father was a miner who came to California via Panama in 1863. He settled at Sonora and about a year later went on to Grass Valley, where he mined in the old Eureka Mine until it closed down. His family followed him to California in 1870, by the transcontinental train, taking two weeks to cross. They made their home at Grass Valley, and here he died at the age of sixty-three. His wife was sixty-one when she died. Mr. and Mrs. Luke were the parents of three children, viz.: Elizabeth Grace, of this review; Mary Jane, deceased wife of Jacob Coombs; and Simon, of Sacramento.

Elizabeth Grace Luke attended school in England and came to California with the family in 1870. In Nevada City, on April 12, 1874, she was married to John James, the son of James and Grace (Hammill) James. John James was born in May, 1848, at Hayle, Cornwall, England. His father worked in the tin mines of England. John James came to Grass Valley, Cal., about 1870, and mined until 1885, when he purchased 360 acres in French Ravine, three miles below Grass Valley on the McCourtney road. The family moved onto the ranch the same year, and there they engaged in general farming. He died in 1904 at the age of fifty-six. He was one of a family of eleven children, viz.: James, William, Grace, Elizabeth, Mary, William, Frank, Margaret, Mary, Benjamin, and John. All now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. James' union was blessed with five children, viz.: William J., Alma Grace, Beatrice Margaret (Mrs. Fred Marcotte of Oakland), James Benjamin, who died at nine years of age, and Frank, still at home. The two oldest and the youngest are at home and assist in the operation of the home ranch, which is devoted to general farming and to stock raising. William J. James has been clerk of the election board for years, and has also served as a trustee of the North Star school district. Frank James saw more active service in France than any other World War soldier boy from

Nevada County. On November 3, 1917, he entered the United States Army, being stationed at Camp Lewis five days and then sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, where he trained for about a month; and then, as a member of Company D, 18th U. S. Infantry, 1st Division, he was sent over seas, in January, 1918, on the transport Calaveras, landing at Brest. After training until May, 1918, he was ordered to the front and on May 28 went into the trenches. He took part in the Montdidier-Noyon defensive, Cantigny offensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, Saizerais Sector defensive, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive of October 1 to 12, and Meuse-Argonne offensive of November 5 to 8. He received from the French government the regimental decoration Fourre Guerre, and made the score for marksmanship in practice on the range. He was in the Army of Occupation near Coblenz. Returning home, he landed in New York on September 3, 1919, from the transport Mobile, was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, September 30, 1919, and returned thence to his home. Mrs. James is a Republican. Their family, in their religious views, are Methodists.

**JOHN J. LOONEY.**—The qualities which have accomplished the success of John J. Looney have been persevering industry and untiring energy. He has born in the Allison Ranch district, Nevada County, June 21, 1860, a son of James and Julia (Hurley) Looney, both natives of Ireland. The parents were married in Maine, and in 1858 came via the Panama route to California and settled in the Allison Ranch district, where the father engaged in mining for several years; then he purchased a ranch of forty acres, to which he later added a quarter-section, and still later eighty acres, which is a part of the home ranch of our subject. James Looney engaged in farming the greater part of his life. There were five children in the family; Mary, now Mrs. Carter, a widow residing in San Francisco; Ellen, Mrs. Obernesser, also of San Francisco; John J., of this sketch; James, deceased; and Timothy, deceased. The father met a premature death on the home ranch while fighting a forest fire that destroyed the pine trees on the place; the mother lived to be seventy years old.

John J. Looney attended school in the Allison Ranch and Forest Springs districts. He was about fifteen years old when he began working in the Omaha Mine; and thereafter he worked in the North Star Mine and also the Allison Ranch Mine and old Perrin Mine. Mr. Looney received 113 acres as his portion of his parents' estate; and he engaged in ranching until 1924, when he retired. He now makes his home on Auburn Avenue, Grass Valley.

At Grass Valley, February 12, 1888, Mr. Looney was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Welton, born in County Cork, Ireland, a daughter of James and Mary (Hurley) Welton, and the second in the family of nine children, as follows: Ellen, Minnie (Mrs. Looney), Hannah, Margaret, Kate, Elizabeth, deceased; James, Richard, and John. Mrs. Looney is the only member of this family who lives in California, the others having all remained in Ireland. The father, James Hurley, passed away at the age of sixty years, the mother surviving him until she was seventy-three years old. Mrs. Looney received her education in Ireland and came to California about six years previous to her marriage. Five children have been born of this union: Mary, now Mrs. Kelley, has three children, James, John, and Mary Margaret, and they reside in San Francisco; Ellen, the wife of J. Johnson, has two children, Katherine and Helen, and they reside at Grass Valley; Josephine is a teacher at Grass Valley; James married Miss Grace Anderson, by whom he has had two children, Robert and Dorothy, the latter now deceased, and the family reside at Oroville, Cal.; and John Raymond is on the home ranch. Mr. Looney has served for a number of years as trustee of the Forest Springs school district. In politics he is a Democrat.

**S. LEE LEITER.**—A very representative man, and one of helpful influence in the mercantile life of Northern California, is S. Lee Leiter, the proprietor of the popular and prosperous establishment of the S. Lee Leiter Co., at Nevada City. He was born at Leitersburg, in Washington County, Md., on July 27, 1870, the son of John W. and Mary Elizabeth (Lantz) Leiter, who said good-bye to their old home associations in 1894 and came out to Oakland, Cal. Their family consisted of five boys and two girls; and as Mr. Leiter was a successful contractor, they enjoyed the enviable environment of a comfortable home. Mr. Leiter died on February 28, 1916, while Mrs. Leiter lived until November, 1922; both were eminently useful members of society, and were very highly esteemed.

Our subject attended the grammar school at Hagerstown, Md., and as a mere boy entered the dry-goods line, first clerking in Topeka, Kans., at the age of thirteen. From there, his folks removed to California, and at Oakland he continued the selling of dry goods. At the end of three years, or in 1897, he removed to Nevada City, where he found an opening, working for a salary; and in 1907 he was able to establish his present business, commencing in a modest way. He had limited capital, and in fact he had to borrow from others; but he gradually built up a desirable trade and attained to a competence. He saw the volume of his business grow from \$31,000 yearly to \$105,000, the year 1922 witnessing that top-notch amount. While devoted to his business, he has also been an avowed "boomer" of Nevada and Placer Counties, and has commanded the following of others through his public-spiritedness. A Democrat in matters of national political import, Mr. Leiter has preferred to be known as non-partisan in his hearty support of local men and measures, well endorsed.

While at Nevada City, in 1903, Mr. Leiter was married to Miss Nellie P. Joyce, a native of Grass Valley and the daughter of P. C. Joyce, who came to California in the fifties and died in 1916. He was a worthy pioneer, honored by all who knew him. Mrs. Leiter has associated herself with her husband, and forms the "Co." in their wide-awake firm. Fond of the company of his fellow-men, Mr. Leiter belongs to the Elks, the Foresters of America and the Red Men.

**FRANK E. PERRY.**—The very important branch of trade catering to so much of daily necessity requiring up-to-date invention and the best qualities and the most modern taste and convenience, known as the stationery trade, is unusually well represented in Placer County by Frank E. Perry, who has a well-appointed store on Lincoln Way in Auburn. He was born at Newcastle, Placer County, on November 10, 1887, the son of Thomas F. and Mary (Correa) Perry, the former a native of Fayal, in the Azore Islands, and deceased in 1919, and the latter a native of Newcastle. Thomas F. Perry ran away from home at the age of seventeen, went to sea and made three voyages around the world. Later, he was steward on a Long Island Sound steamer plying between Fall River, Mass., and New York City. He arrived in Newcastle, Cal., in the late seventies, and bought a ranch of 160 acres, a part of which he later sold. He was one of the first to plant fruit in that district, and he followed fruit-raising. He and four associates organized the Lincoln Cannery, and he was on the first board of directors. He was influential in politics and prominent in fraternal orders. He died January 16, 1920. Mrs. Mary Emily Perry, his widow, is the daughter of the late Joseph K. Correa, a native of the Azores. He came to California by way of the Horn in 1851, and mined on his ranch in Dutch Ravine, near Newcastle, and later conducted the ranch as a regular farm. The old Correa ranch is still in possession of the family, and has fig trees planted fifty years ago, and still bearing. Joseph K. Correa died some years ago.



but his widow is still living at an advanced age. She relates interesting experiences of her trip to California by way of the Isthmus, when the party were shipwrecked on the Atlantic side, and were three days on an island before they were rescued. Mr. and Mrs. Correa had eight children, four of whom are still living, these are: Joseph K., Mrs. Mary Perry, Mrs. A. J. Silva (of San Francisco), and Mrs. J. Soto (of Newcastle). For nineteen consecutive years a member of the Perry family has been a student in the Placer County High School.

Frank E. Perry attended the Newcastle school, and was graduated from the Placer Union High School in 1909. Farming did not appeal to him, so he found his first work in the fruit-packing house in Newcastle. To gain a business training, however, he went to work for the White House in San Francisco, and later he did newspaper work for the San Francisco Bulletin. In 1914 he opened a stationery and candy store in old Auburn, and in 1918, he established his present place of business, on the Lincoln Way, where he carries in stock one of the most complete assortments of high-grade stationery and candies to be found in Northern California. He is devoted to his business; but never so much so that he cannot lend a hand in "boosting" any good movement, and in true, non-partisan public-spirited fashion, for the benefit of the community and the locality in which he lives and thrives.

In the year 1914, in Auburn, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Julia Marshall of Newcastle, a popular woman who was sure to prove the best of life help-mates; and they have one attractive and promising daughter, Lois. Mr. Perry belongs to Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W., in which he is a Past President; and he is a member of the Miami Tribe of Red Men, Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and also of the Tahoe Club, of Auburn.

**EDWARD O. GASSAWAY.**—Edward O. Gassaway is the fifth of seven children born to James Elisha and Olivia (Gassaway) Gassaway. The father hailed from Kentucky, crossing the plains in 1857 on his honeymoon trip. He engaged in hydraulic mining in Rough and Ready, Sucker Flat, Timbucktoo, and Smartville, and also on a homestead of 160 acres which he preempted west of Grass Valley. There are today on this place rich deposits of ore still untouched. Here the father lived till his death at the age of forty-nine. The mother, also born in Kentucky, lived till she was seventy-two years old. The son Edward still owns a quarter of the place. He was born June 28, 1872, in French Ravine, Nevada County. Arthur D. Gassaway was a miner of high repute, serving many years as a superintendent, till his death at the age of fifty-six.

Edward O. Gassaway was only nine years old at the time of his father's death. He attended the old French Lead school and started out to work for himself when only fourteen. He teamed and mined in various places, for eight and a half years serving as hoisting engineer in the Harmony and Brunswick Mines of Nevada City; and he then engaged in stock-raising. He leases 4000 acres of land and runs about 450 ewes and twenty head of cattle.

On October 7, 1896, in Auburn, Edward O. Gassaway was married to Lillie E. Fattebert, a native of the Magnolia district in Nevada County. Mrs. Gassaway's father and mother were born in Canton Vaud, Switzerland. The father came to America when a young man and in 1851 went around via Panama to California, settling first in Scott's Flats and working on a ranch. He then moved to Wheatland, Yuba County, and farmed for a few years, after which he came to Nevada County and acquired a ranch of 360 acres, in the Magnolia school district, on the Auburn and Grass Valley road, fourteen miles below Grass Valley, where he lived till his death at the age of seventy-two. The lady who became his wife came to California

from New York alone. She was married in San Francisco to Mr. Broglie, a merchant. Later they went to Sacramento, and were in business there at the time of the great flood in 1862. After the death of Mr. Broglie, in Sacramento, his widow went to Virginia City, Nev., and later she came to Nevada County, Cal., where she was married to Louis Fattebert. By her union with Mr. Broglie she had two children: Edward, of Auburn, and Evelyn, who died at three years of age. There were also two children by the Fattebert union: Ulysses Charles, of St. Helena, Napa County, and Lillie E. (Mrs. Gassaway). Mrs. Gassaway owns 360 acres, of which 240 are from the old Fattebert ranch.

After his marriage, Mr. Gassaway mined for seven years in Nevada City and Grass Valley. He then moved to the Fattebert ranch, which he has made his home ever since, and from here he operates 4000 acres of leased land and engages in stock-raising and orcharding. He has one son, Clarence E., who is still at home. Mr. Gassaway was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen until it broke up. In politics he is a Republican. For two terms he has been president of the Nevada County Farm Bureau, and he has also been the county director of the State Federation of Farm Bureaus.

**EDWARD E. LEICHTER.**—Enjoying an exceptional run of prosperity such as even larger and more pretentious hostelries might well be glad to boast of, the National Hotel of Nevada City, under the popular management of Edward E. Leichter, has justified its claim to the good-will and support of the public by its never-failing, effective service to all seeking its hospitality. A native of the sister State of Nevada, Mr. Leichter was born at Virginia City on June 24, in the memorable year of the nation's first centenary, 1876. His father, Adam Leichter, who married Miss Kate Kotzenborn, had come to California as early as 1850. He followed mining in the Golden State, and on removing to Virginia City, Nev., he continued his work as a metallurgist and chemist until his death. Mrs. Leichter has also departed this life. The worthy couple left behind a record of great usefulness to the world, although neither sought the lime-light of a vain publicity.

Edward Leichter attended the public schools of Nevada, and continued his studies in the high school in San Francisco; and then for four years he served in the Union Iron Works as a mechanical engineer. He took night school work, in his professional preparation, and was fortunate in being sought after by the leading mining companies of Nevada and Nevada County, success accompanying all that he undertook.

In 1920, Mr. Leichter became manager of the National Hotel, one of the oldest headquarters for the traveler in this section, a good part of the historic edifice having been built in 1853. It is seldom that there is an idle room or an empty seat to be had, although there are seventy-six rooms and a very spacious and attractive dining hall. Cleanliness and comfort, and the best of everything obtainable for the table, are among the features of the hotel's management; and there is every indication that its popularity will not soon wane. Mr. Leichter is a Democrat, and is now serving a term as city trustee.

In San Francisco, in 1901, Mr. Leichter was married to Miss Geraldine Ward, an Eastern girl, born in Iowa, who shares the pleasures and the honors of his busy and beneficial life. He is both an Elk and a Red Man, and has held several offices of importance in each order. Fond of hunting and fishing, he recommends both as an antidote for many of life's ills. He is public-spirited, and second to none in desiring to forward the best interests of both city and county.

**JOHN CASEY.**—Inseparably connected with the growth and development of Nevada County, is the name of Casey. John Casey was born in Ireland and as a young man came to the United States and settled in Grass Valley in 1864. Here he was engaged in mining until 1870, working at various times in the Allison Ranch, Illinois and the North Star mines. In the latter year, in partnership with his brother Peter Casey, he bought the present home ranch of 360 acres, which is located about eight miles from Grass Valley on the Marysville road. In 1875, Mr. Casey purchased his brother's interest and he spent the balance of his life in ranching pursuits. He passed away in 1916, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife had preceded him, dying on September 6, 1912, when she was aged sixty-four. Her maiden name was Margaret Moriessy, also born in Ireland. She was brought to America by her parents when she was a small child. In 1875 she married Mr. Casey in Grass Valley, and they became the parents of six children: Margaret died in infancy, Mary died when she was eleven and one-half years of age, and Thomas, Gertrude, Nellie and William are living together on the home ranch. Here they work in harmony and have set out fourteen acres of pears on the Casey ranch. Besides this they lease 615 acres of the Dikeman ranch and are counted among the leading stock-raisers and ranchers in Nevada County.

Thomas Casey was born in Penn Valley, on December 11, 1878, and he has been associated with the family all his life, except about eighteen months when he was employed in planing mill work in Pittsburg, Contra Costa County. He was one of the promoters of the Tri-County Irrigation Association previous to the formation of the present irrigation district and his influence has been felt in all good movements.

William Casey entered the service of the United States during the World War, on September 18, 1917, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., with Supply Company 363rd Infantry of the Ninety-first Division. After training for nine months he was sent over seas with the Ninety-first, saw service at Ypres, Lys, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne sectors. He thus took part in some of the most severe engagements the world has ever seen. From the first Meuse-Argonne offensive he was transferred to serve with the Belgian troops in the Lys offensive at Ypres. Probably the boys and girls who read of the ancient war heroes in their school histories will never find soldiers who faced the horrors of shot and shell with the valor that our own heroes did in the World War. Those who talk about it do not know and those who know do not talk about it. William Casey returned to the United States in April, 1919, and was honorably discharged at the Presidio in San Francisco, on April 25, 1919. He at once returned to civil life and is associated with his brother and sisters in the operation of the home ranch.

**THOMAS H. BERRIMAN.**—The ranch where Thomas H. Berriman has made his home all his life is located two miles from Grass Valley on the Auburn highway. This farm consists of 200 acres and was purchased in 1870 by his father; and our subject was born on February 22, 1883, the eldest child in the family of Thomas H. and Sarah Ann (Pierce) Berriman, both natives of Cornwall, England. The father came to the United States in 1864 and soon after set out for California via Panama; he was shipwrecked twice during the voyage but finally reached San Francisco the same year. With his brother, Robert, he settled at Grass Valley, where he bought a mining claim which he worked for some time. Then he removed to Nevada City and worked the tailings of the Pittsburgh Mine on Gold Flat. In 1870 the brothers bought the ranch which is now the home place of our subject. After farming here for about ten years, he returned to England and was there for about ten years, during which time he was there



married. With his bride he returned to California, to their home near Grass Valley, where he not only farmed his home place, but was superintendent of a mine in Placer County, called the Golden West. He was also a surveyor of lands and mines. Three children were born to him and his wife: Thomas H., of this sketch; Sarah Ann, now the wife of David Richards, residing in Grass Valley; and Elizabeth Francis, deceased. After the death of his brother Robert, the father adopted his daughter, Alice Marjorie; she is now the wife of Thomas J. Hooper. The father died on March 17, 1912; and the mother passed away in May, 1891.

Thomas H. Berriman, of this review, attended the Allison Ranch district school and was reared to agricultural life on the home farm. At Grass Valley, Cal., January 14, 1915, Mr. Berriman was married to Miss Emily Gertrude Church, born in London, England, a daughter of Henry Thomas and Alice (Jones) Church. The father was a lithograph printer. Mrs. Berriman remained in her native city until she was fourteen years old, when she accompanied an aunt, Mrs. Jones, to Grass Valley, where she finished her education. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Berriman: Thomas H., Jr., Robert David; Edith Evangeline; Genevieve Alice, who died on March 16, 1924; and Florence May. Mr. Berriman is a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Salvation Army at Grass Valley, of which he has been treasurer for the last fifteen years.

**DANIEL ALBERT DAILEY.**—Popular among the most efficient of the large and exceptional staff of the American Railway Express Company in California, Daniel Albert Dailey, the wide-awake agent at Nevada City, enjoys the esteem and good-will of a wide circle, who appreciate his efforts and those of his able assistants. He was born at Florid, Putnam County, Ill., on November 14, 1871, the son of Joseph and Eliza (Albert) Dailey, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In June, 1872, his parents started with their family for California in an old-fashioned emigrant train. The father died on the trip, and Mrs. Dailey and her two sons, W. E. and Daniel A., arrived in Nevada City; and being thus alone in the world, she was obliged to work out in order to support her family. In 1875 she remarried, accepting as her second husband Lord Housman, a native of the Keystone State, who had come to California as one of the Argonaut Forty-niners, rounding the Horn on a sailing trip of 213 days and arriving in the Bay City late in that eventful year. He died in Nevada City at the age of eighty-nine, the last of the Forty-niners in the county. He had followed mining, and developed and sold two mines, the last and best one being the Sneath & Clay Mine. He sold both mines at a good profit, and was one of the organizers of the Citizens Bank of Nevada City, serving as vice-president for many years. W. E. Dailey is now deceased, and our subject is the only living child by the first marriage. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Housman, Myrtle, now the wife of H. J. Bennett, the Pacific Coast manager for the United States Steel Corporation, and a resident of San Francisco. Mrs. Housman is still living, the center of a circle of devoted friends, at the fine old age of eighty-five years.

Daniel A. Dailey attended the Nevada City Grammar School, and was graduated from the high school. He first worked for wages in a sash and door factory in San Francisco, after which he ran a lath mill at Champion, in the State of Nevada, and then worked in the mines of Nevada City for seven years. For a number of years, also, he was proprietor of the Racquet Store in Nevada City; but he sold out in 1918, and became local agent for the American Railway Express Company, in which field of activity he has since been engaged.

At Nevada City, in the year 1899, Mr. Dailey was married to Miss Margaret Richards, a native of Nevada City, who died in October, 1919.

leaving a daughter, Muriel M., and many mourning friends. Mr. Dailey is a Past Master of Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M.; and he belongs to Court Garfield, Foresters of America, of Nevada City, and to Lone Pine Camp, Woodmen of the World, in the same town. From 1911 to 1921 he was a city trustee of Nevada City, always working for progress in municipal life and development; and during the last seven years he was chairman of the board, or mayor. For a number of years, also, he was an officer in the 2nd Infantry, California National Guards, and later was captain of Company C. in the same military organization. In 1906 he had his company in San Francisco for a month, during the great fire, doing guard duty. He was also a member of the Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio in San Francisco for three months, in 1917; and he had enlisted in the Spanish-American War, and is, therefore, a member of the W. C. Hegarty Post of the American Legion, in Nevada City.

**EDWIN G. JENSON.**—An expert artisan who, by always doing his work well, and in such a manner as to satisfy the most exacting, has become one of Roseville's best cement workers, and one of her most public-spirited citizens, is Edwin G. Jenson, who has seen much of the world, and has an interesting and highly-creditable army record. He was born in Washington County, Neb., on February 28, 1885, and there grew up on the farm. His father was Gustav Jenson, long a farmer of Washington County, and a general contractor, who was born in Skåne, Sweden, on June 2, 1855, and came to America when he was seventeen, settling in Nebraska. Grandfather Jenson was a sea-captain, who went down on his own ship at sea. Gustav Jenson is still living, in Nebraska, with his good wife, who was Carolina Grieppe, a native of Sweden, before her marriage. They had seven children. Edwin G., the subject of our story; John G. became a farmer in Washington County; Inez E. is the wife of Jess Laughlin, a farmer in Washington County, Nebraska; Fred H. is a stockman at Friend, Nebr.; Carl G. is a grain-buyer at Arlington, Nebr.; Ellen E. married Oscar Anderson, the garage man at Kennard, Nebr.; and Albert J. is a farmer in Washington County, Nebr.

Edwin Jenson grew up on his father's farm in Nebraska, with whom he also worked at building and contracting, commencing to assist in building when he was twelve years of age. At the age of seventeen, he came out to Colorado, where he worked for T. E. Peterson, the general contractor at Durango, continuing with him for two years; and then he enlisted in the regular army, joining the 29th U. S. Infantry, G Company, when he was nineteen, and serving there for three years, two years and five months of that time having been spent in the Philippine Islands, taking part in seven different engagements with the natives in Mindanau and Zebu. In 1905, on February 13, he was honorably discharged, when he took up railroading and entered upon train service with the Colorado & Southern Railroad.

On February 17, 1914, Mr. Jenson came to California and settled at Roseville; and for about six years he worked on the train service of the Southern Pacific Railroad. After that, he took up building and became a very successful contractor. He has worked on the Roseville Hotel, and the Roseville Garage, on H. T. Miller's warehouse, school buildings in Roseville, three buildings at Gridley, and he has helped to create many other fine business houses and edifices, building his own home, at 225 Clinton Avenue, in 1920. He is public spirited, warmly devoted to the community in which he lives and thrives, and is ever willing to help advance the day when Placer County shall come to its own.

At Durango, Colo., October 14, 1907, Mr. Jenson was married to Miss Emma Shippey, a native of New Mexico, a daughter of Scott and Mary (Tharpe) Shippey, born in Indiana and Denver, Colo., respectively. The father was a veterinary surgeon and followed his profession in New Mexico

and Colorado; his wife passed away in Colorado, and he now lives in Bayfield, that state. Grandfather Nathan Thorpe was a pioneer of Colorado. Six children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jenson: Earl Scott is dead; Fred G., Bernard M., Harold G., Irene E., and Aloah D. Jenson. Mr. Jenson is a Modern Woodman, and he also belongs to the Eagles.

**ALFONSO SEAMAN.**—A skilled, industrious blacksmith of the type so pleasing to Longfellow, the poet, and an artisan of whom any town might well be proud, is "Al" Seaman, of Nevada City, who has a well-equipped shop on Clark Street, which serves an appreciative public throughout Nevada County. A native Hoosier, he was born in Mooresville, now a part of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on April 25, 1861, the son of William and Mariah Ann (Zimmerman) Seaman, both of whom are now deceased, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother a native of Indiana. The elder Seaman learned the trade of the blacksmith in Ohio, and came out to California by way of Panama in 1864. Having a trade whose services were likely to be called for anywhere, he found no difficulty in getting employment, and so he worked in various cities, including San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, Placerville and Smartville, in each place rendering a good day's work, at the same time learning more and more about the ever attractive Pacific West, and making friends, some of whom remained in touch with him to his last day. In 1872 he came to Nevada City and, building a small shop, embarked in business for himself; and ten years later he built the shop his son now owns and operates. He then left Nevada City and followed his trade in various mining camps in Utah, Arizona, Southern California and Colorado; and having returned to California, he died at Yreka in 1915, esteemed by all who knew him. He was the father of three children: Alfonso, of this review; Mary, who is Mrs. Davenport, of Nevada City; and Miss Emily Seaman, a teacher in the Orange public schools.

Alfonso Seaman joined his father at the forge, and in 1882 bought the smithy his father had run in Nevada City. He has managed this well-known shop ever since, now over forty years—rather a remarkable record, considering the frequency of rapid changes in the expanding Golden State. For two years, or during 1880 and 1881, he was away from Nevada City, but the lure of the old stand drew him back. He was married in Nevada City to Miss Rosario A. Lawrence, a native of Canada, and they have one son, Irvine, who is also a blacksmith and is associated with his father in business. Mr. Seaman is a trustee of the Nevada City Free Library, and is secretary of the board. As an Odd Fellow, he has attained to all branches, and is a member of the Lodge at Nevada City, being a Past Grand and the present secretary.

**H. C. PHILLIPS.**—Without anyone to assist him in securing a start in the world, and without the aid of fortuitous circumstances commonly known as "luck," but by persistent labor and the constant exercise of frugality, H. C. Phillips has climbed step by step to the position he now occupies, that of general superintendent and traffic manager of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, which runs from Colfax to Nevada City, a distance of twenty miles. This road was originally started as a logging road in 1874. In 1875 a franchise was obtained, and the following year the road was built; and in 1877 it was opened for traffic. For a number of years Mrs. S. A. Kidder was president of the road, being at that time the only woman president of a railroad in the United States; she had succeeded her deceased husband to the office of president. She sold her interest in the road in 1914.

Mr. Phillips was born at Austin, Nev., December 12, 1882, the only child of Alfred and Nannie J. (Teague) Phillips, both natives of England.



Alfred Phillips, the father, followed his trade as interior and exterior house decorator in England, and after coming to California also engaged in the same line of work; and he also followed mining in Nevada. He settled in Grass Valley in 1885, where he resided until his death in 1898. The mother is still living. Alfred Phillips was a member of the Grass Valley board of education for a number of years. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Grass Valley Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., and Weimar Tribe No. 34, Red Men.

H. C. Phillips received his education in the Grass Valley schools. When seventeen years of age he entered the employ of the railroad as errand boy, and since then his promotions have continued from time to time. In 1902 he entered the general office as freight clerk; in 1903 he became assistant auditor; two years later he was made auditor of the company; and in 1911 he became secretary and traffic manager. In 1914 the railroad changed hands and the general office was removed to San Francisco, Mr. Phillips retaining his position as traffic manager. On August 1, 1918, he assumed the position of general superintendent and traffic manager, which he holds at the present time. Mr. Phillips served three terms as a member of the city council of Grass Valley and two terms as a member of the school board; and he is now a director of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; Grass Valley Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F.; Weimar Tribe No. 34, Red Men; the Foresters of America; and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

**LUKE FERDINAND MORGAN.**—Among the names which will ever stand high in the estimation of the people of Auburn, there are none that supercede that of the Morgans for integrity, and for the faithful serving of their day and generation. The late James W. Morgan, father of our subject, was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1856, and came with his father to Georgetown, Eldorado County, when he was four years old. As he grew up he followed mining; and eventually he was married to Marie Louise Des Marchais, a native of Greenwood, Eldorado County. In 1890 he located in East Auburn and opened a small store for dry goods and clothing in a frame building. It was on the spot where stands the Chamberlain building, now occupied by Louis Klumpp. Later he occupied a large store, and at one time had two stores. He was elected mayor of Auburn, and during his administration, for sixteen years, the town made rapid advances. The sewer system was installed, cement sidewalks were laid, and other improvements were made. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, of Sacramento. Mr. Des Marchais, his wife's father, was a French Canadian; and when he came to Eldorado County, in the early days, he was superintendent of the French Claim Mines. There were five children born in the Morgan family: Luke Ferdinand, Mrs. J. P. Brady, Louise (Sister Evangelist of St. Joseph Academy, Sacramento), Margaret, a teacher in the Sacramento schools, and Theresa, the youngest, who died at the age of seven.

After he had finished his education, Luke Ferdinand Morgan, or "Ferd" Morgan, as he is commonly known, was associated with his father in business in Auburn. After his father's death, in June, 1920, he took over the store and closed out the business. He was appointed postmaster of East Auburn by President Wilson, and served six years. At that time Auburn was the central accounting office of Placer County. Mr. Morgan is now the foreman of the Placer County Mountain Fruit Company, in Newcastle. In fraternal affiliation, he belongs to Auburn Parlor No. 59, N. S. G. W.; Council No. 2276, Knights of Columbus; and Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Morgan's marriage united him with Agnes Murphy, a native of San Francisco; and they have one son, Willard.

**CHARLES A. MOREHOUSE.**—A descendant of pioneer stock on both sides of the family, Charles A. Morehouse was born at Grass Valley, November 27, 1874, the son of Alphonzo and Louisa (Bennett) Morehouse, the former now deceased, and the latter still living. Alphonzo Morehouse was a native of New York State and came to Grass Valley in the early sixties. He had taught school in the Eastern States, but after his arrival in Grass Valley he followed the carpenter's trade and for twenty-seven years was a carpenter at the Idaho-Maryland Mine there. He had interests in various mines and was a large landowner in this section of the State. In early days he planted the line of poplar trees which now adorn Colfax Street, Grass Valley. This hardy pioneer was always vitally interested in advancing the best interests of his community, serving as school trustee for many years in Grass Valley, and also as a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department. Louisa (Bennett) Morehouse is the daughter of John Bennett, a California Forty-niner who crossed the plains the first time in 1849, and later returned East and brought his family back with him to the Golden State. Eleven children were born to him and his good wife, and took part with them in the growth of Nevada County. In early days John Bennett had many and varied interests in the county; he ran a flour mill, the first in the county, and also a shoe shop and a plumbing shop, and was a large landowner. Bennett Street is named for him. He served as tax collector for Nevada County, and traveled the mountains on mule back collecting taxes; and he collected poll tax from 5000 Chinese at Rough and Ready. He also had mining interests, and was one of the prominent men of his day in Nevada County.

Charles A. Morehouse received his education in the Grass Valley schools, and was a member of the first graduating class from the old Columbia High School. At the age of twenty-one he entered the employ of the Nevada City Narrow Gauge Railway as office boy, in Grass Valley, and he is now agent for that company in Nevada City, with a record of twenty-seven years of continuous service in their employ. In civic affairs he has been active, working for the advancement of his city and county; and he served as city trustee of Grass Valley for one term. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

The marriage of Mr. Morehouse united him with Edith Rowe, who was born in Michigan, but was reared in Grass Valley. Two children have come to them: Shirley, attending the Grass Valley High School; and Charles A., Jr.

**FREDERICK CLARK.**—For twenty-two years actively interested in the development of the Mt. Pleasant district, seven miles northeast of Lincoln, Placer County, where he now owns a seventy-acre orchard, Frederick Clark was born at Sunderland, Durham County, England, October 28, 1874. His father, George Clark, was a marine-engine builder, very successful and accumulated wealth in the pursuance of his life-work, being at the time of his death, in 1901, the proprietor of the George Clark Limited, Southwick Engine Works, at Sunderland, builders of marine-engines. The business was founded by Grandfather George Clark, Sr., and handed down to his son, who married Jessie Maud Chalmers, the daughter of a Scotch schoolmaster; she is still living, in England, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-three.

Eight children were born to George and Jessie (Chalmers) Clark, of which Frederick was the fourth son and fifth child. He was reared and educated in his native country, attending the Repton School, and from there he went into the law office of Steele, Maitland and Steele, at Sunderland, England, remaining in that office two years, and put in the last three years of his studies in the law office of Maples, Teesdale and Company, Old Jury, London. He was admitted to the bar in 1899, and practiced law in England for about two years. On account of throat and chest troubles he



started on a trip around the world, in 1899. He volunteered for the Boer War in South Africa, but was rejected on account of weak lungs, and he then started on his long journey, sailing from Southampton to New York, and from there crossing the continent to San Francisco, where he took a boat to Honolulu, the Samoan Islands, New Zealand, Australia, thence to Ceylon, India, Egypt, and the south of France. On the death of his father, in 1901, he came back to England, in February of that year, to settle the estate, and practiced law in England until the summer of 1902.

In 1902, Mr. Clark joined his friends, the two Elliott boys, Fletcher and Harry Elliott, who then had a fruit ranch in the Mt. Pleasant district, Placer County, Cal. He worked with them one year, and then bought the ranch he now owns, which he has brought to a high state of development and it is one of the show places of the district, combining all the attractions of a well-kept ranch, with the delights of a country home, where Mr. Clark and his wife are now enjoying life, retired from active business cares.

The marriage of Mr. Clark, which occurred in 1912, united him with Miss Stella Bruce, a Chico girl who was then teaching the Mt. Pleasant public school. She is the daughter of A. P. Bruce, rancher, of Chico, and the granddaughter of John Bruce, the Butte County pioneer. Her mother, Mrs. Mary McClard, is a niece of J. H. Richardson, of Richardson Springs, Butte County, also early pioneers of the county and builders of that well-known resort. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one child, a son, Frederick Leonard Jr., now attending the William Warren Military Academy at Menlo Park, Cal. Mr. Clark takes a very real interest in education, and also in the Boy Scout movement, and he is now serving on the board of trustees of the Lincoln High School. In religious attendance the family are Episcopalians. Mr. Clark became an American citizen in 1915, at Auburn, before Judge Prewett, and he adheres to the Republican platform. Fraternally, he is a member of Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln, Cal., and he is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner, a member of Ben Ali Shrine of Sacramento. Since his first decision to make his home in this locality, he has always had the greatest faith in its possibilities, and the progress made within the quarter century has more than justified his good judgment, and it is now just beginning to come into its own as a horticultural section, with a wonderful future showing over the horizon.

**CHARLES A. OCKER.**—For many years Judge Charles A. Ocker has been prominently active in both public and business affairs in Nevada County, and during that time he has made many friends, and become a part of the community life of his home county. He is native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born near Ulm, March 19, 1863, and was left an orphan at the age of nine years. When thirteen years of age he came to Iowa, in 1876, with his sister Mrs. Heage, and at Clinton he attended school for a short period. In 1881 he came West and settled in Truckee, Nevada County, and has since made that city his home. For the first five years of his residence there he was with the Truckee Lumber Company, and then for four years he was with the Boca Mill Company. He next engaged in the draying business, continuing for eleven years. He then went to Oakland, and learned the undertaking business with Halstead and Company and for the past eighteen years Mr. Ocker has conducted undertaking parlors in Truckee. In 1914 he was appointed justice of the peace of Truckee, and has most ably performed the duties of that office ever since having been reelected to succeed himself at the end of each term. He also serves the public as deputy county coroner, and fire chief, of Truckee. An able man and one with a keen sense of justice and fair play, Judge Oker is at all times loyal to the trust imposed in him by his fellow citizens, and does his full share toward advancing the best interests of his district and county.



A self-made man and successful solely through his own efforts in life, he is a "booster" for the country and state which have made his success possible, and is keenly alive to the fact that Superior California is only just beginning to develop and come into her own.

Mr. Ocker has been twice married, the first time in 1886, when Miss Naoma Davis, became his wife. She was born in Missouri, and died in California. This union resulted in the birth of two daughters: Mrs. Georgie Fallett, and Mrs. Lois O. Noddin. The second marriage of Mr. Ocker united him with Clara A. Finley, a native of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, whose parents, James B. and Sallie (Yeargen) Finley, were early settlers of that county. They afterwards removed to Wadsworth, Nev., where the father died in 1903, his widow surviving until 1918, when she passed away. Judge Ocker is a member of Truckee Lodge No. 200, F. & A. M., and has served as Master for two years. He is also a member and past High Priest of Donner Chapter No. 39, R. A. M., Gateway Council No. 13, at Auburn and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., at Nevada City. He is a member of Truckee Chapter No. 116, O. E. S., of which he is a Past Patron. He is also a member and a Past Grand in Donner Lodge No. 162, I. O. O. F. and for the past twenty-seven years has been its secretary and is a Past Deputy District Grand. He is also Past Chief Patriarch of the Encampment, and a member of Naomi Rebekah Lodge No. 2, Truckee. He is a member of Summit Lodge No. 34, K. P., and a Past Chancellor, as well as a Past District Deputy Grand Chancellor. Mrs. Ocker is a member of Naomi Chapter No. 36, O. E. S., in Sacramento, and also of Naomi Rebekah Lodge No. 2, in Truckee. She is a member of California Temple No. 1, Sacramento, and was the first Grand Manager of the State of Nevada. Judge Ocker is a member of the Truckee Chamber of Commerce.

**WILLIAM V. TAMBLYN.**—A native son of Nevada City, William V. Tamblyn was born April 14, 1875, the son of John and Lavinia (Stevens) Tamblyn, both natives of England, in which country the father followed tin mining. In June, 1864, he came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and for a time was foreman of the Eclipse Mine in Owens Valley, Inyo County. He then came to Sierra City and there built a chlorination plant, in connection with the Sierra Buttes Mine. He soon decided to turn his attention to the cultivation of the soil, however, instead of mining; and so, locating in Nevada City, this sturdy pioneer bought a thirty-acre ranch, which he devoted to the raising of fruit and vegetables. In 1875 John Tamblyn was ordained a Methodist minister, becoming one of the circuit-riders of early days, who surely earned their way to Heaven, so many of them walking the greater part of the way in "half-soled shoes," as Corra Harris says in her book, "The Circuit Rider's Wife." For many years Rev. Tamblyn traveled the mountain districts of Northern California, horseback, and later with horse and buggy, helping isolated souls to find peace and comfort. Twice married, by his first wife he had one daughter, now Mrs. B. F. Farmer. Three sons blessed his union with Lavinia Stevens: John, of Grass Valley; William V., of this review; and Harry, of Oregon.

William V. Tamblyn received his education in the Nevada County schools, and at the age of sixteen went to work at the Pittsburg Mine as night watchman, later working underground in the same mine. In 1899 he worked in the copper mines at Grand Encampment, Wyo., and in 1901 he went to Tonopah, Nev., where he remained until 1906, engaged in mining and real estate. That year Mr. Tamblyn returned to Nevada City and became associated with E. A. Moore in the photograph business, later buying out his studio; and he is still carrying on this business. In 1908 he entered the theatrical field; and with associates he opened the Broadway Theater in Nevada City. Later they leased the Opera House, where they

held their show, and in July, 1923, they purchased the Opera House, where they still continue the business. Mr. Tamblyn is also one of the owners of the Strand Theater, in Grass Valley. With his associates, he endeavors to give his patrons, the residents of Nevada County, the "best the market affords" in the way of theatrical attractions, booking only first-class pictures and other attractions.

The marriage of Mr. Tamblyn, which occurred in 1902, in Nevada City, united him with Emily Pollard, of Pennsylvania; and eight children were born to them, three sons and five daughters. Prominent fraternally, Mr. Tamblyn is a member of Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M.; Nevada Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; Nevada City Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E.; Hydraulic Parlor No. 56, N. S. G. W.; and the Eastern Star. His hobby and recreation is found in hunting and fishing; and in both of these sports he is an expert. He belongs to the Nevada County Sportsman Club. Active in civic and educational advancement, Mr. Tamblyn was formerly trustee of the Gold Flat school district.

**WILLIAM F. ZELLNER.**—The city of Lincoln has been particularly fortunate among progressive municipalities in California, in the personnel of its officers, prominent among whom may well be the present Mayor, William F. Zellner, one of the most popular of political helmsmen. A native of the great Empire State, he was born in Attica, on July 15, 1859, the son of William and Margaret (Stamler) Zellner, the former a pioneer who came to New York in 1851, and there established himself in business. Mrs. Zellner, who was a native of Germany, came to America when she was a little girl, and the happy and esteemed couple were married at Buffalo. She passed away in 1901, and eight years later, Mr. Zellner breathed his last. Both were among that considerable army of pathfinders for civilization, making real sacrifices for the sake of those who should come after them.

William F. Zellner attended the public schools of New York, and at the age of fourteen he went to work in a grocery store, continuing in that line of employment until he began to move westward in 1880. He settled in Michigan, and became a railroad man; and he was promoted until he became a conductor. On April 7, 1914, he came to Lincoln, Placer County, and in November of the same year he opened a garage in the growing city. In June, 1915, he took his son, William M. Zellner, as a partner, the business thereafter being conducted under the firm name of Zellner and Son. In 1916, they obtained the Ford agency, continuing actively in the sale and service of that popular car until they sold the business to Saugstad Brothers, on January 31, 1923. Mr. Zellner now has the agency for the Star car, and the Oldsmobile, New Model Six. He also conducts an A. and W. Root Beer stand in Lincoln, where he is doing a good business. He is a Democrat in matters of national political import, and in Michigan he served as a justice of the peace; in Lincoln, he has served as a trustee since April, 1917, and has been chairman of the board.

In the year 1882, Mr. Zellner was married to Miss Adalaine E. Elliott, of Rose Township, Oakland County, Mich., who died on August 16, 1919, leaving two children: William M., and Georgia M., now Mrs. George M. Popp. There is also a grandchild, with the good old fashioned name of Jane, to grace the family circle. Mr. Zellner married again, Mrs. Jessie (Stringham) Doherty, born in Chicago, Ill., becoming his wife. She taught school for about thirty-five years, mostly in Stockton, Cal., and became well known in educational circles in the central part of the State. She is a member of the Eastern Star, and the Woman's Club of Lincoln. Mr. Zellner is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows. He is fond of out-door life, and enjoys Northern California to the limit.

**WALTER WISWELL.**—A successful and enterprising stockman who is not only a native son of California, but of Placer County, is Walter Wiswell, who was born on his grandfather Perry Richardson's ranch about six miles north of Lincoln, January 26, 1892. His father, Walter Wiswell, born at Healdsburg, was a farmer, and his mother, Mrs. Mattie (Richardson) Wiswell was a daughter of that well-known pioneer, Perry Richardson, who is represented elsewhere in this work. Walter Wiswell was educated in the public schools in his district, which he supplemented with a course at St. Mathew's Military Academy, after which he returned home. From a youth he had learned the ins and outs of the stock business on the home farm, and particularly sheep-raising, in which he is now specializing and has had such valuable experience.

In Stockton, April 14, 1916, occurred the marriage of Walter Wiswell and Miss Mary Corser, who was born in Concord, N. H., a daughter of F. H. and Sarah (Lang) Corser, also natives of New Hampshire, where the father was a merchant. In 1915 they located in Stockton, where Mr. Corser died in 1922, being survived by his widow. Mary Corser was educated in the public school and at St. Mary's Boarding School in New Hampshire, after which she entered the Claremont General Hospital, at Claremont, N. H., where she was graduated as a nurse in 1913. She followed that profession in the East until she came to California in 1915, and continued in Sacramento until her marriage. Their union has resulted in the birth of three children; Robert Woodland, Marie Lucile, and Mary Louise. Mr. Wiswell has been deservedly successful as a wool-grower and runs a flock of from 1500 to 3500 head of Shropshire and Merino sheep. His winter range is in the Sacramento Valley while during the summer months he ranges them in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

With his family he lives in Lincoln, where he owns a residence and makes his headquarters. He is a member of the Marysville Wool Growers' Association, as well as the California Wool Growers' Association.

**ARTHUR C. MELLINGER.**—Prominent among the most substantial, enterprising and most favorably known business houses of Placer County is undoubtedly that of Messrs. Mellinger Bros., so well represented by the founder and senior member of the firm, Arthur C. Mellinger, a native of Morrow County, Ohio, where he was born on December 14, 1879. His parents, who are now making their home with him in Auburn, are Eli and Rose (Sherman) Mellinger, his mother being a distant relative of General and Senator Sherman; and like that family, they are both natives of Ohio. The other children in the family are a son, William H. Mellinger, and a daughter, now Mrs. E. W. Greene, of Santa Rosa. William H. Mellinger, the partner of our subject, came out to California in 1913 and joined his brother at Arcata, in Humboldt County.

Arthur C. Mellinger, having finished the grammar-school courses, went on in his studies through the high school at Marengo, Ohio. During the Spanish-American War he joined the Ohio Artillery, stationed at Chickamauga Camp. When the war was over, he came to St. Louis, Mich., and joined George C. Nichols, the jeweler, as an apprentice wishing to learn that trade. He finished up at Detroit with Messrs. Roehm & Son, after which he successfully established himself in business at Bangor, Mich. He did well from the start, for he learned the business thoroughly, and he found pleasure in his work; and these conditions could not fail to evoke a satisfactory patronage from a satisfied public.

In 1907, Mr. Mellinger came out to California; and after traveling along the Pacific Coast he finally located, in 1909, in Arcata, Humboldt County, where he opened a jewelry establishment and was joined by his brother, William H., who became a partner. They continued to develop



and manage this establishment until 1917, when they removed to Auburn. Here they bought out W. C. Anderson, the pioneer jeweler, and have met with gratifying success.

On January 1, 1891, Mr. Mellinger was married to Miss Elva Tenny, of Michigan, and their union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Doris and Pauline, both pupils in the Placer County High School. Mr. Mellinger belongs to both the Scottish Rite and the York Rite Masons; and he is a live member in the Tahoe Club of Auburn.

**MARIUS F. JOHANSEN.**—An enterprising and aggressive young man who is filling an important position in the manufacturing establishment of Gladding, McBean and Company is Marius F. Johansen, superintendent of the architectural terra cotta department of the above company. He is a native of Denmark, born at Aalborg, September 5, 1885, a son of Christian and Alvelda (Vandborg) Johansen, both natives of Denmark and descendants of old and prominent families in that country. The father was a textile manufacturer of Aalborg and a very successful business man until his death. His widow survives him and still makes her home in Aalborg. Marius F. is the youngest of their five children and received a good education in the public schools of his country, which was supplemented with an electrical engineering course in a technical school.

Having a desire to cast his lot in a larger field, he came to New Jersey in 1905 and at South Amboy entered the employ of the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, as a draftsman. However, in 1909, he received an offer as draftsman for Gladding, McBean and Company, at Lincoln, Cal., and being desirous of changing his field of operations to the Pacific Coast, he accepted this offer and, resigning his position, came hither and went to work with a will. So well did he acquit himself that at the end of five years he was advanced to chief draftsman.

Thus it became necessary for him to travel all over the coast, visiting the various buildings for which his firm furnished terra cotta, which included the largest buildings on the coast. In the fall of 1922 his well-directed efforts were rewarded by the company when he was advanced to the position of assistant superintendent, a place he filled with the same undivided effort and concentrated energy, until September 1, 1924, when he was made superintendent. He is also financially interested as a stockholder in Gladding, McBean and Company.

Mr. Johansen is a prominent Mason, being made a Mason in Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., at Lincoln, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory; as well as being a member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Sacramento.

Mr. Johansen manifests an interest in the affairs of his adopted city and in a helpful and progressive spirit assists, so far as he is able, all worthy projects for the upbuilding and betterment of the community. In national politics he is a decided Republican.

**DAVID EDWIN MATTESON.**—One of the influential men of Grass Valley, Nevada County, David Edwin Matteson was born in Centerville, Town of Hopkinton, R. I., April 21, 1850, a son of Peleg and Hannah (Barker) Matteson, who were also born there in 1817 and 1823, respectively. The father passed away in 1904; but the mother lived to be over 101 years of age, passing away on March 12, 1924. She celebrated her hundredth birthday anniversary on March 2, 1923; and her son Dave Matteson, as he is familiarly known, was present, as well as numerous relatives and friends.

His father was a mason by trade, and David Matteson learned that line of work when his school days were over, working with plaster, cement and brick. He first came to Grass Valley on November 25, 1874, but after a

short stay went to Oakland and engaged in contract work at his trade in that city. In 1881 Mr. Matteson returned to Grass Valley and here he has remained ever since. As a building contractor, he erected the Thomas Block, the Larue Block, and several other buildings in the business district of the town, including the new addition to the Masonic Hall. He has also done much work in outside districts—for example, a concrete block in Colfax, and other large buildings in various places—using stone, brick and cement in the different structures, which now stand as evidence of his expert work as a master hand at his trade.

In addition to his contracting business, Mr. Matteson took an active part in civic affairs. For two terms he was town Trustee of Nevada City; and for many years he was a director of the Citizens Bank of Grass Valley, serving a part of the time as vice-president of that institution. His outside interests were many, including large mining interests, and for years he was an active factor in the development of the State's resources. He is now living retired from active business cares, though he still maintains his keen interest in the further progress of Grass Valley and the surrounding country, doing all in his power to bring still greater prosperity to his town and county.

The marriage of Mr. Matteson, which took place in Nevada City in 1877, united him with Alice Green, also a native of Rhode Island, born in West Greenwich, and two sons blessed their union: Edwin Stanley and Walter M. Edwin Stanley Matteson succeeded to his father's business in Grass Valley. He married Elizabeth Angove and has three children: Marian Elizabeth, Marjorie Alice, and David Edwin, Jr. Walter M. Matteson enlisted in the service of his country during the World War, in the 85th Aero Squadron, and saw two years' service in France and Germany. He is now operating the Matteson ranch in Sutter County.

Mr. Matteson was made a Mason in 1871, in Charity Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., at Hope Valley, R. I., using the first \$40 he had ever saved to pay the initiation fee. When he located in Grass Valley, almost half a century ago, he demitted and joined Madison Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M. He is a member and Past High Priest of Grass Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., Nevada City, of which he is a Past Commander; and Oakland Consistory No. 2; and is a life member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco; while Mrs. Matteson is a member of the Eastern Star.

**ROBERT B. HOWELL, D. D. S.**—Among the distinguished representatives of the medical profession in Northern California, Robert B. Howell, D. D. S., of Auburn, with offices in the Placer County Bank Building, has attained to no small degree of prominence. He was born at Newcastle, Placer County, on January 6, 1889, the son of Francis and Juliet Wilmar (Beggs) Howell. Grandfather Warren Jacob Howell came to California with his son Francis H. and was a successful fruit-grower at Newcastle. Dr. Howell traces his lineage back five generations to Isaac Howell, who moved from Southampton, Long Island, to Columbia County, N. Y., finally settling in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y. Dr. Howell's maternal grandmother was Jane Byrd Watson, a direct lineal descendant of Gabriel Penn of Virginia, who served as a colonel in the Revolutionary War.

After finishing his studies at the grammar school in Newcastle, Robert B. Howell attended the Placer County High School. He was graduated from the University of California, a member of the class of 1913, receiving the D. D. S. degree; and for two years thereafter he practiced dentistry in Stockton. In 1915 he came to Auburn, to continue his practice; getting well upon his feet, he bought a fruit ranch of forty acres, set out to peaches, plums and peaches. He is a member of the Auburn Fruit Growers' Asso-



ciation and of the California Fruit Exchange. In national politics a Republican, he has served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and as such has effected some betterment in civic conditions.

In Newcastle, June 17, 1918, Dr. Howell was married to Miss Sadie Burt, a native of San Francisco who had been reared in Auburn; and two children, James B. and Jeanne Elizabeth, have blessed their union. Dr. Howell is a Knight of Pythias, in affiliation with the Newcastle Lodge; and as a Mason, he belongs to Eureka Lodge No. 59, F. & A. M., in Auburn, Delta Chapter No. 27, R. A. M.; and Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T., and is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. in Sacramento. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and the Tahoe Club, and a charter member of the Placer County Country Club; and in the line of his profession he is a member of the Sacramento District Dental Society, California State Dental Association and National Dental Association. At the time of the World War, Dr. Howell volunteered his services enlisting in the Dental Corps of the United States Army, and was commissioned a lieutenant, being stationed at Camp Kearney until the close of the war. Immediately after his discharge, he returned to his home and resumed his practice.

**CHARLES E. SMITH.**—One of the active "Boosters" of Truckee, Nevada County, Mr. Smith has lived in that city since early childhood and is well informed as to the possibilities for future development to be found in this section of the State. His birth occurred in Kansas City, Mo., March 15, 1872, and he is the son of David J. and Mary (Alexander) Smith, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Iowa. The family moved west to Truckee in 1877, and here the father followed the lumber business in the shingle- and sawmills.

Charles E. received his education in the Truckee schools and at the age of fourteen went to work with his father in the lumber mills, later engaging in work for the Truckee Lumber Company. He was with the Alder Creek Wood & Lumber Company for six years, and then for the next seventeen years Mr. Smith was the proprietor of a grocery store in Truckee. He now conducts a garage and auto supply house, and is agent for a number of cars, including the Cadillac and the Star. He also maintains an oil station on his premises, one of the leading garages in Truckee and with all modern appliances for the operation of an up-to-date garage. In addition to managing his garage establishment, Mr. Smith operates a stage line from Truckee to Sierraville.

As president of the Truckee Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Smith devotes much time to civic affairs, and he is particularly active in furthering any movements which mean the advancement and growth of Truckee and Nevada County, the betterment of public roads and utilities and the further development of the business district in his home city. He has held the position as head of the chamber for the past three years and has brought real enthusiasm to bear on the many problems of a growing city; enthusiasm, which in the first analysis means patriotism and in the last means "boosting for your home town." The spirit which has made Los Angeles famous.

Mr. Smith was married in Carson City, Nev., to Miss Gertrude Ridler, born in Missouri but reared and educated in Carson City, and they have one son, Earl, who is associated with his father in business. Mr. Smith is a member and Past Grand of the Odd Fellows, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekah Lodge, in which Mrs. Smith is a Past Noble Grand and a Past District Deputy Grand; and a member of the Reno Lodge of Elks, and he also belongs to the Eagles. He has one son, Earl, who is associated with his father in business.



**HARRY A. PETTICHORD.**—A successful contracting builder whose experience has proven of the greatest possible value to his patrons, is Harry A. Pettichord, who was born on a farm in Iowa, on November 16, 1878, the son of John T. and Everetta (Wood) Pettichord, the former also a carpenter who excelled in first-class building, and who operated extensively in and about Spokane, and is still active. His good wife is no more, having rounded out a very useful life and left behind an enviable record in the hearts of all who knew her. The broadening influence of these excellent parents is seen early in their care for the education of our subject, who was sent to the public schools of Walla Walla County, after which he started to learn the carpenter trade with his father.

In October, 1899, H. A. Pettichord came to California, and located at Lincoln; and for a while he worked for various employers. He was fortunate in finding better engagements on larger jobs in Sacramento, and little by little he got such a good start that for the past three years he has been established in business for himself, draws his own plans, and has been very successful with his contracts, and more and more prosperous with his investments. He has specialized in finer residences, and so has come to erect a good number of the choicer dwelling-houses at Lincoln and vicinity. Mr. Pettichord has done something more than establish and maintain a paying business: he has become a very useful factor in helping to develop the community and its resources, and in helping individuals and families to attain to that which they have been striving for.

Mr. Pettichord married Miss Irene Felis, a native daughter of Lincoln; and their happy union has been blessed in the birth of one child, Evelyn. Fraternally, Mr. Pettichord belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pettichord are fond of outdoor life and keenly interested in the coming of the day when the wonderful natural attractions of this part of California shall be recognized by the millions, and when Lincoln and Placer County will be accorded a front rank among the counties of the great Golden State.

**ANTONE FEREEVA.**—Coming to California during the early years of the State's history, Antone Fereva is familiar with the remarkable growth of the commonwealth and for the past twenty-five years has been identified with the horticultural development of Placer County, where he is located on his highly improved ranch of 200 acres situated near Newcastle, his ranch being known as "Elmerdale", in honor of his son who is now deceased. In Canton Valais, Switzerland, Mr. Fereva was born December 10, 1853, the second of five children and the only one in America, born to Joseph and Anna Fereva, both now deceased. Joseph Fereva, accompanied by his son Antone, came to the United States in 1871 and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where the father remained until 1873, when he returned to his native land.

In January, 1873, Antone Fereva came west to California and stopped first in the vicinity of Sonoma, where he followed ranch work for two years and then went to Virginia City, Nev., where he became a stationary engineer. He finally landed in Markleville, Alpine County, Cal., where he found work in a mill and for three years was chief engineer there. In 1875 he removed to Placer County, where he took charge of the engineer work for the Schnabel Julian Mine; in 1884 when the mine closed down he went to Nelson, Butte County, and opened a merchandise store, which he operated successfully for twelve years. In 1898 he purchased the Barkhaus homestead near Newcastle, and from that time to the present has devoted his entire attention to the fruit industry, including orchard culture, fruit packing and canning.

The marriage of Mr. Fereva united him with Miss Minnie H. Barkhaus, born in Placer County, daughter of the pioneer, the late Henry Barkhaus.

Mr. and Mrs. Fereva are the parents of three children; Elmer, who died at the age of fourteen years; Leon Carl, who is assistant superintendent of Placer County Growers' Canning Association, at Lincoln; Alpha A., who is an orchardist on the home ranch. There are three grandchildren. Mr. Fereva is a charter member and a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange; and for ten years he served as president of the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association. In 1915 the board of supervisors of Placer County appointed him a commissioner to represent Placer County at the Panama Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco. The Placer County exhibit secured ninety-two premiums. Since 1915 Mr. Fereva has served as director, secretary and manager of the Placer County Growers' Canning Association at Lincoln, to which he devotes his entire time. He is a director of the West Placer County Bank, in Lincoln; of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce; and of the Placer County Farm Bureau. Politically, Mr. Fereva is a staunch Republican. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Penrhyn Lodge No. 250, F. & A. M., in which he is a Past Master; he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Sacramento Consistory, and is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento. With his wife he is a member of Penrhyn Chapter, O. E. S., of which he is a Past Patron, and Mrs. Fereva is a Past Matron. Mrs. Fereva is a member of the Women's Relief Corps.

**DAVID M. KENNEDY.**—A leading merchant at Weimar, Cal., David M. Kennedy was a well-known and highly respected citizen of this section of Placer County, where he had built up a prosperous trade during the ten years he was in business. He was born in New York State on March 18, 1871, the second of four children born to his parents and he was educated in the public schools of New York State. At the age of eighteen he went to Colorado and attended a medical school in Denver. From there he went to Salt Lake City, and there he made the acquaintance of Cairns brothers, and with them he came to California, stopping first at Lincoln, then going to Auburn. In July, 1912, Mr. Kennedy purchased the general merchandise business at Weimar, succeeding J. H. Toler. He entered heartily into the new undertaking and in the passing of years built up a good trade, being active there until his death, on May 5, 1922. Mr. Kennedy entered into the spirit of the town and was chairman of the Liberty League and took an active part in the various drives during the World War. He was also postmaster at Weimar, the office being located in his store. He was a member of Saratoga Lodge Woodmen of the World.

The marriage of David M. Kennedy, in San Francisco, on October 23, 1910, united him with Miss Edith Mona Cairns, daughter of John W. and Annie (Kennish) Cairns, and the oldest of their two children. Her parents were born in the Isle of Man and came to the United States when they were young people. Mrs. Cairns having served as matron of Jarvis Hall College in Golden, Colo., for a number of years. John W. Cairns was one of the pioneers in Colorado, where he was owner and publisher of the Golden Transcript and Sunshine Courier, at Golden. He was also a farmer, having homesteaded 640 acres on the Big Thompson River in Weld County, now known as Hillsborough, Colo. At one time he was engaged in mining, and with ex-United States Senator Henry M. Teller, and ex-Governor Charles D. Thomas, Ed Wilcox, Thomas Walsh, David Moffitt and others was prominent in mining circles. Later Mr. Cairns figured in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In 1894 he left Colorado and came to Salt Lake City and engaged in mining in Utah for a time. In 1906 he came to California and for a short time was chief engineer of the iron mines at Hotaling, Placer County. He next moved to Auburn, but still held his interests in Utah. He spent his

last days in Weimar, dying on June 23, 1923. Mrs. Kennedy's mother passed on several years prior to the death of Mr. Cairns. One son was the result of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, David M., Jr., who was born in Auburn, Cal., November 23, 1911, and is now a pupil in the Weimar school. Mrs. Kennedy is a graduate from the Greeley, Colo., High School, and from Mt. St. Scholastica school in Atchison, Kans., where she majored in instrumental music. She proved an able helpmate to her husband and assisted him in building up the trade at Weimar. She has succeeded to the business and is postmaster at Weimar. It was largely through the efforts of Mrs. Kennedy that the Weimar Joint Sanitarium was located at Weimar. She has taken an active part in working for the improvements to the town and county and is held in high esteem for her many qualities of mind and heart.

**FRANK E. COSGROVE.**—Among the representative citizens in Roseville is Frank E. Cosgrove, who was born in Olathe, Kans., on April 12, 1876, the son of Patrick Henry Cosgrove, who distinguished himself during the Civil War as Captain of the 2nd Kansas Cavalry, and was also the first sheriff of Johnson County, after Kansas had become a State. Mr. Cosgrove came to Roseville on May 1, 1903, and entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, becoming a conductor in 1910.

On February 23, 1901, he was married to Miss Kate Vincent McGinity, the daughter of Bernard McGinity of Sacramento, and a native of River Point, R. I., who was brought by her parents to California and Sacramento when she was three years old, and attended school there, graduating from St. Joseph's Academy in 1904. She is one of the social favorites of the town in which she lives, having been very active in getting the Carnegie Public Library for Roseville, and having served as its first librarian, continuing her interest in the welfare of the institution by acting today as one of the trustees. Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove built a fine residence at 315 Main Street in 1915. They sold this bungalow-home in November, 1923, and immediately set about building another beautiful living house on the eastern portion of their premises, which was completed so as to be ready for occupancy in the month of March, 1924. It carries the number of 311 Main Street. It is strictly up to date in its various appointments, and together with its tidily kept lawn, hedges and shrubbery, presents a most attractive appearance, and here Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove continue to dispense their well-known hospitality. They are members of St. Rose's Roman Catholic Church at Roseville, and are always ready to support any good movement for the benefit of the community generally. In politics, they are Republicans.

Mr. Cosgrove belongs to the Order of Railway Conductors, and he is also an Elk. And Mrs. Cosgrove is a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Order of Conductors. Both enjoy an enviable status as citizens, neighbors and friends, and Roseville is certainly to be congratulated on having such enthusiastic and loyal "boosters."

**CLAYTON P. McGUIRE.**—An orchardist of worth and ability, Clayton P. McGuire, is named among the representative citizens of Placer County, more particularly of the Ophir district, where he owns a fine fruit farm of 160 acres, 120 acres of which is developed to different varieties of fruit under a high state of cultivation, and irrigated by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company system. His birth occurred in Auburn, Cal., on August 8, 1886, a son of Thomas and Anna (Green) McGuire, the former a native of Rock Creek, Cal., and the latter, born in Bath, above Forest Hill, Placer County, of Swedish descent, whose family name was Paulgren, which was changed to Green after coming to America. Grandfather McGuire was a native of Ireland, while his wife was a native of New York. They came



to California in the early fifties and settled in Placer County. Grandfather McGuire was a foreman during the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. Grandfather Green was a miner in the Forest Hill district during the gold rush of 1849. The father, Thomas McGuire, conducted a grocery store in Auburn; he passed away when our subject was a child sixteen months old; subsequently his widow was married to W. E. Banbrock, born in Silver City, Nev., and they are the parents of two sons: Norman, deceased, and Walter, a graduate of the Affiliated College of Dentistry in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Banbrock reside in Auburn, where Mr. Banbrock, who is an artist, conducts a studio.

Clayton P. McGuire completed the grammar and high school courses in the Auburn schools, graduating from the high school with the class of 1906; he then started to college, but preferred a business career and became identified with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company at San Francisco, where he steadily advanced until he became chief clerk of the traffic department. However, the work proved too confining, and in 1910 he went to Panama and worked with Kenneth C. Adams of San Francisco. From Panama he went to New York and then spent one year traveling through the eastern states. In 1911 he returned to California, where he was engaged in construction work with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and with the State Reclamation Service of Sacramento.

On January 11, 1912, at Salinas, Cal., Mr. McGuire was united in marriage with Miss Carolyn F. Macauley, born at Santa Clara, Cal., daughter of Rev. J. P. and Mary E. (Williams) Macaulay. J. P. Macaulay was born at Halifax, England, and his wife at Fall River, Mass. They were married in New Jersey in 1872, and in 1883 Mr. Macaulay was sent to the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and placed in charge of the First Methodist Church in San Francisco; later he served at Santa Clara, Hollister, Trinity Church of San Francisco, Grass Valley and Eureka; he was also at Marysville, Benicia, Penryn and Roseville; he was minister at Auburn for eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay were the parents of three children: Walter, who resides at Marysville; Lena is now Mrs. F. C. Hill and resides in Sacramento; and Carolyn F., Mrs. McGuire. Mrs. McGuire was educated at the Auburn Grammar School, the Oakland High School and the Hopkins Art Institute in San Francisco. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McGuire: Marian, Kenneth, and Jack. Mr. McGuire is a Republican in national politics.

**OSCAR W. PEKURI.**—A successful business man, who is also an efficient public official, is O. W. Pekuri, the progressive dealer in all kinds of first-class, reasonably-priced general merchandise at Rocklin. He was born in the city of Brahestad, Finland, the son of Oscar Pekuri, who once came out to California, and lived at Fort Bragg, but afterward returned to Finland, where he is now residing in comfortable retirement, at the age of seventy-two. He had married Miss Anna Eld, but she never came to America; and she is also spared to her circle of devoted friends, enjoying life at sixty-eight years of age. Mr. Pekuri was a farmer in Finland.

The one child of these worthy parents, Oscar W. Pekuri, was born on March 6, 1882, and grew up in his native country, where he attended the public schools and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. He had the advantage of a country boyhood on his father's farm of 600 acres, and had he been like many a lad, he might have stayed there, and got what satisfaction he could by growing up in the vicinity of his birth-place. An impelling desire to come to America, however, led him to sail from Helsingfors for Hull, England, when he crossed to Liverpool and reembarked on the Cunard Liner, the *Campania*, landing at Ellis Island, in New York, in August, 1899.

Crossing the continent, he joined his father at Fort Bragg, in Mendocino County, where he worked for the first two years as a lumberjack. Then he went to work as a clerk for the dry-goods firm of P. O. Hardell, at the same place, and having put behind him successfully three years, he re-crossed the ocean and returned to his old home in Finland for a visit, and on coming back to America he settled at Rocklin, in 1907.

In 1903, Mr. Pekuri was married at San Francisco to Miss Hildah Wickman, also a native of Finland and a sister of both Victor and A. O. Wickman of Rocklin. Mr. and Mrs. Pekuri returned to Finland, and once more came to America and California. For three years, Mr. Pekuri worked in granite-quarries as a quarryman; and then clerked for another three years for August Bynny, then a general merchant at Rocklin. After a while, Mr. Pekuri opened a general store for the California Granite Company, at Rocklin; but not liking that firm, he opened a store of his own in 1914, and he has continued in that field ever since, not only enjoying his share of prosperity, but becoming the oldest merchant at Rocklin, with the largest general store. He also owns a residence in the town, where he lives comfortably with his wife and their two children: Saima Anna and Ervin Oscar. Mr. Pekuri is a Republican; and was elected a city trustee in 1920.

**LOUIS B. ALLEN.**—An able and fearless officer of the law who is also a highly-respected citizen, is Louis B. Allen, the present city marshal of Roseville and a deputy sheriff of Placer County, appointed in 1920 by Sheriff Elmer H. Gum. He is a native son, having been born in Bear Valley, Nevada County, on September 14, 1880, when he entered the family circle of the well-known pioneers, L. D. and Margaret (Murphy) Allen, late of Nevada County. The mother was a native daughter, and was born at Washington, in Nevada County, and she died twenty years ago; her father crossed the plains in 1850, and was one of the hardest and bravest of settlers. L. D. Allen was born in the State of Maine, and came to California shortly after the Civil War, in which he had served with honor. He drove stages and freighted to the Mother-Lode towns, and mines, and then entered the employ of the Southern Yuba Water Company, of which for twenty-seven years he was the trusted manager. He died at the age of seventy-two, honored and respected by all who knew him. Eight children were born to this worthy pair, two of whom died in childhood. Myra is the wife of G. H. Sackett, a real estate dealer in Oakland. Louis B. is the theme of our interesting review. Lillian married C. W. Manuel, the operator for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Lincoln. Margaret is Mrs. Tom Pickford, and her husband is a machinist for the Atlas Engine Company, and they reside in Oakland. Eva is the wife of J. B. McGinnis, the operator for the Southern Pacific Railway, at Roseville. And Hildah is a stenographer for the Pittsburgh Water Company, at Oakland.

Louis Allen grew up in Nevada County and remained there until he was seventeen, attending the public schools and getting ready for his part in the world's work. While still in his teens, he started in business for himself, and in 1901 became the proprietor of the hotel at Emigrant Gap, which he ran successfully until December, 1918, when he sold out and came to Roseville. This is his second term as marshal, for he was first appointed for a two-year term in 1920, but resigned after having served for thirteen months. He was appointed a second time by the city board of trustees and entered upon the duties of his office on January 1, 1923. His appointment as deputy sheriff was made three years ago. He is likewise well and favorably known at Nevada City, and belongs to the Elks' lodge there.



**BENJAMIN NELSON.**—Well-known among railroad men, as one of the most experienced and dependable locomotive engineers on the Pacific Coast, Benjamin Nelson, of Rocklin, enjoys the esteem of a wide circle in that community, where he has been for the last twenty-two years, during eight years of which time he has served as a member of the city board of trustees, recognized everywhere as a man of eminent ability and honor. He was born in Sweden on July 28, 1865, and educated in the public schools and in an agricultural college near his home, after which he came to America and put in a short time on a Nebraska farm, near Omaha. Then he moved on to Denver, Colo., in the fall of 1885 and he took a post in the round house of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at Gunnison, Colo., as a machinists' helper, and while working his way up, he was promoted repeatedly during the sixteen years spent by him in railroading in Colorado, serving in that time, for five years as an extra locomotive engineer, running an engine all over the system. In 1902, Mr. Nelson came to Rocklin, Cal., (then the division point on the Southern Pacific), and secured a position as a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific Railway, and he has worked for that corporation as an engineer steadily ever since.

In Gunnison, Colo., on June 24, 1888, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Hilma Newman, of Denver, a native also of Sweden, by whom he has had two children: Inez, who lived to be only eight years of age; and George, now in the electrical business in Roseville. George volunteered for the World War in the aviation section of the U. S. Navy and was sent over seas, serving about one year in Ireland and in France. After the armistice he was in Liverpool when volunteers were called for to go to France to assist in rehabilitating that country. He volunteered and spent three months in the work assigned him to help rebuild the devastated region. When he came back to the United States he was discharged at the Presidio in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson own a cosy home in Rocklin, and he is ever ready to work for the best interests of the town and county. He is a member of Division No. 415, Roseville, B. of L. E., and served as chief engineer for three years. Mrs. Nelson is a member of Placer Division No. 322, Ladies' Auxiliary of the B. of L. E.; and a charter member of the Woman's Improvement Club of Rocklin; and treasurer of the Ladies' Aid of the Congregational Church.

**EDWIN E. FULLER.**—The life of Edwin E. Fuller, prominent and successful fruit rancher of Sheridan, Placer County, began in Williamstown, Mich., on August 23, 1885, a son of Alonzo C. and Lucy C. (Larabee) Fuller, prosperous farmers in Williamstown, Mich., the former now deceased, while the latter is living with her son Edwin. There were four children in the family; Genevieve, became the wife of C. H. French, auditor general in the Philippines during the Wilson administration. He now resides at Shanghai, China, where he is connected with a large exporting company. He is the partner of our subject in the ninety acre ranch in Sheridan Precinct. Edwin attended high school in Laingsburg, Mich., and also was clerk in a clothing store for three years. Later he was in a cyanide plant in Gold Road, Ariz., then went back to Michigan and was in an Oldsmobile drafting room in Lansing. In 1913 he came to California and took charge of a fruit ranch near Corona. From there he came to Sheridan and got a ranch of ninety acres, which he improved with three miles of irrigating ditches, preparatory to planting grapes, prunes, pears, peaches, etc.

On October 27, 1917, E. E. Fuller married Miss Georgia E. Moore, daughter of Thomas R. and Nettie Laura (Borah) Moore, of Kansas. She had two brothers, Edwin and Day who were killed in the Argonne drive in France, in September, 1918. Their bodies were brought home and were buried with military and Masonic honors in Wakeeney, Kans., the large assembly present



showing the high esteem in which the young men were held by their fellow citizens. The father, who died at his home in Wakeeney, was also very highly respected, and was buried with Masonic honors. Mrs. Fuller's mother, Mrs. Nettie Laura Moore, owns a country home in Sheridan Precinct. She is mentioned on another page in this volume. Mr. Fuller's political affiliations is with the Republicans. The Fullers originally came from England to Massachusetts; the late Chief Justice Fuller of the U. S. Supreme Court was of the same family. Mr. Fuller is now building a \$5000 home for his family on his ranch which will soon be completed. On August 12, 1924, a fire destroyed the house rented by Mr. Fuller, together with all his household furnishings and his automobile.

**LINCOLN CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY.**—The Lincoln Clay Products Company was incorporated on the 17th of February, 1911, with M. J. Dillman, president; Scott F. Ennis, vice-president; E. S. Brown, secretary and treasurer; and C. E. McLaughlin, attorney. They have operated clay mines adjacent to Lincoln without interruption since that time, and are actually engaged in the same line of business now.

Their shipments of fire clay, terra-cotta clay, and pulverized and powdered clays go throughout the State of California, and many shipments are made into the States of Washington, Oregon, Arizona, and Nevada. At the present time their shipments in tonnage amount, approximately, to 100,000 tons.

The same officers and directors are now in the company as were originally elected in 1911.

**P. A. DAVANES.**—An experienced and thoroughly wide-awake restaurateur is P. A. Davanes, the senior member of the firm of Davanes & Drake, proprietors of the Peerless Cafe, of Lincoln Street, Roseville. Mr. Davanes was born at Poros, Greese, on August 10, 1896, the son of Angelo Davanes, who came to America and California, but returned to Greece, where he had property and where he is still living. Our subject attend the Grecian schools for five years; and then worked at farming, making a specialty of horticulture. His father raised oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, olives and other fruit, and it thus happened that the lad had an exceptional opportunity to learn and to advance in those fields. Mrs. Davanes also came to California, but she passed away after reaching here. She was the devoted mother of eight children,—seven boys and a girl; and among these P. A. Davanes is the fifth in the order of birth.

When fourteen years old, P. A. Davanes came out to California with his brother, George, and the two worked together for three years for other folks, in various restaurants, saved their money, and finally our subject was able to go into business for himself. He came to Roseville in 1910, and ran a peanut stand; but selling out his wheeled outfit, he bought an interest in the Peerless Cafe, which he however sold, in 1919. Then he was at Woodland from 1920 to 1922, engaged in sheep-raising; but not meeting with the measure of success that he had anticipated, he sold his sheep holdings, and a year ago came back here and once more started in business in Roseville. He again bought an interest in the Peerless Cafe, forming a partnership with Nick Vreencos, and together they are making a great success of the establishment. Both partners give their undivided attention to the wants of every patron, and it is not surprising that they enjoy a patronage that comes from far and wide. Mr. Davanes, although still a young man, is thus making a very enviable reputation such as must mean credit to himself.

**CHARLES H. JONES.**—A well-known and highly respected citizen of his community, Charles H. Jones, who is a rancher and carpenter, resides on his ranch of 200 acres near Sweetland. His birth occurred in Texas on May 31, 1872, and he is a son of Benjamin and May Elizabeth (Parson) Jones. Charles H. Jones was a small lad when his mother died. Benjamin Jones was a captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and he was also a cattleman in Texas. At the close of the war he came to California and located at Healdsburg, where he ran a hardware business.

Charles H. Jones received a good education in the schools of Healdsburg; then he took a business course in Heald's Business College. He then took up assaying and later was occupied at Camptonville and North San Juan when the Boss Mine was opened. Not content with this kind of work, Mr. Jones went to sea and followed the seaman's life for many years. During the Klondike gold excitement he went there and prospected, but was poorly rewarded for the hard work and privations incident to that life.

At North San Juan on November 3, 1907, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Harriet Isbister, born at Sweetland, Cal., a daughter of John and Phoebe Ann (Heath) Isbister, the former a native of Scotland. John Isbister crossed the plains to California in 1853 and settled at Sweetland, where he lived the remainder of his life; he made prospecting trips as far north as the Fraser River in British Columbia, but his home was in Sweetland. Mr. Isbister was a pattern maker by trade and during the prosperous mining days at Sweetland he spent much of his time building flumes and other accessories in the mines. When he was about sixty years old he purchased 200 acres of land near Sweetland and there he spent his last days. Four children were born to them: Harriet, the wife of our subject; William, deceased; Elizabeth is now Mrs. Colton and resides at Bakersfield; and Amy Ruth, Mrs. F. E. Hare, also resides at Bakersfield. Mrs. Jones received her education at the Sweetland district school, the San Jose Normal School and Stanford University; and she has been a teacher in the public schools of Kern and Nevada Counties for the past twenty-four years. One daughter has been born of this union, Evelyn, now a student in the Grass Valley High School. Fraternally, Mr. Jones is affiliated with the Odd Fellows Lodge of Camptonville and the Nevada City Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E., of Nevada City.

**CHARLES I. HOLMES.**—A prominent fruit grower of the Mt. Vernon district in Placer County, Charles I. Holmes was born in this same district on June 17, 1875, a son of J. H. Holmes, a Kentuckian, who was also born on June 17, but the year was 1835. He married Clarissa Lane and with their three children they crossed the plains to California in a covered wagon, taking four months and fourteen days to reach Placer County, and arrived in October, 1864. For several seasons he found occupation as a teamster, freighting from Sacramento to Nevada City and Virginia City, Nev. He took up a homestead in Sailor's Ravine about 1870, did some mining and also started to clear the land and develop a farm. There was a little trading center on this property, also a school nearby and Mr. Holmes served as a trustee of the school, and was instrumental in erecting the building in 1870. He and his good wife died at advanced ages, in Mt. Vernon.

Charles I. Holmes attended the Mt. Vernon district school and grew up on the ranch at Mt. Vernon. That was in the days when it was a hard struggle to make a living. In 1896 he took the responsibility of carrying on the home ranch until the death of his parents and the division of the estate among the heirs. In 1910 he started setting out his first orchard. To the thirty-six acres which he inherited from the estate, he added another share of thirty-six acres, which he purchased of his brother E. D. Holmes. This

property is steadily being set to orchard and vineyard and will prove to be one of the finest ranches on the foothill section.

Charles I. Holmes married Annie E. Griffith, a native daughter of California, who with her parents settled in Rock Creek, Placer County, where they still reside. They have seven children, viz: Lloyd and Doris, pupils in Auburn High School in classes of 1927 and 1928; Ethel, Robert, Vernon, Hazel, and Kathryn Ruth. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association and a charter member of the Mt. Vernon Farm Bureau. In 1910 there was but one commercial orchard in the Mt. Vernon district. To his activity is largely due the remarkable growth of this part of Placer County, which is irrigated by plenty of water supplied by gravity from the old Gold Hill Ditch.

**GUS GROUCHES.**—Among the representative business men of Roseville, and equally popular with his large circle of customers, is Gus Grouches, one of the proprietors of a general merchandise store of the city. He is an enterprising man of affairs who, with his brother has worked hard and intelligently for success, and through frugality and good management, and a care to handing out the "square deal" to his patrons, has gradually built up a large and profitable business. He was born in Greece on May 21, 1887, and when twenty-two years old, came to America, and in 1909 arrived in Los Angeles. There he secured work as a section-hand on the railroad, but he soon joined his brother, (who had been born in Greece on February 11, 1883), who was already a year in the City of the Angels.

In 1912, the two brothers came up to Northern California and settled in Roseville, where they went to work for the Pacific Fruit Express, and for four years they worked steadily and saved their money. Their progress in that direction was such that in 1916 they started a fruit store, adding, from time to time, groceries and gents' furnishing goods. A naturalized citizen, Mr. Grouches has chosen the standards of the Democratic party, and follows in the line with so many a distinguished American in favor of Jeffersonian simplicity.

At Roseville in the year 1922, Mr. Grouches was married to Miss Pana Goula Roumeleotes, an accomplished woman who has proven an excellent helpmate; and they have one child, Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Grouches built their home at 225 D Street, Roseville; and there they dispense genuine Graeco-American hospitality. Mr. Grouches is a Mason, and he also belongs to the Order of Moose.

Grouches Brothers occupy the entire ground floor in the McRae-Hill Block at the corner of Lincoln, Main and Church streets. They carry only the best of everything, and buy so advantageously that they can sell often much below their competitors.

**JOSEPH C. KELLEY.**—As a nursery man and fruit grower, one who has made a distinct record in Placer County, is Joseph Kelley, who conducted a nursery at Honey Ranch for six years, and was ranch foreman for the Auburn Fruit Growers' Association for eight years and four months. He has cared for orchards of absent owners and set out over 30,000 trees since 1902. He was born in Aurora, N. Y. in August, 1868, the fourth of nine children born to Andrew and Kate (O'Brien) Kelley, natives of Ireland. Andrew Kelley came to New York as a boy and served through the Civil War as a volunteer in the New York infantry. After the war he spent nine years in Mills County, Iowa. He then came West to Placer County in 1878, and was followed by his family in 1879. They settled on the Shirland tract, where he owned 160 acres, which he had bought from the Central Pacific Railroad, and this he developed into fruit ranches and



sold them. He invested again in ranch property north of Auburn, and also real estate in Stockton. Thus he did well in coming to California. He died at the Soldier's Home at Yountville. His wife died in Auburn.

Joseph C. Kelley attended the district school in Rattlesnake Bar and worked as a rancher's son on the Shirland tract owned by his father. Later he started a nursery business on his own account, which he carried on for six years. Then after an absence of a year he returned to take charge of the Auburn Citrus Growers' Association. While with this Association he did some of his best work, in one season gathering over three carloads of choice oranges from thirty acres. A short distance from this place he owns a highly developed orchard of thirty-one acres in the Monte Rio district five miles southeast of Auburn, which he purchased in 1902. At that time this land was covered with a thick growth of chapparal and timber. He also owns desirable real estate in Sacramento.

Mr. Kelley was married in Sacramento to Miss Leatha Powel, a native of Carthage, Mo., a daughter of Mrs. Lucy and the late Louis Powel of Newcastle. This family came west to Los Angeles in 1879, and later settled in Auburn. The children of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are: Carmel, who graduated from the San Jose Teacher's College, and taught school for several terms, or until she married M. W. Ammon; and Joseph P., a student in the Auburn school. Mrs. Kelley is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Newcastle. Mr. Kelley is a member of the Knights of Pythias in Newcastle.

**WALTER CHESLEY CUNNINGHAM.**—There were twelve children in the family of George Washington Cunningham, and the youngest of these, Walter Chesley Cunningham, the subject of this sketch, was born on May 24, 1879, in Forest Springs, Nevada County. G. W. Cunningham was of Irish parentage, born in Tennessee, August 25, 1830, and there he was reared, later removing to Arkansas. In 1853 he crossed the plains, driving an ox-team in the train of Capt. Henry Coker, to Rough and Ready, Nevada County, Cal., arriving in November, 1853. He followed mining, and there he married, in March, 1854, Margaret Jane Coker, who was born near Ft. Smith, Ark., in 1835, and there reared. She was left an orphan when sixteen years old, and when eighteen years of age, in 1853, she came to California with her uncle, Capt. Henry Coker. After his marriage, Mr. Cunningham continued mining for a while, then went to Napa County and later Sonoma County, but having a bronchial trouble he was forced to return to the Sierra Mountains for his health. Here he followed teaming, freighting from Marysville to the mines. He owned a farm near Forest Springs, and here he died October 31, 1900. His widow survives, and now lives in Oakland.

Walter Chesley Cunningham attended the Forest Springs district school, where his father served as a trustee. He was brought up on his father's foothill ranch, much of the time in the saddle riding the trail over their range in Nevada County, while his father drove a freight wagon over the mountain road from Marysville to Downieville and other mines. The house and ranch was seven miles below Grass Valley. Our subject also followed teaming for some years. In 1908 Mr. Cunningham bought the old Trainor homestead of 118 acres, one and a half miles west of Weimar, and he sold off forty acres, but still has seventy-eight acres improved to a dairy ranch.

On June 24, 1903, Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage with Miss Amelia M. Lloyd, a daughter of John and Amelia (Knight) Lloyd, natives of England and Missouri, respectively, who were pioneers of California. She was the youngest in a family of seven children, and was born in Virginia City, Nev., June 13, 1880. Three children have blessed this union: Irma, born March 16, 1906; Florence, born January 13, 1908; and Lloyd,

born December 9, 1911, all attending the public school. In his political preference he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than be bound by party ties. Mrs. Cunningham is president of the New England Mills Parent Teacher's Association, which has thirty-seven active members, unusually well represented for a mountain district. Mr. Cunningham is a member and clerk of the New England Mills school district, serving his second term.

**ARTHUR BURLING FOOTE.**—As a successful mining engineer Arthur Burling Foote is winning for himself increasing financial returns, as well as a place of importance among the citizens of Nevada County; for the past ten years he has occupied the important and responsible position of superintendent and general manager of the North Star Mines Company, whose mining property is in the vicinity of Grass Valley. His birth occurred at New Almaden, Cal., April 29, 1877, a son of Arthur De Wint and Mary (Hallock) Foote, whose sketch may be found in this volume.

Arthur Burling Foote began his education in the grammar school in Boise, Idaho; then he went to St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H.; he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, from which he was graduated with the degree of C. E. in 1899. Following his graduation, he worked a year for an electric company in New Jersey, then for a year in Grass Valley for the North Star Mines Company. He soon accepted an offer to go to the Orient, and for three years was in the employ of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company in Korea. In 1904 he returned to California, and became assistant superintendent of the North Star Mine, and in May of 1913, was advanced to the position of superintendent and manager of this company; this mine employs on an average of 400 men throughout the year.

On October 23, 1913, at San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Foote was united in marriage with Miss Jeanette Stanwood Hooper, a native of the Bay City, and a daughter of John A. Hooper. Mrs. Foote received her education in the public schools of San Francisco, and finished with a course at Miss Heads' school in Berkeley, Cal. Three children have been born of this union, Janet Stanwood, Marion Hallock, and Evelyn Norwood. Mr. Foote is independent in his political views, voting for the man best suited to fill the office for which he is a candidate; fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. Elks of Grass Valley.

**H. E. MOE.**—A thoroughly wide-awake, experienced official in charge of important interests which he finds his highest pleasure to discharge with fidelity is H. E. Moe, the storekeeper of the Pacific Fruit Express's Roseville plant. He has been fortunate in his association with this concern for the past thirteen years, and for nine years he has had charge of the storehouse.

A native son, Mr. Moe was born in Marin County, on August 8, 1877, the son of George E. Moe, a native of Canada, who died in 1913. He was a pioneer locomotive engineer for the Northern Pacific, and for eight years he resided at Seattle, where our subject attended school. Coming to California, Mr. Moe resided at Los Angeles for a while, and then he took up work on his father's ranch near Oxnard and engaged in the growing of lima beans and other products which thrive so well in that locality. When twenty-two years of age, he went to work for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and joined their maintenance of way department in Arizona. But after two years there, he came to Los Angeles and became one of the maintenance of way staff of the Salt Lake Route on their Salt Lake Division, at the Arrowhead.

In 1910, he came to Colton and joined the Pacific Fruit Express, at first working at Colton as a car-carpenter, and later as a clerk in Los Angeles; and in 1913 he came to Roseville, to act as storekeeper, and this very responsible position he is still holding. He is a director in the Railway National Bank of Roseville; and as a stand-pat Republican, he supports the efforts of that grand old party in favor of industrial protection.

At Oxnard, Cal., on May 1, 1905, Mr. Moe was married to Miss Bertha Pasold, a native of Ohio, who had been brought to California when she was a little girl by her parents, and both Mr. and Mrs. Moe are Methodists, and Mr. Moe is a steward in the church, while Mrs. Moe is both a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, and also teacher in the Methodist Sunday School. Mr. Moe is a Mason, belonging to the Roseville lodge, of which he is a Past Master, and he is a Past Patron of the Eastern Star, while Mrs. Moe is its present Matron. The family reside at 206 Grove Street, Roseville, where they dispense an admirable hospitality.

**W. L. WATTS.**—The very efficient signal maintainer on the Sacramento Division of the Southern Pacific Railway system, with territory extending from three miles east of Wheatland to the south end of the Roseville yards, and east from Roseville to Rocklin, W. L. Watts inspects and keeps in efficient working order and repair all signals and electric appliances for signals, goes over his field every day except Sundays, but is subject to call any hour of the day or night—surely a most responsible position, and works in co-operation with the various section gangs where the defect in the operation of signal is due to a broken rail. He is a real "trouble-shooter." W. L. Watts was born at Palestine, Texas, on February 21, 1876. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Smith, was born in South Carolina. She died in Texas when W. L. Watts was only sixteen years old. She was the mother of eight children, of whom W. L. Watts was the fifth child. The father, Willis J. Watts, took for his second wife Belle Phelps. He was captain in the Confederate Army, enlisting from South Carolina, and after the war, came to Texas where he farmed, and later operated a dry-goods store; and at the time of his death, January 21, 1918, he was living retired at Palestine, Texas. His widow then moved to Los Angeles where she is now living.

W. L. Watts passed his early life in Palestine, Texas, where he received a grammar school education. He then hired out, at fifty cents per day and board, as a Texas ranch-hand. He afterwards tried various occupations, and finally became lineman for the telephone and electric light company. He traveled as a journeyman electrician through many different districts in the southern, central and western states, and has become master of his trade. He came to California in 1900, and has been stationed at Gold Run, Colfax and Roseville in the discharge of his duties, having come to Roseville in 1923.

At Gold Run in 1910, W. L. Watts was married to Miss Maud E. Herrmann, who died in 1918 with the flu after an illness of only eight days. Her widowed mother, Mrs. Teressa Jane Herrmann is still living at Gold Run, Cal., having been there since the eventful years when the Central Pacific Railway was building. She is a pioneer native daughter of California, having been born in Brush Creek, Nevada County. W. L. Watts was married a second time at Auburn, Cal., April 21, 1921, to Miss Mabel J. Skellenger, who was born at Auburn and grew up at Bowman, being a daughter of W. B. Skellenger, now deceased, and Mrs. Leila (Haines) Skellenger. Mr. and Mrs. Watts have one child living, Lelila Margaret Belle, who is the elder of two children, the younger of which died at birth.

Mr. Watts is a member of the Order of Railway Employees and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Colfax. Mr. and



Mrs. Watts are members of the Rebekas, at Colfax, while Mr. Watts is a member of the Auburn Encampment. He is registered as a Democrat, but locally votes for the one best qualified in his estimation to hold office. Mr. Watts was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church South; while Mrs. Watts was brought up in the Baptist Church.

**FRED JOHN KRAUSE.**—The quality to take advantages of waiting opportunities is expressed in the career of Fred John Krause, who now holds the responsible position of storekeeper of Section No. 1 of the Pacific Fruit Express at Roseville, Cal. He began working for this company in 1918, first as a laborer, then as material man, and after two years of steady, careful work he was promoted to his present position. He was born in Kansas City, Mo., on July 4, 1890, a son of Grover Krause, who was born in Germany, and after settling in Kansas City became an editor. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Katie May Fisher, was born in Minnesota. Grover Krause was a man of excellent ability and received a fine education in his native country; he passed away when our subject was only two years old. There are six children in the Krause family; Frank is an actor and resides in Erie, Pa.; Louis is employed by a wholesale electric supply company in Wichita, Kans.; Henry is in the clothing business in Wichita, Kans.; Otto is a restaurateur in Santa Rosa, Cal.; Fred John is the subject of this sketch; and Grover J. is a printer in Kansas City; he served with the marines during the World War. The mother is now on a visit in Roseville, and is so pleased with the climate and surroundings that she contemplates making it her home.

Fred J. Krause received his education in Wichita, Kans., whither his parents had removed. When he was fourteen years old he found work in a wholesale leather and findings house in Wichita, where he worked for three years; then he went to Kansas City and worked in the same kind of establishment for the next five years. He then returned to Wichita, where he worked for his former employer, and he was in the wholesale leather and findings business altogether for thirteen years.

At Wichita, Kans., in 1910, Mr. Krause was married to Miss Elsie May Barkhurst, a daughter of Ernest and Maggie Barkhurst. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Krause; Leslie; Charles; and Leora. As above stated, Mr. Krause began working for the Pacific Fruit Express in 1918; during the World War he was in the railway department, a branch of the government service. Mr. Krause is independent in his political views and fraternally is a member of the Eagles. Mr. Krause owns valuable real estate, besides his residence at 320 Shasta Street; he built a house at 316 Shasta Street and owns a frontage where he expects to build five more houses. He is very enthusiastic for the future prosperity of Roseville, and is investing his surplus earnings in real estate in this thriving city.

**ROBERT J. HOWARD.**—An experienced, painstaking and very efficient executive, who well merits the popularity so favorable to the discharge of his many and varying duties, is Robert J. Howard, assistant superintendent of the Pacific Fruit Express, at Roseville. A native of the great State of Idaho, he was born at Moscow, on August 4, 1894, the youngest of four children of Charles A. Howard, a farmer by occupation, who was born in Michigan and was married at Moscow, when he chose for his wife Miss Alice Reams, a native of Vandalia, Ill., who had come further West when she was a little girl. Mr. Howard served as a deputy sheriff in Latah County, Idaho, for he was every inch a man, a good citizen and a terror to those who were criminally inclined. In 1899, he migrated to California, settling at Los Angeles; and he is now a farmer at Brainerd.

Cora, a daughter of this worthy couple, married L. L. McClary, and died at Los Angeles, leaving a child, St. Clair L. McClary. J. F. Howard is employed as a salesman for the Goodrich Rubber Company of Los Angeles; and C. E. Howard is the general agent for the P. F. E. Co., at Los Angeles. These constitute the other members of the Howard family, all of whom have established enviable records.

Robert attended the grammar and the polytechnic schools in Los Angeles, but when doing nicely in the second year of his secondary courses he was tempted to abandon his studies to enter the service of the Hollywood Water Company, working for that concern for two years from 1912. In December, 1914, he went over to the P. F. E. Co., as material-man, at Los Angeles; and then he was a clerk in the general foreman's office. For a while he did piece work, and he was also a checker; and then he was made inspector of new cars. After a while he was transferred to the factories of the American Car and Foundry Company at Chicago and Madison, Ill.; but when he had finished half a year of checking of new cars there for the P. F. E., he returned to Los Angeles, in March, 1918, and remained there until June, 1920. He was in the employ of the P. F. E. doing carpenter work, and also work on the air-brakes; and he had a valuable experience as inspector.

In 1920, Mr. Howard was sent East again, to Michigan City, Ind., where he served as the P. F. E. inspector of new cars, at the Haskell & Barker Car Company's works, but in six months he came back to Los Angeles and worked until October, 1921, when he came to San Francisco, and in 1922 was transferred. He served as inspector until January 1, 1923, when he became assistant superintendent at Roseville. During the World War, too, Mr. Howard helped in the development of the State, for he was in the railway service with the P. F. E. under the direction of the United States Government, during the governmental control of the railways.

Mr. Howard was married, at Los Angeles, in January, 1914, to Miss Anna F. Melera, of San Diego, an accomplished lady who shares with him many of the pleasures as well as the responsibilities of life. Mr. Howard is a Republican, but he is too broad-minded to allow even that interesting affiliation to stand in the way of his support, in non-partisan fashion when it is desirable, of purely local candidates and measures, and hence he strives to work for the best available timber and the most rational propositions submitted to the consideration of the voter.

**AUGUST ANDERSON.**—*Veni, vidi, vici,*" was the laconic report which Julius Caesar returned to the Roman Senate of his great conquest. In almost as few words may be recounted the career of August Anderson, prosperous merchant of Spenceville and owner of the old "Original Kneebone" ranch of 864½ acres above Spenceville. One of five children born in Gottland, Sweden to Andrew and Louisa (Johnson) Peterson. Educated in the common schools of Sweden, he started out to work for himself at the age of twenty-four. He came to America and settled at San Francisco, and soon after went to Eureka, Humboldt County, and worked in a sawmill a year and a half. He then went to Truckee and worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad ten years at Tunnel Thirteen. From there he went to Spenceville and was a storekeeper and was postmaster from 1899 to 1914.

In April, 1896, at Sacramento, August Anderson married Miss Emma Bitner, who was born at Eddysville, Iowa, and a sister of Mrs. E. M. Austen, who has written a history of the Bitner family. Mr. Anderson acquired the ranch, which he still owns, in 1908.

**AMOS D. RIEHL.**—Anyone who enters the vulcanizing shop of Amos D. Riehl and notices the systematic arrangement of goods and tools, everything neat and orderly, will naturally form the opinion that the proprietor understands his business, and he would never make a better guess. It is a business that requires experience and skill; that is what Mr. Riehl has, for he has followed it some thirty years. He began with the B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron, Ohio, making bicycle tires, on January 3, 1893. The first auto tires he made for the L. C. Chase Company of Boston, in 1898, and he understands the process of making and vulcanizing tires from A to Z. He was in the employ of the Goodrich, the Goodyear, the United States Tire Company, and the L. C. Chase Company. He arrived in California in 1912, and was first employed as a foreman in a house in Sacramento, and later, for a year and a half, was manager of a branch of the same concern. In 1917 he came to Roseville and built his vulcanizing shop at the present site occupied by the Standard Oil Company's service station. He sold this shop in 1922, and in September, 1923, opened another shop at 330 Vernon Street. On February 1, 1924, he moved into his present commodious quarters at 225 Atlantic Street, where he carries a large line of tubes and tires and where he does vulcanizing with efficiency and dispatch.

Mr. Riehl was born in Loudinville, Ashland County, Ohio, on June 11, 1870, and attended the public school in the place where his father was a blacksmith and a lineman. His father was a native of Alsace, France, and came to Ohio, where he was married to Eve Derrinberger, born in Ohio. There were four children of their union, all boys.

Amos D. Riehl was married on Thanksgiving Day, in 1918, to Miss Fannie N. Carleton, who was born at Mason City, W. Va. He has built a residence at 205 Walnut Street, where he and his wife are living happily and comfortably. Mr. Riehl has one child, by a former marriage with Beulah Wilhelm, who is now Mrs. J. C. Cowles, of Los Angeles. The first wife died in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Riehl are active members of the Christian Science Church in Roseville and are highly respected.

**JOSEPH H. SMART.**—The man who could climb from 50 cents a day up to become one of the most prominent men of affairs in the fast growing valley city of Roseville, is some climber, and he demonstrates the truth of the adage that "The boy is father of the man"; for it is the delight of the old residents of Dutch Flat to tell how when Whisky Jim offered prizes to the boys on 4th of July, it was Joe Smart that always won the prize for climbing the greased pole.

Joseph H. was born in Dutch Flat, on January 17, 1865, a son of Daniel E. Smart, one of the old pioneers, who was born in New Hampshire and came via Panama to California in 1851. He worked his passage, being employed by his uncle, Eben Knight, who was president of a line of steamships from New York to San Francisco. Soon after landing, Daniel E. Smart started a dairy in the Mission district, south of San Francisco. About 1860 he returned East and married Miss Carrie E. Hutchins, a native of Vermont, and brought his bride back to California via Panama the same year. His first venture upon his return was as proprietor of a general store, in which was the postoffice, which he carried on three terms. Later he undertook hydraulic mining, and also did some teaming to Virginia City, Nev. He was active up to the time of his death in Dutch Flat, on June 10, 1895, at the age of sixty-five. His wife survived him twenty-five years and died at the age of eighty-four, on July 29, 1920.

Joseph H. Smart was brought up in Dutch Flat, did odd jobs, clerked in the store and helped distribute the mail. Later he got a job in a box factory, receiving 50 cents a day, but this did not prove to be to his liking.



a more promising future seemed to open up by learning the trade in a paper pulp mill at Towle under Superintendent Guptill of the Pioneer Paper Company. This he did and at the age of twenty-five he was sent to Washington to rebuild and operate a mill employing seventy men. Upon his return to California, owing to the death of the former manager, he was called upon to assume the management of both the pulp and the wood flour mills, which supplied the Hercules Giant and the California Powder Manufacturing Company, as well as a British Columbia concern. It was found, however, that these products could be produced cheaper in the larger mills at Oregon City, Ore., and this competition forced the mills in California out of business.

He did not, however, have all his eggs in one basket. By the time he was twenty-one years old he had saved \$1000, this he invested in sheep and made money at growing wool for three seasons. About twenty-five years ago he took up the sawmill business, and built and operated two mills and now has extensive timber holdings in the region of Emigrant Gap, with yards at Roseville, which he opened in 1907. The J. H. Smart Lumber Company leased a property at Roseville to the Sterling Lumber Company about eight years ago, retaining 1400 feet frontage on Lincoln Street. His mill in the mountains employs about forty men and has a capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber a day. He recently sold the Emigrant Gap Hotel, which he has owned for several years. In 1924 Mr. Smart completed a fine brick business block in Vernon Street, Roseville.

He has a wife and two children, Justine and Joyce. Mrs. Louise (Runckel) Smart was born in Dutch Flat, the seventh of nine children born to her parents, the late Justus H. Runckel and his wife, Louise (Hild) Runckel. Mrs. Smart was a successful teacher in Placer County for a period of seven or eight years before marriage. She is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. Smart is a member of the Union Church in Roseville; and fraternally, is a Mason and is a charter member of Dutch Flat Parlor, N.S.G.W.

**J. L. FANNING, M. D.**—Prominent among the progressive of Roseville's citizens, and widely known for his scientific accomplishment and his humanitarian endeavors, J. L. Fanning, M. D., has an enviable opportunity for doing good, both as proprietor of the Fanning Hospital on Church Street, and as one of the railway surgeons in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He was born at Stockton, on May 25, 1894, the son of W. J. and Nellie (Peters) Fanning, both of whom are now living, retired, in comfortable circumstances at Stockton. J. L. Fanning attended the Stockton High School, graduating with the Class of 1913; he then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, from which he went forth with the coveted diploma in 1918.

He served an internship in St. Mary's Hospital, and he was also one of the staff in the City and County Hospital, and in Fairmount Hospital, in San Francisco; and in 1919 he went to Anchorage, Alaska, where he remained for six months. Returning to California, he settled at Roseville in the fall of that year, and here, to the satisfaction of many needing his services as well as to himself, so appreciative of a growing and promising locality, he has been building up a remunerative practice and helping humanity.

In 1921, Dr. Fanning, convinced as to the need of hospital facilities for this section, started the Fanning Hospital, which he has managed so successfully that he now has eight beds, with every modern convenience for operating and for the convalescence of the patient. He makes his office at the hospital, and does a general practice; and he has grown busier every year.

Dr. Fanning was married in Auburn, on November 18, 1919, to Miss Maude Burton, born in Wisconsin, but reared in Portland, Ore. He is a member of the Placer County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association; he was appointed health officer for

Placer County and also health officer for Roseville, and as the leading physician and surgeon, has been in increasing demand. He is a Mason, and belongs to Valley Lodge No. 135, F. & A. M., at Linden; Delta Chapter, R. A. M., at Auburn; and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Sacramento Consistory, and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., also of Sacramento.

**GEORGE ANDREW GRISSEL.**—A very enterprising, progressive and deservedly prosperous merchant is George Andrew Grissel, dealer in clothing and gentlemen's furnishings, who was born at Meadville, Pa., on February 20, 1853, the son of Conrad and Sarah (Ikler) Grissel, the former a pioneer who came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in the fall of 1853. He took up mining on Deer Creek, and on May 11, 1863, his wife and child, George Andrew, followed him to the Golden State, accompanied by an aunt, Emily Ikler. Mr. Grissel later removed to Omega, and there established himself in the butcher business; and after a while he moved to Washington, and there ranched with M. Carey. At the end of two years, however, he bought the old Exchange Hotel in Washington, which he conducted until 1885; and then he came to Nevada City and established himself on Coyote Street; and there he lived until his death. Fifteen years before his demise, his good wife, who had willingly shared his sorrows, and modestly partaken of his joys and prosperity, breathed her last.

George Andrew Grissel came to California via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, in 1863, with his mother, joining his father at Washington, Nevada County, where he attended grammar school; and when he had finished his schooling, he commenced to team in the mountains. In 1875 he bought the Washington stage line, which he ran to Nevada City, and later he also became interested in the Graniteville and Downieville stage lines, which in those days were all horse-drawn vehicles, and this continued to be his principal business endeavor until 1911. In the meantime, in 1910, he had become interested in the merchandise business in Nevada City, and in 1911 he found it necessary to give that business his attention; so he purchased his partner's interest, and as sole owner he assumed full charge and has been very successful. He is a Democrat, but politics plays no role when he can exert himself to accommodate a patron. Rather naturally for one who has prospered so well at the hands of the community and territory, Mr. Grissel is deeply interested in both the past and the future of Nevada City and County.

On January 15, 1879, at Nevada City, Mr. Grissel was married to Miss Alexina C. M. Percival, of San Francisco, a native daughter, proud of her association with the great Golden State; and she shares with her husband the social life of the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, to all of which long-existing fraternal organizations Mr. Grissel belongs.

**W. J. GAUTIER.**—For three and one-half years W. J. Gautier was in charge of the State Highway maintenance work on the Nevada County road and his work is a lasting monument to his ability and interest in progress. He was entreated many times not to leave his post, but his private duties compelled him to resign in 1922. W. J. Gautier is the second of four children in the Gautier family and was born at Gautier's Crossing, on the Bear River on December 7, 1876. His father, William J. Gautier, was born in Kentucky and crossed the plains in 1852, in a covered wagon, coming via Emigrant Gap to Nevada City. The first season he mined in Deer Creek, but early in 1853, he went to work for J. L. English, as toll keeper at the Bear River Bridge. Finally he bought the property, and the ranch at 950 acres, 700 acres of which lay in Nevada County, the rest in Placer

County. The place thereafter became known as Gautier's Crossing. Tolls were charged till in the seventies, this being the most important entrance into Nevada County from Auburn and Sacramento.

Mr. Gautier's mother, the late Mary (Gardner) Gautier, was born in Placer County, the second of four children to enter the home circle of Charles F. and Harriet L. Gardner. Her father was born in Tennessee, was a carpenter by trade and came to California with a party from Illinois, in 1849. He died in Placer County on June 26, 1878. The venerable pioneer, Mrs. Gardner, now ninety-four years old, is still in Auburn and active for her age, having resided in Placer County since 1853. She was born in Galena, Ill., on April 13, 1830, and accompanied her parents across the plains in 1852. She married C. F. Gardner and resided at Gold Hill in 1853-1854, when they moved to the Eight Mile House on the Grass Valley Road, in the Lone Star District. From 1856 to 1860 they had a hotel, then Mr. Gardner sold it and bought land a mile and a half nearer Auburn, where he built a second hotel. In 1867, Mrs. Gardner moved to the place where she now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Roberts, a mile and a half from Auburn.

W. J. Gautier, who was educated in the Lone Star district school, was reared on the home ranch and spent much time in the saddle looking after stock. He grew up to be familiar with the stock business and general ranching, and later he carried on the home ranch till the place was divided. He owns 320 acres of land in sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine, in Nevada County ten miles above Auburn on the Grass Valley road, better known as the Charles Ragsdale Ranch, which he acquired by purchase in 1904. This property is considered to be one of the finest ranches in Nevada County; orchards, seven years old, are producing pears and apples of the finest quality. In 1908 Mr. Gautier cut 187 tons of choice oat hay from 100 acres, each season has brought fairly good returns of this nature. Cedar Creek flows through the entire ranch and supplies ample water for irrigation.

Mr. Gautier married Mrs. Carrie Bayes, a daughter of James B. and Mary A. Gundry, who were married in England, and later went to New York. Mr. Gundry came out to California, and was later joined at Grass Valley by his wife. James B. Gundry was an athlete of note, being a wrestler who won the English championship belt. By her first union Mrs. Gautier had one child, a son, George Franklin Bayes, of New York City. By her present union she has one child, a daughter named Wilma. Mr. Gautier has served as a trustee of the Lone Star school district.

**D. A. HOWCROFT.**—A man who could tell us an interesting story about the enormous expansion of the fruit industry in the Newcastle district is D. A. Howcroft, for when he first came to work in his brother John's fruit-shed in 1876, they were shipping only one car a week; now every day they send out sixty cars. A record of the incidents in his life takes us back to the date of his birth in Taunton, Mass., on January 30, 1860, and he is the only survivor of five sons of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hunt) Howcroft. The parents had moved over to Providence, R. I., when our subject was a child, and then the father became the superintendent of a cotton-mill. He grew to the age of twelve years in Providence and attended the public schools, which was the only schooling he ever received. He has made his own way ever since. After the death of his father, the mother, with her sons, came out to California in 1872.

D. A. Howcroft engaged to work in a sash, door and blind factory in San Francisco from 1872 to 1876, and while there helped to make the sash and doors for the old Palace Hotel. In 1876 he came to Placer County and worked for his brother John, on a fruit ranch near Newcastle. His next



situation was with Ira Avery in his mill and box factory at Emigrant Gap, where he rose to be foreman, having charge of twenty men. It was here the boys gave him the appellation of "Frisco", which clung to him for years. He worked at Emigrant Gap for twenty months, commanding the respect of all for his industry and integrity. On November 6, 1880, Mr. Howcroft enlisted in Company A, 4th Artillery, under Captain Bancroft, and served four years on the border of Arizona. He received an honorable discharge as corporal, in 1884, and returned to New London, Conn., remaining there two years, but failing health and the rigorous climate induced him to return again to the balmy temperature of California. He arrived in Newcastle, via Panama, in the fall of 1884 and he engaged in the raising of fruit, and being in the open, his health was soon restored. For fifteen years he worked for the Porter Brothers in the Earl Fruit Company. After that he was foreman for five years on George D. Kellogg's ranch. In the meantime he was doing a little business for himself on the side, buying, improving and selling ranches of his own. For fourteen years he has been foreman of the Newcastle Fruit Company.

Mr. Howcroft married Miss Bertha Reinecke, a native daughter, born at Forest Hill, the daughter of a prominent mining man of Auburn. Three children have blessed their union: Henry A., deceased; Bertha Kayser of Sacramento; and Anna, resident nurse in White Hospital at Sacramento. Mr. Howcroft is in comfortable circumstances; he owns his own home, always has, and has a record for never having had to pay a month's rent to anyone. Mr. Howcroft did commendable work on the committees on which he served during the World War. For thirty-six years he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias, and for twelve years has been a member of the Woodmen of the World, both of Newcastle. For thirty-two years he has been on "Fruit Row" at Newcastle.

**J. B. SANTINI.**—A native of Italy who is numbered among the enterprising men who have helped to develop the important agricultural industries of Placer County is J. B., better known as Bob Santini, the wide-awake, far-seeing fruit shipper of Roseville, who has made good in shipping table and grape-juice grapes. He was born on November 11, 1886, in Lucca, Tuscany, near Florence, Italy, the son of Francisco and Mariana Santini, the former a road builder for forty-five years in Tuscany province, a man highly esteemed, as is his good wife, the happy couple now living retired at Lucca. They were the parents of three children: John Battista; Peter, who died of the influenza in Sacramento, during the World War, at the age of twenty-six; and Ismas, the only daughter, is living at home in Italy.

Bob grew up on his father's farm, at the same time that he enjoyed all the advantages of the elementary schools; but when he was sixteen he resolved to cross the ocean to America, and to make his way to Salinas, in Monterey County, where his uncle, Rinaldi Santini, was working for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. He therefore sailed from Genoa, Italy, on the steamship Umbria, and landed at New York City on July 26, 1903, after which he crossed the continent by rail. He worked for a short time at the New Centre Hotel at Salinas, and then he came to Rocklin, and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific, that being the division point; and when the company made Roseville the division point, he came here and resumed his work as a steam-fitter, which trade he had begun to learn at Rocklin.

In 1914, Mr. Santini was married to Miss Clelia C. Mariani, a daughter of Victor and Rose Mariani, ranchers living five miles to the west of Roseville. Two children blessed this union: Victoria Frances and Ray Robert Santini. The year previous to his marriage, Mr. Santini built the

fine residence at 600 Atlantic Street, where he and his family still live. He is a Roman Catholic, a Republican, and a Forester; and he was naturalized in 1915. During the War, he was placed in Class 1-D, and when the rail-ways were taken over by the Government, for the purpose of winning the War, he was retained in the railway service as an expert steam fitter.

He began his career as a fruit-shipper in 1919, and his warehouse, where he can load six cars daily, is on the Southern Pacific right-of-way, it being property rented to him. He buys in Placer, Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba, and Sutter Counties, within a radius of seventy-five miles of Roseville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Santini are public-spirited and never lose an opportunity to hasten the day when Roseville shall come to its own.

**S. M. COPPIN, JR.**—A widely-experienced and enterprising dairyman is S. M. Coppin, Jr., who has been nine years in Roseville and is now the proprietor of the Roseville Dairy, on Alta Vista Avenue, one of the most serviceable organizations in the town and district. He is a son of S. M. Coppin, a retired farmer now living in Pleasant Grove, Sutter County, who came from Canada and into the States, and then across the plains in 1852. As a mere boy, our subject's father accompanied his parents; and he married Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, who was also a pioneer, for she was born on the way across the continent. Her father owned mines near Grass Valley, and was a man of affairs in his day and generation. She is still living, the center of a circle of devoted friends. Mr. and Mrs. Coppin had eleven children, and our subject is the ninth child in the order of birth.

He was born at Pleasant Grove, Sutter County, on April 16, 1892, and was graduated from the Pasadena High School, with the Class of 1914. Then he came back to Roseville and started the Coppin Brothers' Dairy, joining his three brothers. He was drafted for service during the World War, but was never called. After the war was over he became the sole owner of Coppin's Dairy, buying out his brother in 1919.

In June, 1920, S. M. Coppin, Jr., was married to Miss Florence Henderson, of Auburn, and they have one child, Maurine. Mrs. Coppin's father is A. J. Henderson, who once followed agricultural pursuits near Pleasant Grove, but is now living in retirement at Auburn with his estimable wife.

Mr. Coppin may well be said to be a "self-made" man, for he worked his way through high school, and his present prosperity reflects most creditably upon him and his wife. He handles only "Grade A", or city-inspected milk, and of course only in the most sanitary manner. He uses two trucks for his deliveries, and the growth of the business is very encouraging to him. His fellow-townsmen, appreciating his efforts to serve them with the best, in the promptest and most economical fashion, naturally wish him all possible continued and increased growth in his trade; and if good will goes for anything, he is sure to realize their expectations.

**CHARLES E. HOLTZ.**—If we would know whether the world or any part of it is advancing or retrograding, we must look at what it was and compare it with what it is. Let us then look at the Mt. Vernon district as it was twenty-five years ago and compare it with what we see today. Water for irrigation was unknown; there was no mail route, no telephone, no roads except what would be called "cow trails" today, and land was worth twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars an acre. Look now at the smooth auto roads, the highly developed orchards of all kinds of fruit, the homes connected by telephones and every house with its mail box daily visited by the mail carrier, and land worth—well, it is hard to say what it is worth, for nobody is anxious to sell. One who has had much to do with all this improvement is Charles E. Holtz, son of the late John Holtz, a native of

Canton, Ohio, and Maria (Stanley) Holtz, a native of Charleston, W. Va. The latter passed away at Mt. Vernon at the venerable age of eighty years.

Charles Holtz was born June 22, 1874, in Elkhart, Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana, and reared on an Indiana farm. In company with his brother Samuel, he arrived in Sacramento in 1895, where they were wage earners. For a short time they worked in the Julian Mine in Placer County. Then the two brothers went to work for J. F. Dudley in his orchards at Newcastle. Later Charles was in the employ of Mr. Fountain in Newcastle, as an orchardist, for a number of years growing trees and fruit.

In 1903 he invested his small earnings in 100 acres of wild bush land in Mt. Vernon district, then owned by Mr. Fountain. In 1905, he started with setting out an orchard of plums, peaches, cherries and pears. Of this he has the home left and a highly developed orchard of twenty acres, having sold off the rest. His wife Alma, nee Holmes, the ninth of ten children, whom he married in Sacramento, also has thirty-six acres, being her share of the Holmes estate. Their one son, Sheldon Stanley, is a well advanced scholar in the Auburn schools.

Mr. Holtz served as fire warden during the Holman administration; he is a member of the Auburn Fruit Growers' Association, and a charter member of the Mt. Vernon Farm Bureau. His motto is: "Cooperation is the salvation of the farmer." He attributes his success to persistency and untiring effort, together with the splendid natural resources of the county, which are now just beginning to be properly exploited.

**GEORGE E. BROWN.**—Now recognized as one of the most successful enterprises in Roseville, the Pacific Fruit Express Club Restaurant owes much of its prosperity to the peculiar gifts of the experienced and wide-awake proprietor, George E. Brown. He started this present business on February 1, 1923, and yet in this short time he has progressed so far that he is easily clearing \$500 per month, his good wife standing by him through the busiest hours. The restaurant is situated on the property of the Pacific Fruit Express, along the State highway where it enters Roseville, and a more favorable location could hardly be found, and there an average of 400 meals are served daily. The restaurant is primarily for the employees of the P. F. E. and the Southern Pacific, one of the conditions of the lease being that not more than thirty-five cents may be charged for a table d'hôte meal; but it is also open to the general public. Mr. Brown also runs a commissary stand, keeping on hand a full line of clothing and workmen's sundries; he also dispenses, on the street side, soft-drinks and ice cream, to any who call for such refreshments.

George E. Brown was born at Mitchell, S. D., on January 14, 1889, the son of Samuel and Sarah N. (Johnson) Brown, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Illinois, who were married at Mitchell. Mr. Brown was an extensive farmer, and also a stockman operating widely along the James River in South Dakota, but at present these parents are residing at Colfax, Wash., where Mr. Brown is counted among the most substantial wheat ranchers in the Palouse country. They had nine children, and our subject was the second in the order of birth.

Leaving South Dakota when he was about five or six years old, George went to live with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Johnson, at Pontiac, Ill., and there he remained until he was twelve, attending the graded schools at Pontiac. Following his parents, in their removal to Coleman, Wash., he attended the Pullman State College, where he pursued a classical course and was duly graduated with the A. B. degree, as a member of the Class of 1909; and he supplemented this by a commercial course at Blair's Business College, at Spokane, Wash., from which he was graduated in 1910. He



then engaged as a bookkeeper for Ware Brothers, wholesale and retail hardware dealers, serving them during 1910 and 1911. He then began for himself, taking up one line after another.

At Pocatello, Idaho, on April 27, 1922, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Ruby Bolm, a native of Meadville, Mo., who had grown up in California. Mr. Brown ran a restaurant at Mountain Home, Idaho, from 1917 to 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Brown came to Roseville in October, 1922, and he worked at the Pacific Fruit Express Club Restaurant, until he was able to commence as its proprietor, on February 1, 1923. He employs two competent cooks, four waiters, and three miscellaneous kitchen helpers. In politics he minds his own business, and let everybody else do the same.

**JACOB WOLFF.**—An energetic, industrious, far-seeing man, Jacob Wolff, now residing in Roseville, Cal., has, since 1909, been identified with the contracting and building business in that city. His birth occurred in Alsace Lorraine, France, on January 16, 1886, and he is of German and French ancestors. His father, George Wolff, was a farmer by occupation and lived and died in France, passing away about eight years ago at the age of sixty years; the mother is still living and makes her home on the sixty-acre farm in Alsace Lorraine. There were four children, three of whom grew to maturity and are still living.

Jacob Wolff completed the grammar school course in the German language and learned carriage-making in his native country. When twenty-one years old he came to America and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was employed building automobile bodies; some time later, in 1908, he came to San Francisco where he worked as a carpenter for one year. When he removed to Roseville, he first worked as a car builder for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; then during the late war he worked as a car builder for the Pacific Fruit Express under the direction of the United States government.

On June 23, 1923, at Plymouth, Amador County, Mr. Wolff was married to Miss Orpha K. Nelson, daughter of M. P. Nelson, a miner in Plumas County. In the fall of 1920, Mr. Wolff became associated with Henry C. Nolte and built the Riverside Planing Mill; besides owning the building he is interested in the business. Mr. Wolff received his final citizenship papers in 1920. Fraternally he belongs to Roseville Lodge No. 203, I. O. O. F. and the Encampment No. 23, of Roseville. Mr. Wolff owns two residences on Clinton Avenue, the one at 116 Clinton Avenue is his residence, and the other is bringing a good rental; he also owns a house on Riverside Avenue, erected in 1924, and has another fine house under construction.

**MOSES J. PREDOM.**—A man well and favorably known to Auburn and Placer County, is Moses J. Predom, who is now the active manager of the Prudhomme Service Station at Auburn. He is the oldest son and child of Auburn's pioneer blacksmith, the late Moses Prudhomme, who was born at Quebec, Canada, where he served a regular apprenticeship and worked at his trade for several years before sailing around the Horn, in 1857, to California. Arriving at Auburn, Moses Prudhomme went to work in Richard Hildreth's blacksmith shop, which he bought out, after having worked for Mr. Hildreth for eleven months, and for many years he conducted one of the leading blacksmith shops in Placer County. He was married at Auburn on January 1, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Worsley, whose parents died at Cleveland, Ohio, where she was born. Upon being naturalized, at Auburn, his name was spelled "Predom," but his correct name was Prudhomme. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Prudhomme became the parents of eight children, five of whom are still living. Moses J. Predom, the subject of this

sketch, (who never changed his name back to Prudhomme), is the oldest. Mrs. Prudhomme died in 1908, being fifty-five years of age, while Mr. Prudhomme died in 1915 at an age of eighty-seven.

Moses J. Predom was born at Auburn, California, on October 19, 1865, and grew up at Auburn, attended the public school and learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. The old shop, which the father bought from Mr. Hildreth, burned down in 1863, and he later built a shop where the Prudhomme Service Station now stands, and here our subject followed blacksmithing until 1922, when the Prudhomme Service Station was established. It is most accessibly located at the corner of Nevada Street and Lincoln Way, where the traveling public receive prompt and courteous attention and are supplied with the best there is in gas, oil, accessories, tires and tubes as needed, and where ice cream and other refreshments are served to the wayfarer. The "Prudhomme Service Station" is a partnership composed of our subject and his younger brother, Rexford Prudhomme, who is the principal owner, our subject being actively in charge of the business, which is one of the best of its kind in the city of Auburn.

Moses J. Predom helped organize the Auburn Volunteer Fire Department, in 1888, and for thirteen consecutive years served as its foreman. He has been active in its membership ever since its organization; at present he is foreman of Hose Company No. 2, to which position he was elected in 1922. He still enjoys baseball, having for many years played as catcher for the old Auburn baseball club.

Mr. Predom was married in 1888, at Auburn, to Miss Margaret McGuire, a favorite daughter of Auburn, who died here in 1921, leaving no children, their four children all having passed on before her. Mr. Predom is a consistent Republican and served as supervisor of District No. 3, from 1908 to 1913. He also served as trustee of the city of Auburn from 1907 to 1912. Fraternally, he belongs to the Redmen and Foresters, having been through the chairs several times in each lodge, and at the present time is District Deputy for the Foresters.

**ARTHUR E. GILKEY.**—A very capable official reflecting most creditably upon the Golden State, is A. E. Gilkey, the city electrician of Roseville—a thoroughly-trained technician. He was born in Sutter City on January 15, 1886, a son of the late Frank and Nancy A. (Putman) Gilkey, who came out to California from Brown County, Illinois, in 1882. They took up ranching in Sutter County, but lived only a few years after coming here. Mr. Gilkey passed away when our subject was four years old, and Mrs. Gilkey crossed the border into the Spirit World in 1911, leaving three children. Le Roy A. is a painting contractor at Berkeley; Arthur E. is the subject of this review; and Raymond works for Le Roy A.

Arthur E. grew up in Sutter County, and when he commenced to support himself, he did so on the home farm. He attended the elementary schools in Sutter County, after which he enjoyed two years at the Sutter City High School; next he took a course in electrical engineering with the International Correspondence School, and when twenty, he entered the service of the Pacific Gas & Electric, where he fortified his theoretical knowledge with a practical experience of great value. He became the local agent for the P. G. & E. at Lincoln, in 1910, and served there until 1920, so that he is today thoroughly familiar with every phase of the distributing end of the electric light and power business.

He was appointed city electrician by the board of trustees of Roseville, in June, 1920, and just how important was this commission may be gathered from the fact that the city owns and controls the electric lighting and power service within the city limits. It buys 2300 volts of current from the Great

Western Power Company, and distributes it to all who want it, serving everybody except the Pacific Fruit Express and the Southern Pacific, who buy directly from the P. G. & E. Within the last three years, the increase in the business has been 60% in light and power in Roseville, and the enterprise is now self-sustaining. The business having also outgrown the capacity of its original distribution lines, the work of rebuilding the system is now under way. The base is three cents per kilowat for power and domestic service, and five cents for lights, and there is a minimum charge of fifty cents for heat and power. For the first 200 kilowats, there is a charge of \$3.00 per 100 kw., for the next 500, \$2.50 per 100, while for all over 700 kw., the charge is \$2.00 per 100, plus 20 per cent. The light rate provides that for the first 100 kwh., and less, there shall be a price of \$5.00 per 100; for the next 100 kwh., \$3.00 per hundred; and all over 200 kwh. shall be delivered at \$2.50 per one hundred, plus 20 per cent; and there is a minimum rate of seventy-five cents for light.

At Marysville, in 1909, Mr. Gilkey was married to Miss Anna Murschell, a native of Sandusky, Ohio, who came to California with her widowed mother at the age of sixteen, and settled in Marysville. Four children have blessed Mr. and Mrs. Gilkey. Esther Rose is in the Roseville High School, and the other daughters are Helen Marion, Marjorie Faey and Kathryn Ann. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gilkey were reared in the Methodist Church, and they are bringing up their children in the same wholesome atmosphere. Mr. Gilkey is a Republican; fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Lincoln, of which he is a Past Grand, and a Past Chief Patriarch in the Encampment; and he belongs to the Masons at Roseville.

**EDWARD WILLIAM PARRISH.**—A native son who, by concerted, well-directed energy and perseverance has become a successful locomotive engineer with the Southern Pacific, is Edward William Parrish, born at old Yolo, Yolo County, on August 21, 1868. His father, Bernard Parrish, was born in Ebensburg, Pa., and came out to California when twenty-two years of age, in 1858. Like thousands of others who were attracted to the Golden State by the lure of gold, he followed mining for a time, until he found that seeking for the elusive gold was not the success he had dreamed, so determined that the surest way to a competency was through tilling the soil. He came to Yolo County and purchased land on Cache Creek, where he engaged in farming. Meeting with deserved success, he purchased additional land until he had 270 acres of fertile land along Cache Creek.

In Yolo County he was married to Miss Mary Baub, a native of Germany, who came, when yet a girl, with her parents via the Isthmus of Panama, to California in the early fifties. Grandfather Christian Baub became a large landowner in Yolo County. Mary Baub Parrish died in 1871. There were four children born of this union, but only one grew up, namely, Edward William, the subject of this sketch. The father married a second time and six children were born of this union, all of whom are living.

Edward W. was reared on the home farm, receiving a good education in the local public schools. He remained at home and faithfully assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-five years of age. In August, 1895, he had an opportunity of entering the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, a place he accepted, for he had long become desirous of becoming a machinist or an engineer. So in August, 1895, he came to Rocklin and began as a fireman, firing the big locomotives with coal to haul the long trains over the mountains. He continued at his post faithfully, meantime studying and learning how to handle a locomotive. In July, 1900, his ambition was gained when he was promoted to be an engineer,



a position he has filled very successfully ever since. Mr. Parrish is naturally interested in farming. Knowing the value of the fertile lands along Cache Creek in Yolo County, he purchased a ranch near old Yolo, which he is leasing.

In Rocklin, in 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. Parrish and Miss Anna McEnerney, a native daughter, born at Auburn, Placer County, the daughter of William McEnerney, a pioneer of the county, who was one of the oldest employes of the Southern Pacific Railway when he died. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Parrish has been blessed with two children: Wadsworth Parrish, attending the University of California and Margaret, attending Roseville Union High School.

**HARRY CLARENCE GORDON.**—An enterprising native son who has made a record for success such as anyone might wish to boast of, is Harry Clarence Gordon, superintendent of the Placer County Growers' Canning Association. He first saw the light at Napa, on July 28, 1886, when he entered the family circle of G. H. and Martha (Pitney) Gordon, and he grew up to hear the story of how his father came out to the Golden State in 1864, accompanying his parents, who first settled in Gordon Valley, called after the pioneer. Later, he farmed in Solano, Mendocino and Napa Counties. Mrs. Gordon, his mother, was born and reared in Lake County, and she breathed her last about twenty years ago. G. H. Gordon was reared in Napa County and is still living.

Our subject attended the grammar schools in Napa County, and the high school of Shasta, and in the latter section he lived until he was twenty years of age. He started with the old California Fruit Association, and he was then transferred to Marysville, where he spent practically ten years with the company. In 1912, the Placer County Growers' Canning Association was incorporated. Mr. Gordon came to Lincoln two years later and he has since handled the business of the company with such admirable acumen that the volume of trade has increased yearly. He is now president of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce; and he is serving his first term as a city trustee.

The year 1909 witnessed the marriage of Miss Clara M. Pettygrove and Mr. Gordon, the bride being a native of Shasta County; and the fortunate couple are blessed with one child, M. Colin Gordon. Our subject is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and also an Odd Fellow. Certain it is that both Lincoln and Placer County have much to be thankful for in the progressive activity of such a broad-minded man of affairs, his interest in the community at large being always encouragingly apparent.

**JOHN S. LILLEY.**—An enterprising business man who has rendered a real service to the community in which he operates and thrives, is John S. Lilley, the proprietor of the Lilywhite Laundry, at 121 Church Street, Roseville, an up-to-date establishment in every respect of the modern steam laundry. A native son, he was born at Albion, Mendocino County, on November 13, 1881, the son of J. S. Lilley, a farmer and stockman of experience and extensive operations in Mendocino County. His father, a typical pioneer, was born in Missouri, and crossed the great plains with ox teams in 1849, so that he arrived at San Francisco when it was a city of tents. He married Miss Eliza Bacon, a native daughter of California, whose father was Captain Bacon, an English sea-captain, finally lost at sea. Both parents are now deceased. The father, J. S. Lilley, outlived the mother and died in Mendocino County at the age of seventy-nine.

Growing up in Mendocino County, John S. Lilley began to earn his own living at an early age, and he worked hard in the forests, as a chopper and

feller; and he was also in the oak tan-bark industry, where he arose to be a foreman, and served as such for three and a half years, responsible for the successful peeling of oak bark for tanning purposes. His executive ability and genial nature well-fitted him to be a foreman and a leader, and it is not surprising that he later became foreman on the Hetch-Hetchy dam project, where he was employed for four years. His brother, Walter Lilley, was the first to come to Roseville, and he it was who first organized what is now called the Lilywhite Laundry, calling it at that time, the Roseville Laundry, and operating it together with E. C. Wolf and John S. Lilley. In July, 1920, the name was changed to Lilywhite Laundry.

About the beginning of 1923, John S. Lilley bought out the other two; and since then he has made many important improvements, and has brought his business up to such proportions that he employs fifteen people. He also maintains a prompt delivery service and does up-to-date, immaculate work at popular prices. He has introduced every possible mechanical and sanitary feature that could make his a strictly modern, perfect laundry, and in thus catering to some of the most important of personal wants, he has come to be recognized as one of the truly representative business men in the community. Mr. Lilley's trademark is Lilywhite Laundry, painted on his building and wagons with the word Lily above and white underneath, with a calla lily on a leaf painted in the space between the two words. Mr. Lilley was made a Mason in Roseville Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M.; and is a member of Roseville Lodge, Encampment, and Rebekahs of Odd Fellows. The Chamber of Commerce of Roseville, as well as the Chamber of Commerce of Placer County, the Roseville Business Men's Association and Roseville Civic League also have him on their membership roll. In line of his business he belongs to the California Laundry Owners Association and the National Laundry Owners Association.

**CLARENCE BERKLEY ANDERSON.**—Perhaps no business man in the city of Roseville has so intelligently and effectively worked for its improvement as Clarence Berkley Anderson, who as a young man of sixteen came here in the early days of 1906. At the present time he is conducting an up-to-date vulcanizing works at 114 Lincoln Street, next to the Standard Oil station. Here he deals in Goodyear tires, tubes and automobile accessories, and is prepared to do vulcanizing on short notice and at very reasonable prices.

Clarence Berkley Anderson was born at Alturas, Modoc County, Cal., on January 28, 1890, being a son of the late Hon. C. W. Anderson, who founded the Roseville Register. C. W. Anderson became the candidate for the State Senate in 1912, on the Republican ticket, and would undoubtedly have been elected had he lived. His earthly career was cut short by his death in the month of September, shortly before election, he being then forty-eight years of age. He was a true native son, having been born near Sacramento and reared and educated in Northern California; and there he lived most of his life, which was an exceedingly useful and active one. He married Miss Lutie M. Sloss, of Lassen County, who most dutifully and lovingly shared life's joys and sorrows with him. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. R. L. Sloss, he owned and published the Alturas New Era for a period of twenty years; and later he established the Loyaltonian at Loyalton, Sierra County. From there he came to Roseville, in the beginning of 1906, and in association with his two oldest sons, Robert Ross and Clarence Berkley Anderson, of this sketch, founded the Roseville Register, a bright eight-page, seven-column weekly, which was the predecessor of the present Roseville Tribune and Register. At that time Roseville was an unincorporated town with a population of only 300, and had just been made the division point on the Southern Pacific Railway, instead of Rocklin. The

first issue of the Register appeared about one month after the great San Francisco earthquake and fire, and started out with a definite program for advancing the best interests of the place.

C. W. Anderson was the eldest son of Rev. Colin Anderson, well known to Methodism in Superior California. C. W. Anderson became widely known as a good business man and one of California's successful newspaper men. He built a fine residence at 109 Jones Street, which still continues to be the Anderson home place; and there he died at 3 p. m., Friday, September 27, 1912. Besides his wife and three sons, he left a sister, Mabel G. Anderson, who lives at Boston, Mass.

After the father's death, the Register was disposed of; and the widowed mother was appointed postmaster of Roseville, and served most acceptably for many years. She is now bookkeeper for the Roseville Telephone Company and continues to be one of Roseville's most honored citizens.

Mrs. Lutie M. (Sloss) Anderson is a daughter of the pioneer gold-miner Ferd A. Sloss, who was born in Kentucky, and came to California in 1849. He mined at Placerville at first, but later became a horseman and stockman at Susanville, where he was married during the early sixties to Miss Mary Chapman. She was born in Arkansas, being a daughter of the distinguished Dr. Daniel Chapman, who died in Arkansas, and who was a successful practicing physician at Little Rock and a member of the Arkansas legislature. His widow and family crossed the plains to California after his death, in 1852, and settled in Lassen County. Mary Chapman was then only a little girl. Mrs. Anderson is a cousin of Federal Judge John Chapman Partridge, residing in Los Angeles. While Mrs. Anderson has at all times taken an active interest in furthering the best interests of the city of Roseville, it is particularly due to her work that Roseville became the center of its present union high school, serving as president of the committee that made the school a reality.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Anderson became the parents of three children: Robert Ross, Clarence Berkley, and Rex A. Robert R. Anderson is still in the newspaper business, being foreman for the Plumas National Bulletin, published at Quincy, Plumas County, Cal. He married Miss Zorena Walker, of Alturas. They have one child, Robert Ross. Rex. A. Anderson, the youngest of the brothers, lives in San Francisco, where he is employed by the F. W. Wentworth Library Bureau.

Clarence Berkley Anderson worked in and about his father's newspaper and job-printing office at Alturas and Loyalton, where he grew up and attended the public schools. He quit the high school at Loyalton in order to become associated with his father and brother, Robert Ross, in the publication of the Roseville Register. After the father's death the Register was sold to Mr. A. J. Harder; and after that Mr. Anderson served as assistant postmaster under his mother for nine years, having been appointed under the Wilson administration. He then bought out Amos D. Riehl's vulcanizing business, which he has built up so that it is now one of the best of its kind in Placer County.

In 1912 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Gladys Sawtelle, a talented and popular young lady of Roseville, the daughter of Roseville's pioneer merchant and first mayor, the late William Sawtelle, who became the first president of the Roseville Banking Company. She is a grand daughter of the pioneer settler and extensive rancher in western Placer County, Martin Andrew Schellhaus, who died years ago, mention of whose life is made in another place in this work. Four children have blessed this union: Carol, Donald, and Letha, all in the grammar school, and Norman, now four years old. Mr. Anderson has built a residence at 302 Pleasant Street, where he and his family reside in comfort. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. As a member of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, he



takes an active interest in civic affairs; while in fraternal life he is a member of Roseville Lodge No. 222, of Free Masons. Mrs. Anderson is, and since before her marriage has been, the organist of the Methodist Church, where she is held in the highest esteem. Intimately connected with Roseville and its environs, Clarence B. Anderson and his excellent wife are known and respected in their community for their genuine hospitality and public spirit.

**HENRY D. FLETCHER, M. D.**—A distinguished representative of the medical profession in Northern California, who has rendered valuable service to the public in Placer County, is Henry D. Fletcher, M. D., Southern Pacific Railway surgeon for the district round about Rocklin, with offices in the Fiddymment Building at Roseville. He was born at Bangor, Maine, on October 23, 1875, the son of Levi Fletcher, one of the most expert of granite cutters, and the proprietor of a granite works. He had married Maria Baker, a member of a well-known early family of Bangor. Dr. Fletcher is a nephew of the late Loren Fletcher, owner of the Minneapolis Tribune, and who served as congressman from Minnesota for five terms. Levi Fletcher was a friend of David Griffith, of the Granite Works at Rocklin, and it was through Mr. Griffith, who made his first visit here in 1867, and who wrote to our subject, inviting him to come to Rocklin, that the latter made the journey to California.

H. D. Fletcher attended the public schools in Bangor and at Rocklin, where he was graduated; then he entered the San Jose State Normal School, graduating with honors, in 1894. During 1894 and 1895 he taught school in the Pleasant Grove district, five miles northeast of Roseville, and after a valuable practical experience as a teacher, he entered Cooper Medical College, in San Francisco, and was graduated with the Class of 1897, with the degree of M. D. He first hung out his shingle as a medical practitioner at North Bloomfield, Nevada County, where he was active during 1899, and then he put in a year at Washington, Nevada County. He next moved to Rocklin, in 1900, and thence to Roseville, in 1919; and he was soon thereafter appointed railway district surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters at Rocklin, and this responsible position he is still holding. He has an attractive suite of offices on the second floor of the Fiddymment Building in Roseville.

Dr. Fletcher was married at Sacramento on December 11, 1911, to Miss Clara E. Armsdon, a native daughter of Rocklin, where she was reared and where Dr. Fletcher served on various committees, in movements for the betterment of the town. He has also been health officer in Rocklin. Exceptionally devoted to the hastening of the day when Placer County and her fast-growing towns shall come to their own, Dr. Fletcher enjoys abundantly the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men, the first requisite surely to any man in the medical world, would he attain to eminence and a wide influence for the welfare of others.

**ARTHUR KRIEGER.**—Popular among the successful business establishments in Roseville is the Log Cabin Bakery, owned and conducted by the Krieger Brothers, an enterprising, thoroughly up-to-date firm composed of Messrs. C. H. and Arthur Krieger, the latter being the efficient secretary of the Roseville Merchants' Association. C. H. Krieger was born at Oakland about forty-three years ago, and Arthur also first saw the light in that city, having been born on April 6, 1887. Their parents were Jacob and Louise Krieger, both natives of Germany; but they hardly knew their mother, for she died when Arthur was four years old.

Jacob Krieger was a cigar-maker, who lived to be sixty-three years old, passing away at the home of our subject. As a progressive man, he favored

education, and the boys had the best advantages of the grammar schools near them. As young men they learned the bakers' trade in Sacramento, and they started the concern in Roseville, now known as the Log Cabin Bakery, from which has come the popular Log Cabin Bread, now a household word in Roseville. The Log Cabin Mother's Bread is particularly wholesome, and made in the most sanitary manner.

C. H. Krieger was married at Sacramento, to Miss Estella Rutherford, a native daughter born at Marysville, and they have three children; Hazel C., who married Leslie Bumgartel, and resides in Roseville, and Vera and Charles A. Arthur Krieger was married, in 1910, at Modesto, to Miss Minnie Josephine Erickson, born in Nebraska, a daughter of John Erickson. Her parents, who were married in Sweden, came out to California from Nebraska in 1909, and they have a ranch at Turlock, where they settled some four years ago. They have a family of seven children, and Mrs. Krieger is the fifth child. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krieger; they are Arthur John and Norma Doris.

Arthur Krieger was instrumental in helping to organize the Merchants' Association of Roseville, and was its first, as he is its present secretary; Fred Lewis being president, and F. F. Kelsey the treasurer; and it has twenty-nine members, all merchants. Mr. Krieger is a Republican. He is a member of Roseville Parlor, N. S. G. W. Mrs. Krieger attends the Methodist Church, and is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society; and during the war, she worked hard for the Red Cross.

**LOUIS MARTIN GOETZ.**—Now that the World War is ended, and it is hoped there will never be another, it is time to remember that there are many good Germans. We have some of them among us who are our most industrious, honest and influential citizens. One of these is Louis M. Goetz, who enjoys the distinction of being the furthestmost west of any business man in Placer County. He is the proprietor of the road house and lunch counter at Riego, on the Sacramento and Northern Railway, just ten miles due west of the post office in Roseville. The son of Jacob and Wilhelmina (Wolf) Goetz, he was born in Meimsheim, Oberamt-Brackenheim, Württemberg, Germany. His father was a butcher in Meimsheim, Germany, as was grandfather Philip Goetz, who owned his butcher shop and farm. It was in this same city that the late Henry Miller, the head of Miller and Lux, was born and learned the butcher business under grandfather Goetz. Louis attended the local schools and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church.

On June 28, 1883, Louis Goetz bade goodbye to his mother and younger brother Fredrick, the only living members of his family, his father having died when he was eleven years old, and sailed for America. The mother died in Germany, in 1921, aged seventy-five. The brother Fredrick is now in the bakery business in Hartford, Conn. It was on the S. S. Gellert of the Hamburg line, in company with his uncle Henry, that he embarked at Hamburg, and after thirteen days arrived in Castle Garden, New York. For five years he worked at the baker's trade in New York and vicinity and in the New England States. In 1888 he arrived in California, and worked in a bakery at Sacramento, thence came to Lincoln, Placer County, in 1898, where he worked for James Pelster, the baker, for four years. Buying Pelster out, in 1902, he ran a bakery and saloon till 1917, when he bought his present place of business at Riego.

In 1908, he was married, in West Haven, Conn., to Miss Emma Ida Kirchner, a native of Rockville, Conn. By his former marriage he has two children, viz., Katherine, Mrs. Oswald Schenker, a dairy farmer near Marysville, Cal., who has three sons; and Mrs. Sadie Koch Koppeser of Santa Rosa.

Mr. Goetz is a member of Roseville Aerie No. 1582, F. O. E.

**PROF. J. W. HANSON.**—A popular, highly-esteemed California pedagogue of enviably wide experience is Professor J. W. Hanson, the principal of the Roseville Union High School, residing at 333 Shasta Street, Roseville. A worthy representative of an early American family, he traces his lineage back to the best Scotch blood; and with this exceptional dual and blended heritage, it is not surprising that he is making a success as head of the high school in which are young men and women training for the various walks of life.

He was born at St. Andrew's, N. B., on March 25, 1882, the son of J. M. and Mary E. (Scott) Hanson, the former a shoe manufacturer in New Brunswick, who came to California in 1896, and at San Jose started the Hanson Shoe Manufacturing Company, being accompanied here by his wife and four children. He died in 1919, at the age of seventy-six. These four sons are: Marshall S., Douglas A., Clayton M. and Jerrie Wesley. Marshall was a partner in the Hanson shoe factory in San Jose, and died in 1921, at the age of forty-nine, leaving a widow and two children. Douglas conducts the Hanson shoe factory, on the Alameda at San Jose. Clayton was also a partner in the factory, and as a traveler of note, he went to the Klondike, was seven years in New Zealand, and having enlisted in the Canada forces for the World War, was sent over seas and died at Vimy Ridge. Jerrie Wesley grew up in San Jose, and attended the College of the Pacific, from which he was duly graduated, when he entered Stanford University. There he took a two years special course in mining engineering, and then followed that professional work in Tuolumne County, and after that in Eldorado County, and next became superintendent of the Garden City mining company's mine at Tonopah, Nev., remaining there until the panic of 1907.

Mr. Hanson then decided to quit mining, and going to Vancouver, B. C., for two years he did private surveying. Then for three years he was in the British Columbia Government service, as a surveyor, and as first assistant engineer he ran the 124th meridian, from the 52nd through the 57th degree North latitude. Returning to California in 1914, he became interested, through a teacher and friend, in the vocational training of children. He substituted for a while at San Jose, and then, in 1915, he became head of the vocational department at Roseville. In 1918, he was made vice-principal, and in 1924 was made principal of Roseville Union High; he is also the head of the Southern Pacific Apprentice school for Southern Pacific machinists and boilermakers, and this latter department is now a part of the Roseville Union High School.

The Roseville High School was organized in 1912, and held its first classes in the old Southern Pacific Hotel building until the present building was completed in 1915. In 1922 the new shop building was added and in 1922 the agricultural building was built, these two buildings being necessary to meet the demand for vocational training. The high school has Class A standing with the University of California. The vocational courses would do credit to a much larger system; the students build bungalows, repair automobiles and do machine-shop work. The agricultural department has been established six years and graduates from the department are admitted to all agricultural colleges. One of the most interesting courses is the Southern Pacific School of Apprentices, where, in connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad, students for the trades of machinists, boilermakers, pipers, and electricians obtain actual experience. This is the only high school in California that has taken over the Southern Pacific apprentice school. Supervised social and athletic activities are an important part of school life. In 1915, when the new building was occupied, there were seven teachers; and now there is a faculty of nineteen, with an attendance of more than 300.



Mr. Hanson has served as a director and secretary of the Roseville Chamber of Commerce, and he takes a very active interest in the work of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, of which he is also a member.

In 1918, Mr. Hanson was married to Miss Leora Masters, a daughter of Professor W. H. Masters, the teacher who organized the first high school at Roseville, and was its first principal. Mrs. Hanson was born in Indiana, was graduated from one of the best commercial high schools, and then attended the Los Angeles State Normal School, from which she was graduated in 1913, after which she taught school in Sacramento for five years. She is the mother of one child, Wesley Masters Hanson. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Roseville, Mr. Hanson being a member of the board of trustees of the church. Mr. Hanson was made a Mason in Roseville Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M.; is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Sacramento consistory; and with Mrs. Hanson, is a member of Rose Chapter, O. E. S., in which Mrs. Hanson is a Past Matron. Mr. Hanson is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is very naturally an active member of the California State Teachers' Association.

**CYRUS L. MASON.**—There are few names more closely associated with the business life of Sacramento than that of Cyrus L. Mason, who, as business man and citizen, has made Sacramento his home and the center of his activities. He has also demonstrated his ability as a horticulturist; his orchard property, consisting of 100 acres situated five miles east of Loomis, is a foothill ranch known as Hollyberry Hill, where Mr. Mason has a spacious and comfortable country home, overlooking the lake which stores the water for the city of Roseville. Since 1916, Mr. Mason has managed the Oakwood Farm of 100 acres, adjoining his place, which was developed by his father. He also owns 160 acres of range land eight miles from Auburn, off the old Folsom-Sacramento road.

Cyrus L. Mason was born in Sacramento, Cal., on March 18, 1877, the second in a family of three children born to Daniel and Catherine (Van Gelder) Mason. His father, Daniel Mason, was born in Boston, Mass., March 28, 1845. Grandfather J. A. Mason arrived in Sacramento in the early fifties and built and conducted a carriage shop on Third Street, where he died, and the business was continued by his son Daniel until 1881, when the business was sold, but the building and ground were retained. Daniel Mason was also interested in stock raising; about 1868 he drove a bunch of cattle and horses over the mountains to Salt Lake City, which occupied his attention about one year, when he returned to Sacramento on the Central Pacific Railroad train which brought people back from the celebration of driving the golden spike at Promontory in 1869. In 1881, Daniel Mason purchased his ranch in Placer County, which was then a stock and dairy ranch; the following spring he set out an orchard of fifteen acres to pears, peaches and vineyard, adding each season more acreage until he had one of the finest orchards in the county. In 1886 the family moved back to Sacramento in order that the children might have better school advantages. The father spent about three days of each week at the Placer County ranch. He was one of the founders of the Newcastle Fruit Association, served as president, and was a member of the first board of directors. After a life of strenuous activity Daniel Mason is living retired in Sacramento.

Cyrus L. Mason received the advantages of the fine schools of Sacramento and was graduated from the Sacramento High School with the class of 1898. As a boy he had attended the Rattlesnake district school in Placer County; and later he spent his vacations and weekends on the ranch in Placer County. In 1898 he entered the employ of the Stanton-Thomson Hardware Company and with the passing years has worked in every depart-

ment of the business. In 1900, when the present company was formed, which is the Thomson-Diggs Company, Mr. Mason became a stockholder and five years later became a member of the executive board; he is now in charge of the production department of the company.

On November 12, 1902, Mr. Mason was united in marriage with Miss Edith Thomson, daughter of Frederick F. and Sarah (Anderson) Thomson. Frederick F. Thomson was born in Vermont, October 21, 1847, a son of Corey and Roxanna (Fay) Thomson, both of whom were also natives of the Green Mountain State. Frederick F. attended the common schools of his native town, and also attended the academy there. Coming to the West in 1872, he was variously employed until 1878, when he became identified with the firm of Frank Brothers, in Sacramento. Promotions followed as a result of faithful service, and from partner in the firm he advanced to the responsible position of president. In 1880, the business was sold to Holman, Stanton & Company; in 1884, Mr. Holman severed his connection with the firm, and at that time Mr. Thomson became junior partner. In 1900 the business was incorporated under the firm name of Thomson Diggs Company. In 1880 Mr. Thomson was married to Miss Sarah Anderson, who was born in Sacramento County, a daughter of James Anderson, a prosperous farmer of this locality. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thomson: Evelyn; Edith, Mrs. Mason; Roxanna; and Frederick F., Jr. Mrs. Thomson grew to womanhood in Sacramento, where her artistic talents were brought out by a private tutor in art. She passed away on June 1, 1923, at the family home, where she had lived for thirty-five years. She left a number of very choice canvasses in oil, a mute testimony to her well-known talent for painting. Frederick F. Thomson passed away on September 14, 1914; fraternally, he was affiliated with Sacramento Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Mason graduated from the Sacramento High School with the class of 1900; her education was augmented by the study of music in San Francisco; for many years she was very prominent in public and private charities. She has traveled a great deal, accompanying her father on his eastern business trips and in later years was a companion to her husband in his travels. During the Spanish-American War Mr. Mason served as first sergeant of Signal Corps, N. G. C., at Sacramento, under Capt. (now Major) F. L. Martin. Mr. Mason is a stockholder in and member of the California Fruit Exchange and the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association; he is a member of the Del Paso County Club, of Sacramento.

**JOSEPH S. FRATES.**—A native of the Azores who has "made good" in California as a very successful orchardist, is Joseph S. Frates, who was born at Fayal, December 22, 1873, when he entered the family of Francisco and Mary (Santos) Frates. His father was a seafaring man, who lived to be ninety years old; and his mother died at the age of seventy-five. He has made several trips to the Atlantic seaboard in America. Our subject attended the common schools in Portugal, and taught school there. In 1893 Joseph Frates came to Newcastle and worked on a fruit ranch.

At Newcastle on April 8, 1899, Mr. Frates married Miss Mary Marshall, a native of Newcastle and the daughter of Manuel and Philomina (Arms) Marshall, the former a native of Fayal and the latter of Flores. Manuel Marshall first saw the light on August 28, 1858, a son of Joseph and Mary Marshall, and was educated in Fayal, and came out to California and Sacramento in 1872, where he did all kinds of ranch work on farms just outside of Sacramento. He kept this up for three years, and then went to New England Mills and worked on the railroad. He was stationed at Newcastle in railroad work for eleven years, and then he bought a ten-acre farm near Newcastle, to which he has since added twenty-seven acres in one piece, and

thirty-eight acres in another tract, and sixty-one acres in still another lot. Manuel Marshall's wife came to California when she was fourteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had nine children: Mary, the eldest, is the wife of our subject; Joseph A., of Newcastle; and Minnie, Mrs. M. A. Frates; Josie, Mrs. Joseph Perry; Clara, Mrs. Lewis; and Frances, Mrs. Azevedo, all live in Sacramento; Julia is Mrs. F. E. Perry, of Auburn; Caroline, Mrs. Stassi, also of Sacramento; and Jennie, the youngest, died at ten years of age.

Joseph Frates first farmed on a part of the Arms place, and then he purchased some twenty-five acres about a mile west of Newcastle and developed a part of it to fruit, another part having already been set out. And there he built a modern house. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frates; Eva, who died when she was four years of age; Walter, a graduate of Lincoln Union High School, is now with Kimball, Upson and Company, in Sacramento; Eva was also the name of the third child; Irene died in infancy; Josephine passed away in her fourth year; and the youngest is Marshall. Eva attended both the Auburn and the Lincoln High Schools, and then graduated from St. Joseph's Academy. In 1923 Mr. Frates rented his ranch and moved his family to Sacramento where they now reside. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the U. P. E. C., and the I. D. E. S., and has passed through the chairs in the two last orders, while Mrs. Frates is a member of the U. P. P. E. C., the S. P. R. S. I., the Y. L. I., and the W. R. C. In politics, Mr. Frates is a Republican.

**JOSEPH B. ANDRIEUX.**—A native son, Joseph B. Andrieux was born in old Sonoma, Sonoma County, May 28, 1896, of French parents and there he was reared and educated. After completing the local schools he entered a garage and learned the repairing of automobiles. In 1915 he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad as a carpenter on the snow sheds, with headquarters at the summit on the Mountain Division. In April, 1921, he purchased the Summit Hotel from Mrs. Joseph Gowling and has since been "mine host" there. The Summit Hotel was originally built at the time of the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, and after passing through the hands of several owners was purchased by Joseph Gowling, who built the present hotel and ran it until his death. A year or so later it was purchased by Mr. Andrieux. The Summit Hotel, as the name indicates, is at the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, on the Lincoln Highway and the Southern Pacific Railroad, as they go over the divide and drop into the historical and interesting Truckee Basin and Cañon. It is open the entire year. The region is famous for winter sports, and in recent years it is a favorite "location" for moving picture companies as a place where they take the Alaskan films with the splendid snow scenes. The region has been utilized by the Universal, Max Sennett, Fox, and Thomas Ince, companies.

Mr. Andrieux is the postmaster at Donner, the postoffice on the summit, which he has in his store, where he is engaged in the general merchandise business. All in all he is a very enterprising and progressive, as well as a deserving business man. He is a member of Sonoma Parlor No. 111, N. S. G. W.

**MAURICE S. FRANZINI.**—A westerner and a hustling, energetic business man is Maurice S. Franzini, who was born in Virginia City, Nev., October 28, 1886, a son of Pompey Franzini and his estimable wife, who are represented on another page in this history. Maurice S. came to Truckee with his parents when he was three years of age and here he grew up and attended the public schools. During his school days he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store during vacations, as well as mornings and evenings, and here he laid the foundation of his success by establishing habits of industry and thrift. After his school days were over he clerked in the following



stores; Wilkies, W. A. Buckman, and the Truckee Mercantile Company. Then he removed to Watsonville, where he clerked for five years.

While in Watsonville, Mr. Franzini was married, on December 3, 1913, to Miss Ruth Johnston, born in Dufferin County, Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Samuel I. and Mary J. (Rennick) Johnston, both natives of that province, and who came to California in 1885, when Mrs. Franzini was a child of fourteen months. She grew up in the Golden State and was educated in the public schools, after which she attended Chestnutwood Business College in Santa Cruz.

After his marriage Mr. Franzini homesteaded 160 acres seven miles north of Raymond, Madera County, where he resided with his wife, making the improvements and in due time, having filled all of the requirements of the law, proved up and obtained title to it from the government. This property he still owns. In 1920 he rented the ranch and returned to Truckee, where he purchased the soda works from Charles Thomas, and continued the manufacturing of carbonated beverages. He remodeled and enlarged the plant and now has a large capacity, being able to supply the necessary demand for his excellent product made from syrups of his own manufacture, and from the mountain spring water of the Truckee Basin. He has a large business in Truckee and the numerous mountain resorts. Mrs. Franzini is an able assistant to her husband, not only in helping in the manufacture, but she keeps the books and takes care of the accounts. Mr. Franzini is a member of Summit Castle No. 54, K. of P., of which he is a Past Chancellor. Interested in civic affairs, he is a member of the Truckee Chamber of Commerce. Politically, he is a Republican.

**I. J. REEVES.**—Widely-known as a successful automobile dealer in Placer County, I. J. Reeves, who represents the Dodge Brothers Motor Cars, has little or no trouble to make sales and do business, even when conditions with others are at a standstill. Fortunate in exploiting one of the best cars ever turned out in any country, and an automobile in which are to be found several notable improvements adding, if possible, to its old-time popularity, Mr. Reeves' methods of doing business, his untiring desire and readiness to serve, irrespective of immediate profits or advantage to himself, have enabled him to place many orders despite the keenest competition and the most alluring advantages offered by other firms and dealers.

A genuine, Down-East Yankee, Mr. Reeves was born in Putnam, Conn., on May 26, 1879, and when old enough to do so, he learned the machinist trade in the Burlingame Machine Shop at Worcester, Mass., where the Corliss engines were given to the world. He also took a course of study in the Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, where his native and developed ability was demonstrated. Then he went North into Canada, and at Montreal was a machinist in the McKim Iron Works; and after that he was employed in the Erie Basin, and in the Mergenthaler Linotype Company's plant at Brooklyn, N. Y. He was also with the Hoe Printing Press Company, in New York City, and then he went to Chicago and was with the Allis-Chalmers Company, makers of stationary steam-engines, and while still in that city, he went over to the shops of the Crane Company and other concerns. Moving on to Denver, he was with the W. J. Davis Machine Company, also with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company at the same place. Going on to Pueblo, Colo., he was also with the Denver & Rio Grande, and next he entered the service of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

In 1904, rich in practical experience as a finely-trained machinist, and with an enviable record such as would make him valuable to any line in his industrial field, Mr. Reeves came out to California, and for three years he was in Sacramento with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, the Union Iron Works, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Sacramento Foundry,

rounding out his activity as an expert in the employ of many of the most notable organizations in the United States. In October, 1909, he came to Newcastle, and soon he found employment with the Water Wheel Company. He was next with T. W. Blair as a partner in the garage business until 1911, and since then he has been in business for himself, having taken on the Dodge Brothers Automobile Agency, in 1916, for the territory from Roseville to Summit. His new garage in Newcastle is modern in every respect, fully equipped, and amplified in its service by a complete line of accessories.

Mr. Reeves was married at Sacramento, in 1905, to Miss Mary Margaret Fratis, of San Francisco, and they have four children: Evelyn, Francis I., Clarence, and Hubert. Mr. Reeves has served the Newcastle community as a school-trustee, and was a member of the Placer County Grand Jury in 1923. He belongs to the Fraternal Brotherhood, of Sacramento. He is a member of the California Automobile Trades Association and he is an official for the National Automobile Club.

**GIUSEPPE GENI.**—A young man who, by concentrated effort, stick-to-it-iveness and well-directed energy, has become a valued employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Truckee, is Giuseppe Geni, who has been steadily with the company since 1905. He is a native of Italy, born at Lucca, March 17, 1889, a son of Salvatore and Maddalina (Nomelline) Geni, former folk in that country on the Mediteranean. Joe Geni, as he is familiarly called by all of his friends, was reared on the farm and received his education in the schools of his native place. He had heard, as well as read, of the opportunities in California for young men of energy and brawn, who were not afraid to work, so he decided he would cast in his lot on the Pacific Coast. Leaving his home in October, 1905, he arrived in Truckee about a month later and immediately entered the employ of the Southern Pacific, in the track department, and has worked over the Mountain Division from Colfax to Reno. His faithful work and steady habits won him promotion, and since 1912 he has been a foreman and is now in charge of the Truckee Section, which principally includes the large yards in the city and two or three miles each way. He is experienced in his work and takes pride in keeping the road in splendid order.

The marriage of Mr. Geni to Miss Ersilia Vemengo, who was also born in Italy, occurred in Reno, Nev. He was unfortunately bereaved of her on July 23, 1924. She was an admirable woman and much endeared to all who knew her and at her passing was mourned by her family and many friends. She left him three children: Edith, Gino and Tina. Mr. Geni is independent in his political views and in religion is a Catholic.

**MATT RUHKALA.**—One of Rocklin's oldest and most highly respected citizens, who has resided here for the past thirty-five years and has been in business continuously, and successfully for the past twenty-nine years, is Matt Ruhkala, proprietor of the Union Granite Company, and owner of the ten acres upon which is located his quarry, machinery, buildings and side tracks. While he is also well-known as a minister of the Gospel, having preached in the local Evangelical Lutheran Church for many years.

He was born near the city of Kalajaki, Finland, April 25, 1862, being the second child and son of the family of three children born to Peter and Laura Ruhkala. He was brought up on his father's farm in Finland, attended the common schools of his native land, and was confirmed in the Lutheran faith. Being ambitious, he decided to come to America, and when nineteen years of age bade goodbye to his home and sailed for the United States via England, taking passage on the White Star Line and landing at New York City, whence he proceeded to Wisconsin. There he worked out for six months; and then he went to Rock Springs, Wyo., where he worked in a



coal mine a short while. He arrived at Rocklin February 5, 1889, and found work in the granite quarries. Beginning as a quarryman, he has worked his way up until he understands every phase of the granite business. He is especially a first-class stone-cutter, having learned that trade thoroughly at Rocklin and at San Francisco, as an employee of the Raymond Granite Company. He ships out granite, both rough and finished in car-load lots to monument works and builders in California and Nevada. His hoists, drills and stone-cutting machinery are run by means of compressed air; and he relies for his power on one 35-horse-power electric dynamo and two 8½-horse-power steam engines.

Mr. Ruhkala's residence is located near the quarry; and he has also built two other living houses in Rocklin, which he rents out to others.

Matt Ruhkala was married at Berkeley, Cal., to Miss Eva Erickson, also born in Finland; and they are the parents of eleven children. Mariam, a graduate of Heald's Business College at Sacramento, is a stenographer and is employed at the Southern Pacific offices in Sacramento. Rachel is a graduate of the Normal at San Francisco, and is engaged in teaching at Roseville. Abner graduated from the Roseville High School with the class of 1923 and works for the Southern Pacific at Roseville. Gideon and Benjamin are in the Roseville High School; Reuben and Melka, who is called Bettie, are both in the grammar school; and the others are Ruth, Roy, Marshall, and Margaret, who is only four months old.

Mr. Ruhkala is a consistent Republican in his political affiliations, and has served creditably as a city trustee. As a Bible student and a pulpit orator of ability, he has served as minister of the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church at Rocklin for many years, and is at present a member of the board of trustees. He helped to organize the congregation and is a supporting pillar to the spiritual life of his community.

**EDWARD HENRY FORSTER.**—A successful orchardist of Placer County, and a citizen well and favorably known throughout the county is found in Edward Henry Forster, who for the past ten years has resided on his home place one mile from Ophir on the Auburn-Lincoln road; his ranch consists of thirty-five acres, about half of which is devoted to fruit raising; he also raises from three to four hundred chickens, which has become a profitable industry in this section. His birth occurred on the family homestead in the Ophir district, on July 23, 1887, the youngest child born to Frederick Carl and Elizabeth (Kaiser) Forster, the former a native of Schleswig-Holstein and the latter of Luxemburg. Frederick Carl Forster came to California in 1860 and engaged in mining in the Ophir section of Placer County. He owned a mining claim in this district, where he mined for several years; later he took up thirty acres of land under the homestead act and proved up on his mining claim as agricultural land. This land was in the rough state, and with the help of his two sons the land was cleared and set to cherries, pears and plums. This land is now irrigated from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's ditch. Miss Elizabeth Kaiser left her native land and arrived in California in 1875, and here she was married to Frederick Carl Forster and they were the parents of five children: Mary is now Mrs. Cooper, resides at Roseville; Fred resides at Rocklin; Henry C. has charge of the home ranch; Christopher, deceased; and Edward Henry, the subject of this sketch. The father passed away on the home ranch at the age of seventy-four and his widow still makes her home on this place, where she came as a bride over forty years ago.

Edward Henry Forster was educated in the Ophir district school and was reared to ranch work, being associated with his father and the home ranch until ten years ago, when he purchased the Hamilton place, which has since been his home.



At Auburn, on December 1, 1910, Mr. Forster was united in marriage with Miss Alyce Knoff, born in the Ophir district, daughter of John H. and Emma (Rhoades) Knoff, whose sketch will also be found in this volume. Mrs. Forster was also educated in the Ophir district school and was a classmate of her husband. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Forster: Lucile, Leland, and Edwin. Mr. Forster prefers to vote for the man best fitted for office rather than be confined to any particular party.

**MARCO IVANAC.**—The owner and proprietor of Good Fellows' Grotto, at 207 Vernon Street, Roseville, is Marco Ivanac. He has fitted up a modern grill, and held his grand opening, with appropriate music by the Boys' Band of Roseville, on September 17, 1924. It is one of the best of Roseville's many excellent eating places, being up-to-date in appointments; and he serves the best in eatables that the market affords. Marco Ivanac was born at Zara, Austria, April 13, 1884, a son of Sime and Helen Ivanac, respected farmer folk. He is the youngest of three children, viz.: Mate, who is a grocer of Agram, Austria; Tina, the wife of Boza Navoselich, a sailor, whose residence is at Zara, Austria; and Marco, the subject of this review.

Marco Ivanac grew up on his father's thirty-acre farm, and came to America in 1900, landing at Newport News, Va., December 29, 1900. He worked his way across the ocean as a deck-hand. Upon arrival in the United States he found work in the shipyards at Newport News for seven months, after which he came out to Hobart Mills, Cal., in 1901, where his brother was then foreman for the Hobart Estate Lumber Company. Marco went to work for that company as swamper, serving as such for three years. In 1904 he went to San Francisco and for several years worked as cook and waiter in various restaurants. He became the owner of the Strand Grill, at 419 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, and ran it successfully for three years, when he disposed of it and came to Roseville in 1919, and ran the P. F. E. Club Restaurant for three years. He then became mechanic's helper in the P. F. E. ice plant, which position he held until he decided to open up his present place.

Mr. Ivanac was married at San Francisco in 1914, to Miss Ellen Kovach, who was also born in Austria. They are the parents of three children: Annie, attending the Roseville Grammar School; and Clara and Helen. Mr. Ivanac bought the residence property at 136 Clinton Street, and there he and his family enjoy the comforts of a modern home. In politics, he is a Republican.

**A. CAVANNA.**—The selfwon success of A. Cavanna is an inspiring example of steadfast perseverance in his ability to surmount obstacles, however great, and steadily advance toward the goal of his ambitions. Since the age of ten years, when he began to be of assistance to his parents, he has never lost sight of his determination to be a successful business man. About seven years ago he purchased the Woodbury Hotel, which he renamed the El Wanda Hotel, at Blue Canyon. He recently sold this property to good advantage and located at Emigrant Gap, where he purchased the Emigrant Gap Hotel, which he has completely remodeled into a modern hostelry and where first-class service is given the traveling public. His birth occurred at Pavia, in Lombardi, Italy, February 17, 1877, the second in a family of five children born to Giovanni and Maria (Menzanto) Cavanna, farmer folk who spent their entire life in Sunny Italy.

A. Cavanna attended school until he was ten years old, when he went to work on the home farm. Two of his brothers, Louis and Francesco, served in the National army of Italy, and both were in the World War. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Cavanna left Genoa on the steamship Colombo, and after a

voyage of twenty-four days arrived in Buenos Aires, South America, where he lived with an uncle for four years. He then returned to his home in Italy and spent nine months there. Finally, he started for California, and came direct to Napa where he worked for twelve years for the California Wine Association and three years for the Vichy Soda Springs, after which he was with the Napa Soda Springs Company for four years. In 1912 Mr. Cavanna came to Emigrant Gap, and found employment with the Southern Pacific Railway, remaining with them there for eighteen months, when he went to Blue Canyon, and continued with the Southern Pacific until he started in the hotel business, in 1917. His success as a hotel proprietor has won him many friends, and a competence worth striving for.

The marriage of Mr. Cavanna united him with Miss Filominia Buscaglia, also born in Lombardi, Italy, and they are the parents of four children: Joseph, Andrew, Mario, and Mary.

**JAMES EASTMAN BISSETT.**—One of the native sons of California who has done his bit for the development of the commonwealth, is James E. Bissett, who was born on January 6, 1857, in Indian Diggings, Eldorado County, a son of William and Pauline (Pendleton) Bissett, natives of Aberdeen, Scotland, and Vermont, respectively. The father crossed the plains to California in 1849, and his wife joined him in 1855, coming via the Nicaragua route. William Bissett mined in the vicinity of Haughton during the fifties, and was active in several hydraulic mines. Later he came to Placer County, where he ended his days. He took up 160 acres of land on Rock Creek, and did well with dairying and stock-raising. He served as the first school trustee and was recording clerk, and also district recorder of mines.

James E. Bissett went to the Rock Creek district school, and remained at home on the ranch with his parents till 1879. He then went to Iowa Hill, where his brother, William, was foreman in a large gold mine, and remained with his brother two years, working for the Hobson Mine Company. In 1882 he returned to Rock Creek and homesteaded 160 acres, and made the improvements, and in time obtained title to the land. Later he was again engaged in mining; and for the past fourteen years he has been employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at their Drum division warehouse in Auburn. Mr. Bissett sold his ranch fifteen years ago, but retains a home with his successor and has valuable securities in Placer County property. He is recording secretary for the Ancient Order of Foresters in Auburn. In national politics he is a Republican.

**SAMUEL HENRY PRISK.**—As a native of Grass Valley who has spent his entire life in Nevada County, Samuel Henry Prisk is well able to judge of its resources, and has demonstrated his faith in the prosperity of this section by opening up a business establishment in Grass Valley, which has already met with success and is daily growing in favor with the people of the district. Born July 3, 1893, Mr. Prisk is the son of Henry and Ida (Hooper) Prisk, the former a native of New York and the latter of Grass Valley, a member of a pioneer family of Nevada County. Henry Prisk came to California when a young man, and has followed mining for many years, being at present foreman of the Tighner Mine at Alleghany.

Samuel Henry Prisk received his education in the Grass Valley schools and when fourteen years old entered the employ of the Empire Mine Company as an apprentice to the machinist trade. He remained in their employ for nineteen years, the last ten of which were spent in charge of the garage of the mine, where he had entire charge of their motor cars. His years of experience as an automobile mechanic, thus gained, enabled him to go into that business for himself; and in May, 1922, he opened a garage on Main

Street, where he is agent for the Durant and Star cars and all Durant products, carries a large stock of automobile accessories, specializing in introducing the Michelin tires, and also deals in Standard Oil products. He has prospered in his undertaking and is meeting with success as agent for these two very popular cars, which are having a large sale throughout the county, the Durant car having gradually been perfected until it now ranks with the highest and is in a class by itself.

The marriage of Mr. Prisk united him with Ethel Stuart, a native of Grass Valley and a member of one of its pioneer families; and two sons have blessed their union, Eugene Albert and Robert Henry. Mr. Prisk is a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and is a very popular man in his home community. A talented musician, he is a member and the solo clarinetist of the Grass Valley Concert Band; and he comes from a family of noted musicians. His grandmother, Mrs. Eliza Prisk, who is still living, has a very fine soprano voice; and his grandfather, Samuel Prisk, was a tenor singer of note. Both were well known in musical circles, not only in California, but over the United States, and took part in church music and in concert and opera programs.

**REV. PATRICK O'REILLY.**—Distinguished among the gifted, experienced and unselfishly devoted clergy of Northern California, whose faithful, efficient labors for humanity have contributed much toward making the region in which they have lived and labored eminently desirable as homes and working fields, is the Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, the popular and beloved pastor of St. Canice's Church, at Nevada City. He was born in County Cavan, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, on June 23, 1877, the son of Philip and Rose (Finnegan) O'Reilly, worthy farmer folks, long since among the great silent majority. They did their part, in their day and by their generation, to make the world so much the better for their having lived and labored in it; and our subject, as their representative son, is a living example of the benign influence they exerted. The only other member of the family in America is in Rev. O'Reilly's sister, Rosa, who presides over his home.

The second in a family of five children, as a lad Patrick O'Reilly attended the excellent national schools of Ireland, and for three years he pursued a classical education in his home town, after which he went to All Hallows' Missionary College, in Dublin, where he enjoyed another year of classics, two years of philosophy, and four years of theology; and on June 24, 1903, he was duly ordained to the priesthood in the college chapel by Rt. Rev. Bishop Higgins, Bishop of Rockhampton, Australia, being designated for the Sacramento Diocese. Coming out to California the same year, in accordance with this determination of his immediate future, he was made an assistant priest at Colusa, under the late Father M. Wallrath; and when he served there for three years, he was sent for twelve months to the Cathedral at Sacramento, under Bishop Grace. He next went to Downieville, and for four years was in charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at that place. In the autumn of 1911 he was appointed pastor of St. Canice Church at Nevada City, and here he has been, fortunately for the community, ever since. He presides over the historic church built in 1864 by Father Griffin, and has about 110 families under his charge; and he also serves several missions in the mountains, Cherokee, Birchville, Washington, Bloomfield, and Graniteville.

The Rev. Father O'Reilly is distinguished for his public spirit, and he always endeavors to hold himself independent of any political party. He is a Knight of Columbus, and is a charter member of the Grass Valley Council, No. 1875; and in that excellent and growing organization he is widening and strengthening his influence for good every day.



**ORA DAWSON ANDERSON.**—An industrious farmer who takes a great deal of interest in the cultivation of his orchard which is located in the Ophir district of Placer County, is Ora Dawson Anderson, whose birth occurred in Oskaloosa, Iowa, on February 20, 1886. He is a son of Benjamin Banks and Mary Luella (Billick) Anderson, natives of Iowa and Pennsylvania, respectively. Benjamin P. Anderson grew to manhood in Iowa, where he engaged in his trade of marble engraver and stone-cutter for many years. In 1903 the family removed to Morgan County, Mo., and settled at Versailles, where he owned 1400 acres of land and engaged extensively in the stock business, buying and selling horses and mules. The family remained in Missouri for six years when they removed to Kansas City, Kan., but still retained the 1400 acres in Morgan County, Mo. There were six children in the family: John Jefferson, deceased; Ora Dawson, the subject of this review; Benjamin Billick, an attorney residing at Kansas City; Mollie Marie, Mrs. A. F. Gerhart, residing at Versailles, Mo.; James William, who resides in Kansas City, and Thomas Bryan, deceased.

Ora D. Anderson received his education in the public schools of Iowa, for when the family removed to Missouri, he was the main-stay of the family, his father being a cripple, thus hard work was his lot from early boyhood.

On December 24, 1904, at Versailles, Mo., Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Fry, born at Frederick, Iowa, a daughter of Moses and Rosina (Bagley) Fry, both natives of Iowa. Grandfather and Grandmother Fry were natives of England and Germany, respectively, while the maternal grandparents were natives of France and Ireland, respectively. Grandmother Bagley is still living at the age of ninety years. Mr. Anderson resided for six years on the Morgan County, Mo., ranch and he had from 400 to 800 head of goats, from 100 to 500 head of sheep and from 25 to 100 head of horses and mules. In 1910 he came to California and settled first, at Newcastle where he worked for the Silva Nursery as a teamster for six months, then he was employed by the Natomas Company, at Folsom, working on the dredgers for the next six months. However, the call of the land proved too great an attraction to Mr. Anderson and he rented 320 acres at Rock Creek and engaged in the stock business for three months, when he sold his lease and purchased the Lardner stock ranch of 320 acres in the Mt. Vernon district, paying \$5500 for the place and Mr. Anderson was obliged to borrow every cent. He held the place for a little over a year and a half and during that time sold \$3000 worth of hay from it. Later he sold the ranch for \$8500, then he purchased the Gill ranch of forty-five acres in the Ophir district; some twenty-eight acres of this ranch is in orchard; sometime afterward Mr. Anderson bought five acres of government land, a deserted mining claim, adjoining, for thirty-five dollars an acre. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of two daughters; Mary Luella and Edna Rosina. Mr. Anderson usually votes the Republican ticket, but prefers to confine himself to no particular party, voting for the best man and measure.

**JOSEPH T. BLIGHT.**—A well-known restaurateur of Grass Valley, the city of his birth and upbringing, Joseph T. Blight is known throughout the length of Nevada County as a public spirited man, in harmony with the spirit of progress which is sweeping over Superior California, and he is ready to do all in his power to further its advance. He was born April 20, 1880, in Grass Valley, the son of Samuel and Mary Ellen (Wood) Blight, the former a native of England and the latter of Nevada County. Samuel Blight came to Grass Valley at the age of eighteen, in 1867, and followed mining, both hydraulic and quartz, for many years and was superintendent of different mines in the district. Prominent in politics, he

served as city trustee of Grass Valley, and at one time was a candidate for sheriff of the county. He was a charter member of the volunteer fire department of Grass Valley in those early days of community vigilance, and was an active member of the band of sturdy pioneers who kept Nevada County "safe and sane," and laid the foundation for its future prosperity. Popular fraternally, he belonged to Grass Valley Lodge 568, American Order Sons St. George; Olympic Lodge No. 74, K. of P., and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Two sons were born to Samuel and Mary Ellen Blight: Joseph T. and Thomas, the latter a resident of Susanville.

Joseph T. Blight received his education in the Grass Valley schools, and as a young man clerked in grocery and hardware stores. He later resided in Colorado and Nevada, but in 1903 returned to Grass Valley, and then located in Nevada City for a time, finding employment as Clerk in the liquor store of W. J. Britland. Grass Valley, however, was his real home, and he located there permanently some seventeen years ago, when he bought the liquor store of W. H. Tuttle, and in company with his brother, Thomas ran the establishment, under the firm name of Blight Brothers. They now own and operate a soft drink place in Susanville, and Mr. Blight is the proprietor of the Owl Cafe in Grass Valley, the leading restaurant of the city, catering to his many patrons in the community, and serving the best foods obtainable.

The marriage of Mr. Blight, which occurred October 3, 1910, in San Francisco, united him with Miss Gabrielle H. Brown, a native of Oakland, Cal. Of a genial nature and enjoying the companionship of his fellowmen, Mr. Blight is active in the following fraternal organizations: Grass Valley Nest No. 1547, Owls; Grass Valley Lodge No. 568, American Order Sons of St. George; Fraternal Order of Eagles and Native Sons of Golden West. His hobby and outdoor recreation is found in hunting and fishing, in which he qualifies as an expert, as shown by the fact that he is president of the Grass Valley Sportsman's Club.

**FRED F. CASSIDY.**—An enterprising, successful man of affairs in the business world of Nevada County whose progressive methods, coupled with an exceptionally high standard of ethics have inevitably brought prosperity and honor, is Fred F. Cassidy, the president of the Alpha Hardware & Supply Company, with places of business in Grass Valley, Nevada City and Alleghany. He was born in Grass Valley on January 16, 1874, the son of Felix Francis and Mary (Tobin) Cassidy, the former a native of Michigan, who died on October 26, 1913 at his home near the Empire Mine, aged seventy-three years, seven months and thirteen days. Over fifty years ago he came to California, attracted by the fabulous tales of wealth, and a few years later he settled in Grass Valley, which had been his home ever since. During Mr. Cassidy's active career, there were none among the large number of the practical and efficient mining men of this district whose services were more appreciated. His experience had been as varied as could possibly have been, and his knowledge of mining methods had been gained in that best of all schools. He held official position in many of the best mines of the district; and for a long time he was foreman at the North Star. He was also owner of the Cassidy Consolidated Mine adjoining the Empire. At his demise, the Daily Morning Union said: "In the death of Felix Cassidy, Grass Valley mourns the loss of a true citizen, the family a kind husband and father. He was a man who loved his home, and ever since retiring from active work, it was there that most of his time was spent, enjoying the sweet intimacies of his wife and family. Felix Cassidy was a wide-awake citizen, and he was one of that noble band through whose endeavor the hamlet of Grass Valley emerged into a town, and then into a city with attractive environments." Seven children were born to



this worthy couple, five of whom are living, viz: Bessie, Nellie, Alice, Fred F., and Pierce Cassidy. The mother is still living, residing in Sacramento in the full enjoyment of health.

Fred attended the Grass Valley schools, and when only fifteen began to clerk in the Clinch Grocery at Grass Valley. He next engaged in the hardware business as one of the incorporators of Brady and Cassidy Company, hardware merchants, at Grass Valley. In 1906, the Alpha stores were started, when the Legg & Shaw Company store was consolidated with that of Brady & Cassidy, Mr. Cassidy became secretary of the Company, which soon bought the Noell Hardware Company. A branch store was started at Gaston, but closed on account of the shutting down of the mines. The company also acquired the store of Armstrong Brothers, in Alleghany, and it now operates the three stores mentioned above, and Mr. Cassidy is president of the company. In 1917, the firm built a modern business block in Nevada City at a cost of \$40,000, where they carry an excellent line of groceries, hardware, crockery, sporting goods, and automobile supplies.

Mr. Cassidy was married at Nevada City, in the year 1910, when he chose Miss Beatrice E. Carr, a native of Nevada City, for his wife. Her father was a pioneer druggist in that city. One girl, Beatrice Lee, blessed this union. Mr. Cassidy belongs to Grass Valley Lodge, No. 538, B. P. O. E., and he is also a member of Quartz Parlor, No. 58, N. S. G. W.

**EDWARD W. HAFHEY.**—Of the various sources of wealth to be found in Placer County there is none of greater utility and in which there is less hazard than the dairy business, and a worthy exponent of that business is Edward W. Haffey, proprietor of the Spring Valley Dairy, of Colfax. That it is one of the most modern and best equipped plants of Northern California is due to the efficient management of its owner. He was born in Sacramento on July 5, 1884, and was reared in the Capital City and in San Francisco. His first work was with the Wells Fargo Express Company, and as a messenger, for seven years, he was all over the West; then he spent three years developing a mine in Nevada and doing some real estate business in Goldfield and Tonopah. Next he was two years in the real estate and building business in Sacramento. He arrived in Colfax in 1910, and was in the real estate business till 1914, and by buying and selling he helped develop the district through his bringing many new settlers here from the South. Later he was in the real estate business in Los Angeles, where he met with signal success. In May, 1919, he bought into the Spring Valley Dairy with Homer Howe as partner, and he purchased Mr. Howe's interest in 1920. He spent \$15,000 in developing the dairy. The ranch comprises 157 acres, which he owns, a part of the Campbell Ranch and 900 acres which he leases. The product of his herd of seventy-five head of Holstein cows took the third prize at the State Fair in Sacramento in 1923. The buildings for the use of the dairy are all very sanitary, and comprise a feed barn 100 by 44 feet, a milking barn 74 by 40 feet, a concrete milk room 16 by 30 feet. The house floor and walks are all concrete. He sells pasteurized milk and cream, supplying all the sanitariums in and about Colfax, as well as the retail trade in Colfax. During the World War, Mr. Haffey was in the Intelligence Service and efficiency work in the ship yards. He was a member of 339 Light Tank Division and trained at Camp Colt, in Gettysburg, Pa. He is a member of the Colfax Post No. 192, American Legion.

Mr. Haffey took for his wife, Irene Howell, who was born in Georgia, a descendant of the famous Southern family, of Howells, of Atlanta, a niece of Governor Howell of Georgia. They have one child, Bettie Jean. Mr. Haffey is a member of the Colfax Chamber of Commerce, the Colfax Weimar Branch of the Placer County Farm Bureau, and of the California Dairy Council.



**JAMES M. BREE.**—The home ranch of the Bree Brothers is located five miles from Grass Valley on the lower Colfax road and consists of 2508 acres of productive soil; twelve acres of this ranch is in orchard and five acres in vineyard; the balance is devoted to stock-raising and grazing. James M. and Richard J. Bree, the two brothers were both born on the Crase ranch, Nevada County, August 25, 1878, May 27, 1880, respectively, sons of William and Ellen (Dodge) Bree, natives of Cornwall, England, and Nevada County, Cal., respectively. Grandfather Joseph Dodge was born in Tennessee, from there he removed to Missouri, and in 1853 he came to California across the plains. The mother of our subject was among the first white children born in Nevada County. After the father, William Bree, arrived in the United States he worked in the copper mines in Michigan, but in 1870 he came to California and leased the ranch now known as the Crase ranch, six miles from Grass Valley in the Forest Springs district and engaged in stock-raising and general farming. He acquired 560 acres five miles from Grass Valley on the Colfax road where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away at the age of seventy-three years; the mother is still living and is now at Tracy, Cal., aged sixty-nine years. Three sons were born to this pioneer couple: William M. (in San Francisco), James M. and Richard J.

James M. and Richard J. Bree received their education in the Mariposa district school and have always been associated together on the home ranch; they have added by purchase until they now own and operate 2508 acres.

At Grass Valley, on April 5, 1905, James M. Bree was married to Miss Amy Bonivert, born at Grass Valley, Cal., daughter of Joseph P. and Elizabeth (Horrigan) Bonivert. Mr. and Mrs. Bree are the parents of four children: Constance, Edna, Francis, and William J. In politics the Bree brothers are Republican. They are members of the California Cattlemen's Association and their brand is Bar B.

**MRS. SARAH O'CONNOR.**—In recounting the lives of the pioneers of this great commonwealth the fact that there are women deserving of mention, who have contributed talent and influence toward a higher stage of civilization, must not be neglected. The oldest living pioneer on the ridge of north Nevada County, and a woman of fine and noble character, is Mrs. Sarah O'Connor, who lives on her beautiful home place of eight acres in Birchville. Her maiden name was Sarah Bergin, and she was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, January 29, 1835, a daughter of Patrick and Sarah (Drennan) Bergin, who were natives of County Kilkenny and Queens County, respectively. Patrick Bergin was a farmer who lived his entire lifetime in his native land and died at the age of eighty.

The fine schools of her native land provided Sarah Bergin with a good education, and coming to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1851, she was married at that place to John O'Connor on May 13, 1855. He was born in Queens County, Ireland, being the son of John and Hannah (Bergin) O'Connor. He had come to America from Ireland about five years before his marriage, and was a miner. In 1867 he came to California via Panama to the mines, and in July of the following year he was followed by his wife. He settled at Cherokee, where he worked in the hydraulic mines, and had mining claims of his own, both at Cherokee and at Birchville. He always followed mining, and lived to be seventy-seven years of age, passing away on December 21, 1907. He was school trustee for many years in the Birchville school district, and was a member of the old order of Hibernians.

Mrs. O'Connor has the joy of having been a good mother to twelve children, namely: Frances P., at home; Sarah, Mrs. Crawford, of Kentia, Iowa; Michael J., at Weaverville, Trinity County; Catherine, a nurse, at Sacramento; Mary, at home; John, who was accidentally electrocuted at

home on the ranch in 1922; Martha, teaching at the Tyler school; Arthur T., head of the commercial department of the high school of San Rafael; Lucy, a nurse at Sacramento; Theresa, a teacher of San Juan; Margaret Elizabeth, Mrs. Madden of San Francisco; Raymond, game warden of Nevada City. There are six grandchildren and one great-grandchild. John O'Connor, deceased, had three children, Bergin, Adrian and Rose, and they live in San Francisco. There are two grandchildren in Iowa, Mary and Henry Crawford, and the great-grandchild of Mrs. O'Connor is Harold Crawford, the son of Henry Crawford. Her son, Raymond O'Connor, has one daughter, Hazel, and she lives in Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. O'Connor is a Democrat politically, but she is interested in any and all movements which tend towards better civic conditions. Her daughters, Theresa and Mary, are members of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. As a matter of historical interest, it is to be noted that there used to be seventy-five pupils in the Birchville school, but now there are not enough children to maintain a school, the stopping of the hydraulic mines having caused the removal of many families to other localities. Mrs. O'Connor finds pleasant association and retirement in the locality where she has lived and labored for so many years, and she may well be glad to have cast her lot with the pioneers of the Golden State.

**JOHN SALADANA.**—A very progressive, successful orchardist who has contributed what he could toward placing the name of Newcastle upon the map, is John Saladana, who was born in Grossotto, in the province of Sondrio Lombardy, Italy, on June 18, 1858, the son of Antonio and Agnese Saladana, who died when he was a child, being only two years old when his mother died, and three years when his father gave up this world's cares. His father followed stock-raising; and when he died, John was brought up with his uncles, who raised stock and also had a big winery. As a result of this apprenticeship to hard labor, John did not enjoy much schooling, and it was really not until he was twenty that he made a little progress with books, for he then went to a private night school for three months so that he could write both his name and an ordinary letter; for if the young Italian of that day could not do that, the King would compel him to serve for five years in the army. He did serve for three years under Italian arms, as a member of the 7th Company, 64th Infantry; and when he had thus done his duty, he left Italy, in the year 1882, for the United States.

Reaching the New World safely, our subject pushed on to Illinois, and arrived at Streator, Ill., with seven dollars in his inside pocket, but with no ability to "talk American"; so he spent one dollar for an English-Italian dictionary, to assist him to obtain employment. "I would take this dictionary, which was commercial," says Mr. Saladana, in his interesting narrative of those early days, and go to a coal-mine, and begin to read the book to the boss; I did that at four mines, and at each tried hard for work; and at the fifth mine, I got a job and went to work with a Hungarian, John Sabo. I could not understand him, nor could he understand me; but we managed to pull together, and I got seventy cents a ton for the coal I mined. While working in the coal mine I met with an accident, when the over-head came down and a big boulder fell on my leg, breaking it in three places; also a big block of coal hit me on the forehead. They dug me out and I was under the care of the doctor, but needing money so badly to pay my bills I went to work while still on crutches, when I was again hit by a lump of coal. Then I quit the mine, in 1884, when I had saved seventy dollars, and then I started for San Francisco, and on March 18, 1884, I went to Truckee, in Nevada County, to cut wood, where I stayed until November 15, 1884, when I went to Sisson, Siskiyou County, and cut wood for the railroad they were building there at that time. I remained in or near Sisson, cutting wood, for



two years, and after that worked for the Sisson Crocker Company. I had \$600 by that time, and I spent the entire sum in purchasing four horses and a wagon to haul wood to the railroad for the same firm. I continued hauling wood until November 8, 1890, when I had to leave Sisson because of the Black Mountain fever that had made me sick. I had saved \$1500, and still had my horses and wagon; so I left for Woodland, Yolo County. I was still ill with the fever, however; and in consequence, I did not do anything until Spring.

"Then I went to work plowing for the New Orleans Vineyard in Capay Valley, and I worked there for twenty days, when I left for Sacramento, in May, having only \$1200 left. I was given a job by a contractor then hauling gravel on K Street, where they were preparing for a new omnibus line; I worked ten days, and then the Black Mountain fever came back, and I had to quit. I remained laid up until July, and in the meantime, it cost me \$500 to feed my horses, and also for the doctor's bills, so I sold the good animals for \$300. I then left Sacramento for Towle, in Placer County, to work for Towle Brothers at the North Fork Camp, rolling logs for the mill, but after a week, I got the fever again, and I had to quit, and that cost me \$200.

"I next left for the Summit to cut wood for Joseph Golden, and worked there for ten days, and got the fever again; and in October, 1891, I left the Summit, and came to Newcastle and rented the Neusbaum Ranch, with two partners; but I was here only a week, and I got sick again. I then returned to Sacramento, to see if I could get another and a more efficient doctor, to cure me; but finding myself at the end of a month worse than ever, with all my money gone, I went to the County Hospital at Sacramento, and was there a month, and was cured. The first of February, I came back to the ranch at Newcastle and stayed here a year; and at the end of the year, when my partners wished to draw out from the enterprise, I found myself with just \$100. So I got another partner, and we re-rented the ranch, and we made \$200, and then left it, and in November, 1893, I rented the Sherman Brothers' ranch, when I took in three partners and stayed there a year. I lost badly by the venture,—all my labor and \$400 for the year; and being disgusted with partners, I set out for myself, and all alone rented the W. J. Wilson Sr., ranch. Everything went well until June, and then came the big railroad strike, and I could not ship and sell the fruit, and I ran out of money. I therefore got the horses and wagon, and went peddling fruit; and I peddled from Newcastle to Emigrant Gap, and from Newcastle to Canada Hill. The strike had lasted twenty-one days, and I had lost over half of my fruit crop.

"That year, notwithstanding all this trouble, I made \$400; and I stayed another year. George F. Threlkell was auctioning off lots belonging to the Paige estate, and I bought one. I had cleared \$400 again, so I left the ranch, and came into town, and began to dig the foundation for my house, and I built a two-story house, with a large basement, which was finished on March 13, 1896. Then I started in the wine business, and stayed in business until prohibition went into effect, in 1919, and now I am again raising fruit on my little ranch. I purchased my present place in December, 1900. The fifteen acres were covered with timber and brush, which I cleared and planted to wine grapes and began making wine, continuing until 1919. Being a law-abiding citizen and wishing to obey the laws of my adopted country, I pulled out 2800 vines and set out cherries, peaches, plums, pears and apples.

"I became a citizen of the United States of America on August 1, 1896, and registered as a Republican, and voted the next November; and I have been a citizen ever since. On August 30, 1896, I married Miss Mary Maddalena Calleri, at Auburn, in Placer County; and I have been a member of the Catholic Church at Auburn ever since I have been in Newcastle. My wife's parents were Lazzaro and Teresa Calleri; her father had a large hotel at Carru, in the province of Cuneo, Piemonte, Italy, and she worked with them until she was nineteen, when her father went into bankruptcy, having en-



dorsed too many notes for other people, and losing everything on account of his large-heartedness and generosity. She therefore came out to America and joined a married brother at Newcastle, arriving in June, 1893; and there she remained until her wedding-day. Three sons have blessed our union; their names being Emil Victor, Albert Lester and John Joseph Saladana; my grandfather's name was Antonio Saladana, but my grandmother I never knew. My grandfather followed wine making and vineyarding. My wife's maternal grandfather was Francesco Balauri, and her grandmother's name was Maddalena Balauri, and he also made wine, and had a restaurant. My wife's grandfather's name on her father's side was Giacomo Calleri, and he had an extensive silk-mill; but she never knew her grandmother."

**HARRY M. KANNER, M. D.**—The citizens of Colfax may be congratulated on the coming of so able and experienced a young physician, to take up practice among them, as Dr. Harry M. Kanner, whose college and university training, and the experience he has had in the government civil service and private practice, places him in the front rank of medical practitioners. Born in Sanford, Fla., on September 28, 1892, he was brought up and educated in the local schools, and afterwards entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, where he took the premedical course and also two years of medical course. He finished his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Pa., graduating in 1919, with the degree of M. D. For one year he served as intern in the Panama Canal Zone and then became house surgeon in Lennox Hill Hospital, New York City, for seven months, after which he served on the medical staff in the Panama Canal Zone for a year. Thereafter he was engaged in practice at La Cumbra, Columbia, S. A., until he came to Colfax in the fall of 1921. For three months he was at the Weimar Sanitarium, and then he took up the practice of medicine and surgery in Colfax. Dr. Kanner is a member of the board of trustees of Colfax, and is serving as police and fire commissioner. He is physician and surgeon for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and district surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He is a member of the county and State Medical Associations, as well as the American Medical Association, and also belongs to the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. Kanner was united in marriage at Ancon, Canal Zone, to Miss Muriel Hamilton, a native of Ontario, Cal.; and they have two children, Paula Catherine and Harry Hamilton. In fraternal affiliations, Dr. Kanner is a member of the Ancon, Canal Zone, Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Sacramento Consistory, Scottish Rite.

**SHERMAN W. MARSH.**—The record of the Marsh family in California is a record of persevering industry and untiring energy. Father and sons unitedly labored to promote their mutual welfare and counted no labor too difficult, when by its successful accomplishment, the general prosperity might be promoted. Sherman W. Marsh, born at Nevada City, Cal., on January 25, 1865; a son of Martin Luther and Emily Ann (Ward) Marsh, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Wisconsin. Martin Luther Marsh arrived in California in December, 1850. He was a carpenter by trade and was employed in the mines for a number of years; then he went to Sacramento, where he conducted a hotel until 1860, when he founded the lumber company of Marsh, Gregory & Perry in Nevada City, with sawmills in the mountains. When Mr. Perry died, Mr. Marsh purchased the Perry and Gregory interests. In 1863 Dan Marsh, a brother of Martin Luther Marsh, became a partner and the firm became known as M. L. & D. Marsh Lumber Company; later the business was incorporated. Under this name it stands at the present time. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Marsh,

viz.: Sherman W., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Maria Jane Preston, of Nevada City; and John M., residing in Sacramento; and Charles T. is deceased. Martin Luther Marsh served as supervisor of Nevada County in the early seventies, and he was a director in the Bank of Nevada County. Fraternally, he was a Knight Templar Mason. Both parents are now deceased.

Sherman W. Marsh completed the grammar and high school courses in Nevada City, graduating in the third class of the high school, after which he engaged in the lumber business and later became manager of the M. L. & D. Marsh Lumber Company, a position he still occupies. Mr. Marsh has one daughter, Lucile, a graduate of Mills College and now a student at the University of California at Berkeley. In 1887 Sherman W. Marsh was made a Mason in Nevada Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M.; he is a member of Nevada Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., all of Nevada City. He has always manifested an interest in the cause of education and served as a member of the Nevada City board of education for twenty-five years, being the first graduate of the local high school to be elected a member of the board and he has served several years as president.

**THOMAS T. JORDAN.**—The son of a British Colonel of Engineers and a brother of a Captain of engineers who was cited for valor in bridge-building under shell-fire in the Boer War, Thomas T. Jordan was educated in the Woolwich Military Academy, England, and is a public-spirited citizen of Placer County. To give a full account of the interesting experience of his eventful life would make a volume in itself. It is a delight to talk with him for he is a good listener as well as a talker and it is worth while to hear him tell of his experiences in mining and other matters. He was born October 25, 1872, in Sussex, England, the fourth in a family of eight children born to Thomas T. and Hannah (Alvige) Jordan, both now deceased. The father an ex-colonel of engineers, was in business in Sussex and reached the venerable age of ninety. In 1891 he paid a visit to Colfax, Cal., and stopped with his son a year. He was a great friend of Dennis McGraw and Dennis Mahon. Two of Colonel Jordan's sons came to America; one, the late Dr. George Jordan, of Vancouver, B. C., who was honored for service in the Boer War; and Thomas T., who came to California, arriving in Placer County, on October 1, 1888, and soon found employment in the Morning Star Mine, at Iowa Hill. With George and J. T. Patrick and John Mottran, Mr. Jordan helped organize a company of twenty stockholders and the famous Rawhide Mine was opened at Towle, which later was sold for \$150,000, bringing to each shareholder a little fortune. Mr. Jordan was the head of amalgamation works in the Rawhide ten-stamp mill. It seems to be the common experience of miners in California, that when they give up seeking for wealth in the gravel or rocks they look for it by wringing it from the soil, as did our subject. He made fruit production a study and in 1920, became general manager of the Tokayano ranch of ninety acres, of which seventy acres were highly developed. The owner, A. E. Francis, recently sold it, but Mr. Jordan is still retained as manager. Prior to this he had been foreman of the Rising Sun Ranch for seven years. It has been through years of experience that he has gained his knowledge of fruit-growing and fruit-packing. He is the owner of desirable real estate in Dutch Flat and Colfax.

In Colfax he was united in marriage with May Maginn, the eldest child of Patrick H. Maginn, of whom mention is made in another place in the history. She was born in Colfax, in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan's only child is Frances, who is in the class of 1926, Placer County Union High School. Mr. Jordan was naturalized in Auburn in 1896 and is a staunch Republican in politics. He has been school trustee eight years in Dutch Flat and is Past Chief Sachem of Oneida Tribe No. 31, I. O. R. M.



**EARL GARMAN TAYLOR.**—The qualities which have accomplished the success of Earl Garman Taylor are those which have aided the successful man from time immemorial in more or less degree. Working with unremitting energy, profiting by failures, these and many more are the qualities that have been as stepping stone in his career. He was born in Slickrock, Baron County, Ky., March 3, 1888, next to the youngest in a family of ten children born to A. C. and Nancy (Harper) Taylor, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. A. C. Taylor was a farmer and served on the board of supervisors of Barren County. He died in 1913, survived by his widow, who now makes her home in Texas.

Earl Garman Taylor began his education in the public schools of Kentucky and, after coming to California, graduated from the Capital City Business College at Sacramento. He had come to California at the age of seventeen and found work on the Kayo Fruit ranch near Loomis, where his brother, H. L. Taylor, was superintendent; later he spent two years as foreman for the Producers Fruit Company at Medford, Ore. Returning to California in 1910, he became superintendent for the Lohma Fruit Company at Castroville; then he returned to Loomis and leased his brother's ranch, which he successfully operated for three years. In 1916 he made his first purchase of land two miles north of Loomis, which he transformed into a highly developed fruit ranch; this he sold in 1923 and reinvested the proceeds in forty acres of river bottom land twelve miles south of Yuba City, in Sutter County. In July, 1918, Mr. Taylor enlisted in San Francisco in Battery A, 144th Field Artillery, known as the Grizzlies, and two weeks later he was made a sergeant under Peter B. Kyne. He served for eight months in France and was discharged on February 15, 1919, at the Presidio.

In Auburn, June 11, 1919, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Dora Mae Lukins, born at Placerville, Cal., a daughter of G. E. Lukins, a prominent hardware merchant at Auburn, Cal., now deceased. Mrs. Taylor is a graduate of the State Teacher's College, at San Jose, and followed teaching for six years prior to her marriage. Two children have been born to them: George Earl and Gladys Lavonne. Mr. Taylor is affiliated with Penrhyn Lodge No. 258, F. & A. M.; and with is his wife is a member of Crystal Chapter, O. E. S., Auburn; and he is also a member of the American Legion.

**JOHN H. KNOFF.**—The almost unrivaled advantages of the Ophir district for the enterprising orchardist are well represented in the interesting results exhibited by John H. Knoff, a native of Canada, where he was born, at Montreal, on July 1, 1850. His father, Frederick Knoff, was a carpenter by trade, and later in life a farmer. He was a native of Hanover, Germany, and brought with him the best traits of the German. He married Miss Mary Spears, also from the Kingdom of Hanover; and, in 1855 moved to Kansas City. He farmed in Missouri; but during the Civil War, worked at his trade. He later removed to Johnson County, Kans., to a point some fourteen miles west of Kansas City, and he died in Kansas at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Knoff also passed away in Kansas, in the year 1877. They had seven children, four boys and three girls.

John H. Knoff attended the public schools at Kansas City, and when he was twenty-three years old, started out for himself, and in 1874 he rented a farm for a year. In May, 1875, however, Mr. Knoff came out to California and settled at Ophir, and after that he went to both Sacramento and Stockton. In 1876 he came back to Ophir and worked at teaming and quartz mining, and he also tried his hand at placer mining. Still later, he purchased eighty acres, three-fourths of a mile west of Ophir, but he gradually sold off portions, until he now has sixty-three acres, thirty of which he has in fruit of various kinds. He also built his comfortable dwelling there.

At Ophir, in September, 1879, Mr. Knoff was married to Mrs. Emma (Rhoades) Peterson, a native of California, and the daughter of Daniel and



Mary Rhoades, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. Her father was a butcher by trade and he conducted a high grade slaughter and packing house about one mile west of Ophir. He lived to be seventy years of age, and was respected by all who knew him. They had a family of five sons and four daughters. Mrs. Knoff attended school at Forest Hill, also at Nicolaus. Four children have blessed our subject and his worthy wife: Edward died when he was thirty-one years old, a likable man esteemed by all; Alyce married and became Mrs. Edward Forster; Olive is Mrs. Cook, and resides in Sacramento; and Agnes, Mrs. Logan, lives near by. Mr. Knoff is a Republican and an honored member of the Newcastle Fruit Association. Mrs. Knoff breathed her last in 1911.

**ELIZABETH McDONALD WATSON.**—Among the enterprising and successful business women of Nevada County is Miss Elizabeth McDonald Watson, the founder and proprietor of the Nevada City Sanitarium, located on the banks of Manzanita Creek in Nevada City. Her birth occurred at the foot of the Grampian Hills, ten miles from Aberdeen, in Kincardineshire, near the North Sea, Scotland; and she was the only daughter of Alexander and Catherine (Law) Watson. Her desire to become a nurse began in early years. She took up the study of nursing in her native land and after coming to the United States finished fitting herself for her profession. In 1896 she came to the United States and became a civil-service worker in the Lemhi Indian School in Idaho, where she remained until 1900. Removing then to Nevada City, she was employed at private nursing until March, 1910, when in company with Miss L. M. Peterson she founded the Nevada City Sanitarium. They leased the Emmons home place on Coyote Street, containing a half-acre of ground laid out with flowers, lawns and trees; it is a restful, picturesque spot, ideal for a sanitarium. This place was formerly the home of a California forty-niner. There are eight rooms for patients, and a new wing has been added which contains a well-equipped operating room. In 1914 Miss Watson purchased Miss Peterson's interest, becoming sole proprietor of the sanitarium; and in 1919 she purchased the property. Since then Miss Watson has greatly improved the place, developing it into the present well-kept institution and grounds. At one time, back in 1849, a gold mine was developed on the rear end of the property, and the gravel taken from the shaft is still in evidence. Miss Watson enjoys a large patronage, and the sanitarium is open to all physicians of good standing. She has a complete staff of nurses and attendants.

Miss Watson is a member of the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce; and she is an active member of the First Methodist Church of Nevada City, being a member of the board of trustees, as well as of the official board of the church.

**PETER VICENCIO.**—A native son whose interesting career reflects creditably upon both the Golden State and himself for having made good use of the opportunities here presented, is Peter Vicencio, the well known orchardist of the Ophir district, who was born at Ophir, in Placer County, on July 6, 1880, the son of Cosme and Lucy Vicencio. The father was a native of Valparaiso, Chile, where he was born on September 27, 1836, the son of Lucas and Lorenza Vicencio. In 1851, when fifteen years old, he came to California, and took up mining in the Chile Camp section in Calaveras County; and for many years he mined there, and at Dry Town, Placerville, and neighboring places. Cosme Vicencio was married in California to Miss Lucy Fuentes, who was born at Mazatlan, Mexico, the daughter of Pedro and Carmel Fuentes. Pedro Fuentes died in Mexico during the French War; and his wife took the family to California. She married Thomas Temple, who settled in Calaveras County and mined; and it was this on-

cumstance that brought about the meeting between Cosme Vicencio and Lucy Fuentes, and their marriage.

About 1872 Cosme Vicencio came to Section No. 11 at Gold Hill, Placer County, and engaged in teaming to the mountains. He lived to be sixty-five years old, while his devoted wife passed away ten years younger. They had a family of thirteen children, viz.: Julian; Carmel and Feberonia are deceased; Lorenza is Mrs. O'Neill, of Rocklin; Juana became Mrs. Walters, and is deceased; Cosme lives at Ophir; Lucas is deceased; Cora is Mrs. Tugley, of Stockton; Dora was Mrs. Romero, of San Gabriel, and is now deceased; Peter is the subject of this sketch; Lucy is Mrs. Lorenzo Salmon, of Ophir; Rufus Julian is deceased; and Thomas is in Ophir. Cosme, the father of our subject, took up 160 acres of Government land, and engaged in farming and stock-raising; but he never could get title to his acreage on account of the claims made by the railroad to his land.

Peter Vicencio attended the school at Ophir, and when thirteen years old started to work for wages at fifteen dollars per month, receiving the following year one dollar per day. He then turned to quartz mining and received two and one-half dollars per day. And at Auburn, on July 9, 1901, he was married to Miss Luella Kennicott, who was born at Ophir, the daughter of Daniel and Ida (Jones) Kennicott. Her father was an early-timer, who later made good wages shearing sheep, in the San Joaquin Valley. Mrs. Vicencio is one of four children, namely: Alda, Luella, Thoe, Anna; she has a half-sister Adelia. She attended the Ophir and Fresno County Grammar Schools. After their marriage, Mr. Vicencio continued mining for a while, and then he worked for Mr. Dudley in the raising of fruit, and later still for Silva and Berghold he put in three years in general work. He then rented a stock-farm of 240 acres and took up agricultural pursuits for himself; and after that resumed teaming, hauling goods out of Newcastle for two years. His next venture was the purchase of forty acres, which he cleared of brush and planted to orchard; later he bought twenty-two and one-half acres adjoining and raises garden truck between the trees. One child, a son, Howard Lester, has given promise of perpetuating the family name. In national politics Peter Vicencio is a Republican; but he is decidedly non-partisan when it comes to boosting all that seems best for the locality in which he lives.

**CHARLES F. WOOD.**—Throughout Nevada County few men are more widely known, and none are more highly esteemed than Charles F. Wood, automobile dealer and agent for the Essex and Hudson cars; his territory covers Sutter, Yuba, Nevada and Sierra Counties. Possessing a keen foresight and sagacious judgment, Mr. Wood has made a decided success of his line. He is also a partner in the agency for the Paige and Jewett automobiles and maintains show rooms in Grass Valley and Marysville. Charles F. Wood was born at Bodie, Cal., on July 18, 1879, the eldest in a family of eight children born to James P. and Annie (Collins) Wood, the former a native of the South and the latter of San Francisco. James P. Wood was brought to California by his parents when he was a child. His father ran a lumber steamer on San Francisco Bay in pioneer days. James P. Wood followed mining until he died. At one time he was superintendent of a hydraulic mine at Washington, Nevada County. The mother is living.

Charles F. Wood in boyhood and young manhood followed mining in Shasta, Siskiyou, Tuolumne and Nevada Counties; then he learned the trade of machinist and for two years was engaged in the quartz mines at Grass Valley. At the age of eighteen he joined the gold rush to Dawson, Alaska, and was at Nome in 1899, remaining there for three and a half years, when he returned to Grass Valley, Cal. Following his return, for thirteen years he was associated with William Williams in the motion picture business. In

1922 he became agent for the Essex and Hudson automobiles and the first six months of 1923 sold twenty-five cars in Grass Valley.

The marriage of Mr. Wood united him with Miss Ida Palmer, born at Crescent City, Cal., and they are the parents of two children: Georgie attended the Sisters' Convent in Grass Valley and completed the commercial course; she is now associated with her father in his office; Lawrence is a student in the Grass Valley High School. Mr. Wood owns one of the most attractive residences in Grass Valley, the stone for the foundation being taken from the surrounding hills. He is held in high esteem by all who know him and is regarded as one of the enterprising citizens of Grass Valley.

**GEORGE KNIGHT WOOD.**—Having won a competence by his own endeavors to which has been added a liberal bequest inherited from his sister, the greatest satisfaction enjoyed by George Knight Wood is in dispensing a broad and liberal hospitality, and being always ready to contribute to all public and private movements for the general good. The second of six children, George was born in Indianapolis, Ind., March 3, 1855. His father, Reason H. Wood, was born in Ohio and responded to his country's call, serving throughout both the Mexican and Civil Wars. After his marriage to Mary Winkoop, a native of Pennsylvania, he followed the peaceful occupation of cooper. Our subject went to the public school in Indianapolis and began to do for himself at the early age of ten. Drifting away from home into Hamilton County, Ind., he rose to be foreman on a large farm near Moffitt. It was not enough, however, to keep him from the lure of the Great West. Responding to this desire he struck out and arrived in Dutch Flat, Cal., in January, 1879. He got a job in the Southern Cross mines and was occupied in hydraulic mining for twenty-five years, part of which time he had charge of operations. His last hydraulic mining was in 1908. For many seasons he worked for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, his last work being from 1913 to 1918, for this corporation at Blue Canyon, after which he retired.

Mr. Wood traces his ancestry back to English settlers of Massachusetts. His political affiliations are Democratic, and fraternally, he has been a member of Oneida Tribe No. 31, I. O. R. M., of Dutch Flat for twenty-eight years, in which he is a Past Sachem, and he has also been Chief of Records. His sister, Annie, wife of John M. Seger, of Indianapolis, Ind., came with her husband, in 1894, to make him a visit at Dutch Flat. Mr. Seger had been out in 1860 or 1861 and did some mining at Boston Hill, You Bet and Dutch Flat, with fair results. Returning East in 1863, he established a carriage and wagon works in Indianapolis and built up a fortune. He died in 1900. Mr. Wood's sister passed away in 1916, leaving him a liberal bequest. Mr. Wood makes his home in Dutch Flat, where he leads a retired and temperate life consistent with good living.

**WILLIAM WILLIAMS.**—Occupying a position of prominence among the progressive and prosperous business men of Grass Valley, William Williams is the genial manager of the Strand Theater. Grass Valley is his birthplace, where he was born on December 18, 1870, a son of Richard H. and Elizabeth Jane (Rowe) Williams, both natives of England, who came to Grass Valley in the sixties. The father followed mining for a time, and then engaged in the grocery business, also running a bottling plant. He served as city trustee for some years. Both he and his wife passed away here.

William Williams began his education in the public schools, graduating from the Grass Valley High School, and then took a business course at Atkinson Business College in Sacramento, from which he also graduated. His first business venture was made when he bought an interest in the Model Candy Company. Later purchasing his partner's interest, he ran the busi-



ness till he sold it and became agent for the Sperry Flour Company in Nevada and Sierra Counties. Fourteen years ago he entered the motion-picture business in Nevada City, where he operated a small show-house under the name of the Crystal Theater; the shows were a half-hour long, and the prices were five and ten cents. After a year he sold out and leased the Auditorium in Grass Valley, and with a partner, under the firm name of Woods & Williams, continued the business there. Later, Mr. Woods' interest was absorbed by others and the name was changed to the Strand Theater. In the fall of 1922 they began remodeling the theater at a great expense; it was re-opened on March 12, 1923, and has been very much of a success. It is today a modern, fully equipped and attractive theater, a credit to the city and its promoters. A modern heating and cooling system has been installed, which makes the building comfortable in all kinds of weather. The seating capacity is over 700; the decorations and lighting effects are attractive; and only pictures of the best class are shown.

Mr. Williams has always been active in Republican politics; he has served as secretary of the County Central Committee, of which he is still a member. Fraternally, he is a member of Grass Valley Nest No. 1547, Owls; Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.; Weimar Tribe No. 3, Improved Order of Red Men; Olympic Lodge No. 74, Knights of Pythias; of the Loyal Order of Moose; Quartz Parlor No. 58, N. S. G. W.; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. An enthusiastic fisherman, he knows all the best trout streams and lakes in Northern California; and he is a member of the Grass Valley Sportsman's Club.

**DAVID S. ROWE.**—A well-known and highly respected business man of Grass Valley is found in David S. Rowe, who for the past eighteen years has been engaged in the shoe business at this place, where he was born on April 16, 1876, next to the youngest of five children in the family of David S. and Mary (Treloar) Rowe, both natives of England, and both now deceased. The father, also named David S., came to California in 1853 and first settled at Rough and Ready, Nevada County, where he mined. Later he removed to Grass Valley and engaged in mining, and was here until the time of his death, March 15, 1877; his widow survived him until 1914, when she too passed away. The five children born to this pioneer couple are as follows: Josiah, Thomas, William, David S., of this review, and Emma, who became Mrs. Houskin, and passed away many years ago.

David S. Rowe received his education in the public schools of Grass Valley and there learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1905 he entered the shoe business for himself, which has since engaged his attention; and he has gradually built up a retail trade second to none in the county.

The marriage of Mr. Rowe united him with Miss Bessie Cornish, also a native of Grass Valley. Mrs. Rowe is a daughter of John Cornish, a native of England and a pioneer miner in Nevada County. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe are the parents of five children: Leland, Arnold, Frank, Ralph, and Emma. For eight years Mr. Rowe served as a school trustee of Grass Valley. In 1920 he was elected supervisor of District No. 2, Nevada County, taking office in January, 1921; and he is now filling that office to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of Madison Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., Grass Valley, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of Grass Valley Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., in which he is a Past Grand and Past District Deputy Grand Master; he belongs to the Encampment, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs, in which Mrs. Rowe is a Past Noble Grand. Interested in civic affairs and in the upbuilding of the city and county, he is an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce.

**EDWARD PILLIARD.**—A veteran of the World War, Edward Pilliard was born September 1, 1888, on the Pilliard ranch, in Magnolia district, Nevada County, Cal., a son of Henry and Elise (Borney) Pilliard, both natives of Canton Vaud, Switzerland. The father came to America when a young man and went directly to California, settling in Nevada County. He always followed farming, first as a ranch hand, till he acquired a ranch of his own, which consisted of 160 acres, received from the government as a homestead. To this he has added till he now has 560 acres. He set out ten acres to orchard, and followed general farming on the rest of the land. The mother came two years after the father, and they were married in Auburn. Their children were as follows: Alfred and Lucy, of Loomis (twins), Edward, Milton, Anna (Mrs. W. B. Sanford of Wolf), Matilda (Mrs. Sims, of Berkeley), and Margaret Rita, who died at the age of sixteen. The mother died in 1920. In 1923 the father made a trip back to his native land, visiting again the friends and scenes of his childhood.

Edward Pilliard attended the Magnolia district school, and assisted his father on the home place. On October 5, 1917, he entered the army, being sent to Camp Lewis and enrolled in Company M, 363rd U. S. Infantry, 91st Division. He was transferred to the 4th Division and stationed at Camp Green, and was later ordered over seas, sailing from Hoboken in May, 1918, and going to La Havre, France, via Liverpool, Manchester and Southampton. In Mau, France, he served as a private with the 4th Division, and was in the battles with his division. Returning to the United States, he was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, on August 4, 1919. Mr. Pilliard now leases 1400 acres of land, which he devotes to the raising of fruit and cattle. He is a member of Grass Valley Post No. 130, American Legion.

**JOSEPH A. BENNETTS, SR.**—No family has been more intimately associated with the material development of Grass Valley, and none more highly respected by business associates and friends, than that which is represented by Joseph A. Bennetts, Sr., a pioneer of forty-five years' residence and one of the leading merchants of Nevada County. Mr. Bennetts is the senior member of the firm of J. A. Bennetts & Sons, shoe merchants, located at 140 Mill street. He was born at St. Just, Cornwall, England, April 13, 1853, a son of James and Nannie (Ansell) Bennetts, both natives of the same country. At the age of ten years he started to learn the trade of the shoemaker, and he worked at his trade for many years in England. When he came to the United States, he located at Brady's Bend, Pa., and followed his trade until he came to California, in 1878. Arriving in this State, he located at Grass Valley that same year and opened a shop on Mill Street, opposite to his present place of business. Here he made shoes of calfskin and cowhide, the heavy top boots for the miners, and the dress boots for others. These hand-made shoes and boots had wearing qualities not to be found in the machine-made shoes of the present day. Twenty-eight years ago Mr. Bennetts branched out into the retail shoe business. Success has attended his industry and perseverance, and today the business stands as one of the most prosperous and successful mercantile establishments in the county.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 23, 1873, Mr. Bennetts was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ford, born at the same place in England as her husband, and to them have been born seven children: Richard J., Joseph A. Jr., George F., Edward A., and Howard C.; Mrs. Ray Crofts, who resides in Australia, and Mrs. Horace A. Curnow, of Nevada City, Cal. Edward A. and Howard C. Bennetts are associated with their father in business in Grass Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Bennetts celebrated their golden wedding on July 23, 1923, when at a six o'clock dinner, about thirty persons were present, the families of their sons and daughters. All of the children were present



except one daughter, Mrs. Ray Crofts, who sent a cablegram of greeting from her home in Australia. Later in the evening a public reception was held, and several hundred friends called to pay their respects.

In 1905, Mr. Bennetts was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when occasion demands he fills the pulpit. He was class leader in the church for thirty years, and has held every office in the local organization. He is affiliated fraternally with Grass Valley Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F.

**HERBERT H. HALLETT.**—A native son of California, Herbert H. Hallett was born at Oregon Hill, Yuba County, March 18, 1868, the son of Albert Henry and Mary J. (Tucker) Hallett, both natives of the State of Maine, born in 1845 and 1849, respectively. They were married in their native State in 1867, and came west to California in 1868, locating at Oregon Hill for a time. The father engaged in lumber work, and worked for most of the prominent lumber companies of Yuba, Nevada and Sierra Counties. In 1872 the family moved to Kennebeck, a sawmill settlement near Lake City, Nevada County. Ten children were born to Albert Henry and Mary J. Hallett, seven of whom are now living: Herbert H., Alice, Fred, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Sigourney), Joseph, Eugene, and Holden.

Herbert H. Hallett received his schooling at the Bloomfield school, Nevada County, and when about sixteen years old started in the lumber business, both in the mill and in the forest. He followed that line of work for twenty-five years continuously, throughout the summer months, and mined during the winters, making his home in different localities. He lived a number of years at Blue Tent, until his marriage, which occurred at Nevada City, June 6, 1894, uniting him with Margaret L. Stenger, a native of Gold Flat, near Nevada City, and the daughter of Augustus and Mary Stenger, both natives of Germany and pioneers of Nevada County. The father was a mechanic and millwright, and lived to reach sixty-two years of age; the mother is still living, and resides at Nevada City. Seven children were born to them, Mrs. Hallett being the fourth in order of birth. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Herbert S.

For the last thirty years Mr. Hallett has lived in and around Nevada City; and for the past thirteen years he has lived at Sugar Loaf, just above that city, where he owns his home and is ditch agent for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, a position he has held for thirteen years. In politics he is a Republican; and fraternally, he is a member of the Foresters of America.

**JOHN BIEBER.**—Since 1916 John Bieber has been identified with agricultural interests in Nevada County. For the past five years he has been leasing and operating the 400-acre ranch belonging to F. J. Kockritz, situated seven and a half miles from Grass Valley; this ranch is devoted to fruit raising and dairying. Born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 11, 1880, he is a son of Jacob and Alvesta (Zeigler) Bieber, both natives of Pennsylvania. The family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where the father, Jacob Bieber, engaged in the dairy business.

He had purchased a 400-acre farm in Missouri and had shipped two carloads of dairy stock to the place when he took sick and died, in 1886. The mother then moved to Cowden, Shelby County, Ill., where, through her brother, she received forty acres of land for her Missouri holdings. There she located and reared her family of children. She was married a second time, to John L. Perkins, a veteran of the Mexican War, who was one of the bodyguard to Gen. Winfield Scott. He also served in the Civil War, most of the time under General Grant. He is still living at Herrick, Ill., being now ninety-eight years old; but the mother passed away in 1918, aged



sixty-eight years. There were twelve children in the Bieber family: Fred, Henry, Minnie, Annis, Fannie, Callie, George, John, Ernest, Eva, and two who died in infancy.

John Bieber attended the grammar school until he was eleven, then he began to earn his living by doing odd jobs about the farms in the neighborhood, though during the winters he worked for his board and went to school. At the age of nineteen he went to Pueblo and became a cinder shoveler for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; and afterwards he was engine wiper, and then air-brake inspector. After remaining with the company five years, he became night foreman at the street-car barns at Pueblo, Colo., for one year. He then returned East and for a time was air-brake inspector for the American Refrigerator Transit Company; but in 1906 he returned West and settled at Richmond, Cal., where he was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company for ten years, and worked his way up to track foreman. On March 18, 1916, he located with his family in Nevada County, where they have since made their home; and they are now engaged in dairying and fruit-raising. He is a member of Lime Kiln Center, Nevada County Farm Bureau.

On October 12, 1904, at Pueblo, Colo., Mr. Bieber was married to Miss Anna Alice Baugh, a native of Roseta, Colo., and a daughter of Marcellus P. and Emily A. (Hunter) Baugh. The father was born in Kentucky and was a carpenter. He moved with his family to Illinois and in Bond County married Miss Hunter, a native of that county. They removed to Colorado and were pioneers in Pueblo. He took part in the gold-rush to Custer County as mine carpenter. The grandfather, Rev. Marcellus Baugh, was also born in Kentucky, and was a Methodist minister. He served as a chaplain in the army during the Civil War. Anna Alice Baugh was the fourth in a family of seven children, and received her education in the schools of Pueblo and Butte, Mont. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bieber: Emily Isabelle, John Marcellus, Everett Leroy (deceased), Muriel Alvesta, and Lawrence Edward. Mr. Bieber is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, as does his wife.

**JOHN B. STENNETT.**—Born in Cayuga County, N. Y., October 3, 1858, John B. Stennett has found his greatest success in life as an agriculturist in California, being located southeast of Grass Valley, Nevada County, where he owns and operates a ranch of nineteen acres devoted to pear-raising. His father, Joshua Stennett, was born in the town of Thorp, Lincolnshire Township, England, and remained there until he was about thirty years of age. Migrating then to America, he settled in the State of New York, where he was married to Miss Lydia Pressy, a native of that State. Later the family migrated to Michigan, in 1861, and the father engaged in farming for a livelihood. He and his wife were the parents of two sons, John B., of this sketch, and Joseph. The father passed away on the home place in Michigan at the age of sixty years; and the mother was about sixty-five years old when she died.

John B. Stennett received his education in the common schools of Michigan, where he remained until 1894, engaging in farming with his father until his death; then he began working in the lumber camps and also learned bricklaying and stone mason's work. In 1894 he came to California and settled at Grass Valley, and there followed his trade until about fourteen years ago; then he purchased his present ranch just outside the city limits of Grass Valley, where he has since resided.

In Michigan, in 1879, Mr. Stennett was united in marriage with Miss Mary Johnson, born in Canada, a daughter of William and Margaret (Carrile) Johnson. William Johnson was a stone mason by trade. Mrs. Sten-

nett was nine years old when the family removed to Michigan. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stennett. Ella is the wife of William Ducoty; and they have one daughter, Hazel; John resides in Grass Valley; and Hazel is teaching at the Washington School in Nevada County. Fraternally, Mr. Stennett is a member of the Woodmen of the World at Grass Valley. Politically, he is a Republican.

**WILLIAM W. WHITING.**—A skilful mechanic, who has gradually worked up from the bottom until he is now master mechanic at the Empire Mine in Nevada County, a position of responsibility he is well able to assume, is William W. Whiting, a native son born at Vallejo, Cal., October 14, 1872. His parents were Samuel Joseph and Mary (Gregory) Whiting, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father came around Cape Horn to California about 1858, and the mother crossed the plains with an ox-team train in 1860, via the Salt Lake route; and they were married at Selby Flat, Nevada County. Samuel Joseph Whiting was a carpenter, and followed his trade in Nevada and California; he was employed in the navy yards at Vallejo, Cal., for eight years. There are nine children in the family, all living, namely: Ella, Edward, Laura, William W., George, Mary Etta, Samuel, Alice, and Lilly. The father was sixty-seven years old when he passed away; the mother is still living.

William W. Whiting attended public school in Grass Valley. When fifteen years old he was employed on a dairy ranch; and afterwards he went to Livermore, Cal., and worked in a blacksmith shop, where he received his first training as a mechanic. Then for a time he worked in San Francisco with the Union Iron Works. Upon his return to Grass Valley, he entered the employ of the Empire Mining Company and for three years worked underground. His next position was in a mine blacksmith shop in Nevada City, and thereafter he was employed as a mechanic in mines until 1898. Enlisting in Company I, 8th California Volunteers, he was then sent to Vancouver Barracks, remaining there for nine months, when he was discharged from the service and returned to Grass Valley. For eleven years he worked as engineer at the Empire Mine, and for the past four years he has been master mechanic for this company.

At Grass Valley, on June 6, 1902, Mr. Whiting was married to Miss Ida Trezise, who was born at Grass Valley, a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Trezise, both natives of England. The parents came to California in 1878, and the father engaged in mining for the remainder of his life. There are four children in the family: Fred; Ida, the wife of our subject; George; and Ernest. Both parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have one son, Russell F. Fraternally, Mr. Whiting is a member of the American Order of Foresters, at Grass Valley, and of the Spanish-American War Veterans. In politics he is non-partisan.

**MRS. FLORENCE A. BEYER.**—Born in Pike City, Sierra County, Cal., Mrs. Florence A. Beyer is a daughter of Robert and Mary (Sleeman) Houghton. Her father, a native of Michigan, came to California via Panama and settled at Fort Sutter, Sacramento, in the early fifties, where he herded cattle for a Mr. Frink. Later he came to Nevada County and teamed, making his home in Indian Springs. He used to own the old Jess Robinson place. After his marriage in Nevada City he went to Sierra County and farmed, while he continued teaming to some extent. He died at Pike City at the age of sixty-three years. Mrs. Houghton was born near Cold Springs, Utah, and came with her parents in 1863 to California, in a covered wagon drawn by ox teams. They settled at the Fountain House, Nevada County, where her father farmed. She is still living in Auburn at the age of seventy-one. They had six daughters: Mrs. Ellen Bramhill, of San Leandro;

Florence A., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Carry Wilson, of Marysville; Mrs. Sadie Day, of Auburn; Mrs. Emily Hulbert, of Auburn; and Mrs. Elizabeth Glover, of Sacramento.

Florence Houghton was educated at Pike City, and was married at Wheatland, on March 13, 1895, to George Beyer, who was born on the old Beyer ranch at Spenceville, July 25, 1868. His parents were George and Kathleen (Zoller) Beyer, natives of Germany who migrated first to St. Louis, and afterwards came, in the early days, to California and settled in Nevada City, where the father engaged in mining. Later he bought the Beyer ranch, a large stock ranch five miles above Spenceville, which is called the Beyer Brothers' Ranch. After marriage, Mrs. Florence Beyer lived on the Beyer Brothers' Ranch. In August, 1904, she and Mr. Beyer moved to the present ranch, located four miles from Wolf, Nevada County. Mr. Beyer bought the 280 acres and devoted the place to general farming and stock-raising. They built the new residence and made other improvements. This ranch was known as the old Shepherd Ranch. Mr. Beyer has served as trustee of the Iron Mountain district.

Mr. and Mrs. Beyer have five children: Robert Houghton, who served in the 76th Infantry at Camp Lewis during the World War, and died of the flu in September, 1918; George Dean; Emma, now Mrs. Ernest Johnson of the Lime Kiln district, who has two children, Erna Edlo and Hilda Louise; Hazel; and Elizabeth.

**J. EARL TAYLOR.**—Among the most prominent and wide-awake business men of Grass Valley is J. Earl Taylor, secretary and manager of the Nevada County Development Association and actively interested in other important enterprises. His father, M. C. Taylor, was born in England and came to California in the fifties; he was the organizer of the Taylor, Lakeman Forbes Foundry in Grass Valley in 1861, manufacturers of mining machinery. This company was incorporated in 1906 under the name of the Taylor Foundry & Machine Company. M. C. Taylor was married to Miss Mariah Quinn, a native of St. Louis, Mo.

J. Earl Taylor began his preliminary education in the Grass Valley schools; and afterwards he attended the Cogswell Polytechnic School and the Van Der Nailen School of Engineering in San Francisco. He followed the trade of moulder with the Taylor Foundry in Grass Valley and the Union Iron Work in San Francisco. Mr. Taylor then became interested in advertising work and was put in charge of the Nevada County exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, combining the exhibit with the Sacramento Valley exhibits, which included gold products, deciduous fruits and agricultural products. Nevada County received the only grand prize given at the exposition on deciduous fruits. He had charge of the Nevada County exhibit at the San Francisco Land Show, and again won first prize on Bartlett pears; and he also had charge of the exhibit from Nevada County at the State Fair in Sacramento.

Returning to Grass Valley, Mr. Taylor entered the real estate and insurance business, with offices in the Bret Harte Hotel building. As secretary and manager of the Nevada County Development Association, he has recently published a booklet in colors, describing the beauties and advantages of Nevada County. Much credit is due him for the design and compilation of this booklet, which is one of the most attractive and comprehensive descriptive pieces of advertising literature ever published in the State. Mr. Taylor was president and director of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce at the time the Tahoe-Ukiah highway was started. At the present time he is secretary of the Tahoe-Ukiah Highway Association, which includes six counties, and is secretary of a committee of fifty men on State-wide highways. As a promoter, Mr. Taylor aided in the organizing and



building of the Bret Harte Inn and in the organization and promotion of the Nevada Irrigation District, and was also one of the promoters and a director in the Grass Valley Memorial Park Association. He is a member of the City Planning Committee of Grass Valley.

The marriage of Mr. Taylor united him with Miss Emily L. Arouze, who was born in San Francisco; and they have two daughters, Marion A. and Sybil. During the World War, Mr. Taylor was one of the "Four-Minute Speakers." Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.

**JOHN TAMBLYN.**—Well-known as the "Village Smithy" of Grass Valley for the last seventeen years, John Tamblyn was born in England, February 18, 1874, the son of John and Lavinia (Stevens) Tamblyn, both natives of that country and residents of California since 1874. The father was a miner, and later an ordained minister and circuit rider in the Methodist Church, traveling through the mountainous counties of the State; he was a worthy man, who did as much good in his humble way as some of the most eminent divines of today.

Young John Tamblyn started to work at the age of sixteen, as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade with Charles Denny, at the Plaza Shop, in Nevada City. Later he went to Idaho with the Boise Basin Mining & Development Company, at Idaho City, which concern was engaged in hydraulic mining, and worked at his trade with them, doing tool-sharpening and pipe-repairing. Returning to Nevada City, he opened a horseshoeing shop there, but sold out and went to Tonopah, in November, 1902, and ran a general blacksmith shop there for five years. In 1907 he returned to Grass Valley, and with R. D. Ogden as partner opened a blacksmith shop on Auburn street, under the firm name of Ogden & Tamblyn. The firm was later dissolved, and Mr. Tamblyn now carries on the business alone in his well-appointed shop. An interesting item in his work is worth mentioning. At regular intervals he goes down into the Central and Empire Mines, at a depth of 6300 feet, and there shoes the mules used in the mines, fourteen head of them in the Central Mine alone; these animals are at work in the underground regions for several years without once coming to the earth's surface, and are valuable helpers in carrying on the mine developments.

The marriage of Mr. Tamblyn, which occurred on December 25, 1901, at Forest Hill, united him with Alice Evans, a native of Contra Costa County, Cal., but reared at Forest Hill. Four sons have blessed their union: John C., David, Frank, and Carl. Mr. Tamblyn belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and is known throughout the county as a man of worth and dependability.

**NAHUM EAMES.**—As a representative of a pioneer family of early days, Nahum Eames has always taken an active part in the upbuilding of the agricultural interests of the community in which he has spent his entire lifetime. He now owns and operates about 200 acres of land in the Forest Springs district of Nevada County, where he engages in cattle-raising and has a splendid orchard. He was born on his father's ranch, five miles south of Grass Valley, Cal., January 1, 1870, the only son of Nahum and Maggie (Newell) Eames, the former born on the Kennebec River above Bangor, Maine, and the latter born in Quebec, Canada. The father served in the Maine Contingent during the Mexican War under General Scott. After peace was declared he returned to the United States and settled at Galesburg, Ill.; but soon thereafter he started for California, arriving here in August of 1850, and located at Forest Springs, Nevada County, where he engaged in mining. In 1852 he located the General Grant claim, and the

mine proved to be very rich. Gold was easy to get, and prices for all kinds of commodities were correspondingly high; twenty dollars was paid for a long-handled shovel, and meat was one dollar per pound. When the mine became so deep that it filled with water, however, Mr. Eames was obliged to quit, as there was no way of pumping the water out of the mine at that time. Meanwhile he had acquired 1600 acres of land, and in 1861 he began farming; but he enlisted and served through the Civil War with Company A, California Volunteers. After the war was over, he engaged in fruit-growing and stock-raising. The apples from his orchard, planted in 1852, took the first prize at the State Fair repeatedly. He also engaged in the dairy business and manufactured cheese. Two children were born to this pioneer couple: Nahum, our subject; and Emma, now Mrs. Watson, of Chico. The father passed away at the age of sixty-six, and the mother at the age of sixty-one.

Nahum Eames, of this review, attended the Forest Springs district school. When eighteen years of age he learned the blacksmith's trade at Marysville, under Joe Ogden. In 1892, he returned to the old ranch, took possession of his interest, and built a blacksmith shop, and also operated his ranch until 1910. Since then he has followed fruit and cattle-raising. The apples from his orchard took first prize at the State Fair in 1921 and 1922. Mr. Eames is a Republican in politics.

**JAMES C. MANNING.**—To learn one line of work thoroughly and be able and willing to pass on the knowledge to the growing generation, is of great value to the community at large, and especially when the work involved is of an artistic nature, adding to the beauty of life as well as meeting its necessities. One of the skilled craftsmen of Auburn is James C. Manning, born in Claremont County, Ohio, January 19, 1850. When he was a lad of seven years, the family moved to Lancaster, Ind., and there he gained his schooling. When thirteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the trade of harnessmaker, in his home town, and on reaching the age of sixteen he had so quickly and thoroughly learned the work that he held the position of foreman of the shop. The young man desired a change of employment, however, and one year later, on reaching seventeen years of age, he took up the drug business in Spencer, and remained so engaged for eight years. At the end of this period, Mr. Manning removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and there entered the employ of the Merrill-Hubbard Company's bookstore (now the Bobbs-Merrill Company). Subsequently he went to Green Castle, Mo., and for three years followed farming, because his health called for outdoor work. Next he took up the woodworkers trade, first in Sullivan and then in Adair County, Mo. He continued at carpentering until he decided to come to the Pacific Coast.

California beckoned, and in 1882 Mr. Manning came West to the Golden State, and here followed carpentering and woodworking in San Francisco and Santa Rosa. In 1885 he was in Placer County, where he engaged in prospecting for the precious metal. Abandoning the hazards of the mining game, Mr. Manning again took up his trade. His first work in Auburn was as woodworker and carpenter on the construction of the Auburn Opera House; and in 1894 he started his cabinet shop in that city, where he has since carried on the business. His slogan, "Ye Shoppe of Ye Craftsman," which appears on his letter-heads and business cards, tells the exact truth, for he is a craftsman of rare skill and anything in the line of woodwork is made to order in his shop, which is fitted with the most modern machinery of his craft, and is considered by the traveling men in his line to be one of the best-appointed shops in the State. He has taken a number of young men into his shop and taught them the art of cabinet-making and fine wood-



work. The present manual training teacher in the Placer County High School was one of his pupils.

The marriage of Mr. Manning, which occurred in Santa Rosa in 1884, united him with Adella C. Cropley, a native of Canada. Mr. Manning and his wife are active participants in the community life of Auburn, and are doing their full share in the upbuilding of the city and county. Fraternally, Mr. Manning is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., and with his wife, he is a member of the Rebekahs, in which order Mrs. Manning is a Past Noble Grand.

**CHARLES KEMPSTER.**—In these days of touring and sightseeing it is a question of no mean importance, "Where comfortable and hospitable entertainment may be found?" The answer to anyone who is within reach of it, is "You will find it at the Dutch Flat Hotel, as conducted by mine hosts Mr. and Mrs. Kempster." You will find them pleasant people and if you do not enjoy your stay at this popular resort it will not be because anything is lacking in the service. A native of Davenport, Iowa, Charles Kempster came to California in 1897, being variously engaged until 1920, when he bought the old Dutch Flat Hotel and remodeled it in 1922, as a popular resort for tourists. He owns other desirable real estate in the vicinity.

In January, 1905, he was married to Lois Starr, a daughter of Fred and Minnie (Malloes) Trowsdale. She was the second of eight children and was born in Colfax. Her parents reside in San Francisco, where for the past twenty years her father has been in the building business. Her grandparents, the late Edward and Mary Ritchey Malloes, were proprietors of the Dutch Flat Hotel from 1873 to 1912. Her great grandfather, J. Ritchey, was a forty-niner and prominent as a miner around Auburn and Colfax. Her father was a native of Canada and came to Virginia City, Nev., where he was in the mines a while and then came to Dutch Flat and Towle and was engineer in the Towle Brothers' sawmill many years. Mrs. Malloes died at the hotel in 1912. During the World War, Mr. Kempster was engaged in chrome mining for the United States Government, which paid well while it lasted. He is a member of Dutch Flat Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., and of Clay Lodge No. 101, F. & A. M., of the same place. Mrs. Kempster belongs to the Eastern Star.

**GEORGE H. PICKERING.**—Now serving his third consecutive term as justice of the peace of Dutch Flat Township, George H. Pickering comes from the Quaker stock of Pennsylvania. He was born October 18, 1851, in Madison County, Ill., the eldest of eleven children. His father, William R. Pickering, of Wayne County, Ill., took for his wife, Nancy J. Searcy, also a native of Illinois. He enlisted in Company G., 59th Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil War, but was early forced out of the conflict on account of disability. He then became an attorney-at-law, and also carried on a farm upon which he reared his large family with credit to himself and the community. George H. went to the school at Troy, Ill., and remained at home till 1876. In 1877 he arrived in California and stopped at George D. Kellogg's place near Alta. He got a start by working in a sawmill in the summer seasons, the wages were good and he saved money. One season he worked in the fruit orchards for Mr. Kellogg of the Ophir district; then he worked for Towle Brothers, in the mill and in the timber for twenty-two years as foreman in the construction of the railroad. His savings were invested in land to good advantage, besides providing well for his family.

The year 1876, which ended his stay at home, was the beginning of a new life as a family man, when he married Mary L. Cowen, who was born in Tennessee, November 1, 1851. She came out to California in 1879, and



joined her husband at Alta. Of the eleven children born of this union, four are deceased. Those living are: Maude, Claude, Ed. W., Edith Selby, Grace Selby (of Ashland, Ore.); Alice Vennewitz (of Sacramento), and Ida Burgess (of Oroville). There are fifteen grandchildren. Mr. Pickering is the owner of a well-developed apple orchard in the mountains north of Alta and his residence in Dutch Flat, which he had had for the past fifteen years, besides other real estate and buildings in Dutch Flat. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a charter member of the Newcastle Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Pickering has served as school trustee of the Dutch Flat district.

**J. E. FOWLER**—Noteworthy among the citizens of Placer County, who has made splendid use of his time along the line of horticulture and fruit-raising, is J. E. Fowler, the proprietor of Edgewood Orchard. Without previous experience, by careful study of the conditions and problems peculiar to the industry, he has made his ranch noted for the quality of Bartlett pears raised there. He was born on December 29, 1879, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, the third of six children born to Joel C. and Sarah Jane (Lambright) Fowler, both born in Ohio. The father owned and operated an extensive business in lumber and mills in Ohio Valley, West Virginia, and in North Carolina before he died. The mother resides in Columbus, Ohio.

The early training and experience of J. E. Fowler was first, in the common schools of Ohio and Kentucky, then as a clerk in a general store in Williamson, W. Va. Later he entered a wholesale dry goods house in Columbus, Ohio. He came to California in 1910, and began ranching in Placer County as one-half owner of fifty-four acres in the Fruitvale district. Recently he bought out the other half, held by Alex. Stafford. He has a modern residence, equipped with all the conveniences to be had in the city. His income from inherited means also requires his attention in placing investments and securities, which he has handled with a marked degree of ability. He is a trustee of Fruitvale district school and of Lincoln High School, and was formerly very active in the Farm Bureau of Gold Hill.

J. E. Fowler married Lura, the daughter of Alex. and Loventia (Anderson) Stafford. She is the second of four children and was born near Williamson, W. Va. Her mother is dead and the father now resides in Hollywood. The family came west in 1908 and settled in Gridley, but two years later came to Rocklin, and recently the father moved to Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have one child, Malcolm, born September 11, 1913.

**WARREN E. ODELL**.—"It is best not to put all your eggs into one basket," is an aphorism, the value of which is demonstrated by the success of Warren E. and Marel L. Odell in their diversified farming enterprise on the old E. B. Odell home ranch, where in partnership with their mother, they are engaged in dairying and in the raising of hay, grain, sheep and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Odell had three children: Marel L.; Bertie, who died at five years of age; and Warren E., of this review.

Warren E. Odell was born in Champaign County, Ill., June 26, 1881, the son of E. B. and Cornelia (Gates) Odell. The father was born in New York State and followed farming the most of his life. The mother was a native of Illinois. The family moved to California in 1884 and settled first in Solano County, near Suisun, where they farmed and had an orchard. They next moved to Nevada County, in 1886, and purchased 400 acres nine miles below Grass Valley on the McCourtney road, where the father carried on farming till his death, in 1913, at seventy-four years of age.

On April 13, 1912, in Auburn, Warren E. Odell was united in marriage with Elizabeth P. Mott, daughter of John O. and Sarah (Carr) Mott. Mrs.

Odell is one of three children in her parents' family: John W., at Rio Oso; Florence, deceased; and Elizabeth P. She was born at Pleasant Grove, in Sutter County. Her father was a native of Placer County, and her mother of Sutter County. They located in Nevada County in 1900, and are still living on a farm in the Clear Creek district. Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Odell have four children: Florence Elizabeth, Ethel Virginia, Edna Mildred, and Warren Earl.

In preparation for his life-work W. E. Odell attended the Clear Creek school, in Nevada County, and Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where he graduated in 1901. He is a member of Mountain Rose Lodge No. 26, I. O. O. F., at Rough and Ready, of which he is a Past Grand, and of Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E.

Marel L. Odell was born in Champaign County, Ill., in 1871, and was educated in the Clear Creek district school and at Stockton Business College. He is also a member and a Past Grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

**HENRY A. FREY.**—We commonly think of pioneers as those who came to California in the grand rush for gold, but there are other pioneers besides the gold hunters, and worthy of just as much honor. Of these were the parents of Henry A. Frey. His father, Henry Frey, was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to California about 1870; the mother, Elizabeth (Herzog) Frey, was born in Baden, Germany, and now resides at her home near Franklin, Sacramento County.

Henry A. Frey was the second child of eight children, and the eldest of two sons, and was born on October 16, 1878. He was educated in the district school and from 1900-1902 was in a business college in San Francisco. The ill-health of his father compelled him to take the responsibility of a stock and dairy ranch at the age of sixteen. The father soon after passing away, he and his brother prosecuted the business so efficiently that they came to employ six men to carry on the dairy and stock ranch, supplying a creamery at the Capital City. But Henry A. was forced to give it up on account of impaired health and sold out his interests in 1915 and sought the higher and more salubrious altitude of Weimar. He was married in Sacramento to Isabel Hawkins, and three children were born to them, viz.: Mrs. Clarice Watts of Chico, Henrietta, and Bernice, still at home.

Mr. Frey is a genuine booster for the foothill and valley sections of Placer County, which he considers the finest and most healthful country to be found, demonstrated by his own recuperated health. It is unsurpassed in the beauty of its landscape scenery. He was instrumental in organizing two creameries in Sacrameneto. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and was formerly a director of the Weimar Farm Bureau. Mr. Frey owns eighty acres at Weimar, but in 1922 sold off his livestock in order to have more time for other business, which is chiefly in the Sierra View service station and store, established in 1918, which now carries a complete line of groceries and campers' supplies. In May, 1921, he completed a building forty-two feet by fifty feet, necessitated by the growth of his business.

**MISS JANE E. BANNON.**—The ability of women to manage important interests and successfully conduct large enterprises is proved by the life of Miss Jane E. Bannon, who after the death of her father, Lawrence Bannon, assumed the management of his affairs, and by her industry and sagacity has added to his estate. She was born on the Ohio Ranch two miles west of Penryn, and is the youngest, and now the only survivor, of three children born to Lawrence and Eliza (McKenna) Bannon, both natives of Ireland. Lawrence Bannon was reared and educated in his native country. He came to California via Cape Horn in 1849, and engaged in mining

at Gold Run; and he was so successful from the start that he sent for his brother, Patrick Bannon, who was attending the College of Dublin, preparing for the priesthood. Patrick Bannon came to California in 1851, and the two brothers thereafter continued their mining operations until Lawrence Bannon removed to San Francisco, where he engaged in business and owned considerable property. Lawrence Bannon resided in the bay city until 1865, when he located in Placer County and homesteaded 160 acres of foothill land, which is now known as the Ohio Ranch, the birthplace of our subject. He experienced many hardships in clearing the land of timber and brush, but he succeeded in planting a vineyard and small orchard, and installed a complete distillery for the manufacture of wine and brandy, which he carried on for many years. He was a lover of fine horses and owned some of the finest specimens of standard-bred horses in the State. In October, 1870, he was married to Miss Eliza McKenna at St. Patrick's Church, in San Francisco. After their marriage the young couple took up their residence on the Ohio Ranch, which came to be one of the show-places of Placer County. Three children were born to them: John, deceased; Francis J., who passed away at Penryn in 1905; and Jane E., the subject of this sketch. Lawrence Bannon passed away in 1889, survived by his widow, who passed away in 1907 at Sacramento, aged sixty-five years.

Miss Jane E. Bannon is a graduate of the art department of St. Joseph's Academy in Sacramento, and she also studied her chosen profession in San Francisco. For two years she was occupied as a stenographer; and then she became an employee of the Bushnell studio, until 1906, when she left for a visit of eighteen months throughout the Eastern States. Returning to California, she became manager of the Terkelson and Henry studios, after having spent fifteen years of activity in her profession of photography and the allied arts.

Since 1915 Miss Bannon has supervised the making of many improvements on the old home place, resetting trees in the old orchard, and planting fifteen acres after clearing the ground of brush and trees. She is a member of the California Fruit Exchange, and is a charter member of the Penryn Fruit Growers' Association. An adherent of the Catholic Church, she contributes liberally to the work of the church, and to public and private funds for charitable causes.

**WILLIAM M. AYRES.**—Among the many worthy citizens and capable and industrious agriculturists of Placer County is William M. Ayres, a well-known fruit-grower residing on the Ayres homestead in the vicinity of Newcastle. The youngest of seven children of Marcellus and Angeline (Rector) Ayres, he was born on April 23, 1874, in St. Clair County, Mo. He was one year old when his parents moved to California and first located near Davis, Yolo County, where they remained three years, after which time they located in Placer County. In 1886, Marcellus Ayres located a homestead of 160 acres which is now the home of our subject. His father, now almost eighty-nine years of age, also makes his home here. The wife and mother died on January 30, 1877.

William M. Ayres obtained his schooling in the Mt. Vernon district and was reared on the home ranch as a farmer's son. The principal industries being grain- and stock-raising. In 1911 he engaged in the fruit industry, setting out forty acres in orchard, then he cleared more land and now has eighty acres in peaches, pears, plums and cherries; he is owner of the homestead, as well as of five acres adjoining, which is also in fruit. He markets his fruit through the Earl Fruit Company at Newcastle.

The marriage of Mr. Ayres, at Auburn, on April 23, 1902, united him with Miss Katie M. Hansen, who was born at Michigan Flat, Eldorado



County, a daughter of Peter and Caroline Hansen, natives respectively of Denmark and Eldorado County. The father was a pioneer gold miner, but died in 1889, while the mother now lives at Ophir. One daughter, Mable, now the wife of George Miller, blessed this union. She is employed in the office of the Red Cross in Sacramento. In politics, Mr. Ayres is a Republican; fraternally, he is a member of Miami Tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M. Mrs. Ayres is a member of the Pocahontas Lodge at Auburn.

**RANSOM ADAMS.**—Since the age of twelve years Ransom Adams has made his own way in the world. For twenty years he rode the cattle ranges in Wyoming; for four years he was in the stock business in the Green River country of Wyoming; and then he had a cattle ranch of his own for six years at Jackson's Hole, Wyo. He was born at Binghamton, N. Y., October 7, 1873, a son of Charles and Josephine (Yale) Adams, both descendants of old Massachusetts families. Charles Adams migrated to New York State, where he engaged in dairying and farming and also conducted a flour-mill business. Four children were born to this couple: Frank Yale, who was president of the University of Arizona at Tucson for nine years, and who passed away in Los Angeles in 1921, aged fifty-three years; May, the wife of Seward Walrath, of St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Ransom, the subject of this sketch; and John, who died at the age of thirty-six years. The father was sixty-seven when he passed away, and the mother was fifty-nine years old when she died.

Ransom Adams attended school at Whitney Point, N. Y., until he was twelve years old, when he came to Wyoming and began riding the range and when eighteen years of age was foreman of the 7HL Ranch on Rock Creek. He came to California in 1902, but soon returned to Wyoming and, as stated above, engaged in cattle-growing on his own account. In the fall of 1917 he located in Grass Valley, purchasing his present place of twelve acres at the city limits on the Auburn highway; here he conducts a dairy and retail milk business, supplying his customers in Grass Valley and vicinity.

At Daniel, Wyo., on April 4, 1907, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Beulah Montrose, who was born in Elgin, Ill., a daughter of Dr. J. W. and Alice (Scarlsbrick) Montrose, born in Wisconsin. J. W. Montrose was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City. Later he practiced in Chicago, Ill., and in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. He is still practicing at Daniel, but is also engaged in the cattle business on his ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of one daughter, Enid Lorrana, a student in the Grass Valley High School. In his political convictions, Mr. Adams is a Republican.

**JOHN P. BRADY.**—A very enterprising executive whose "go-ahead spirit is often caught by others, is John P. Brady, the efficient manager of the Auburn Fruit Exchange. He is a native of Bakersfield, Kern County, born on April 11, 1889, and his parents were Andrew and Mary (McHugh) Brady, both natives of Ireland. They came to the United States when they were children, and so grew up in close accord with the country. They were worthy folks, enjoyed the esteem of all who knew them, and have made an enviable record for usefulness in the world.

While attending school, John also worked in the orchards and canneries in Yolo County. After his school days were over, he railroaded for a year and then returned to the fruit industrial field. Later, he assisted the workers of the Earl Fruit Company at both Los Angeles and San Francisco; and in 1912 he came to Auburn in the service of that same firm. After a while, he became district manager in charge of their plants in Auburn, Colfax and Dutch Flat, so that now he has had many years of experience in the fruit

industry, and has all along the line been very successful in the discharge of his several responsibilities.

On April 1, 1923, Mr. Brady was appointed manager of the Auburn Fruit Exchange, which had been incorporated on October 23, 1915, and had already become a profitable association of growers who finance themselves, growing and shipping California fruits; and since taking hold, Mr. Brady has made it, more than ever, a decided success. The Auburn Fruit Exchange is a member of the California Fruit Exchange, and is represented in all of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and in London, England, and in 1922 the Exchange shipped 325 carloads of fruit to market.

In Auburn, November 22, 1916, Mr. Brady was married to Miss Frances Morgan, a native daughter, born at Auburn, and daughter of James Morgan, the well-known pioneer miner, dry goods merchant and shoe dealer in Auburn, who earlier had operated in Georgetown, Eldorado County; and they have one son, James Morgan Brady. Mr. Brady owns a fruit ranch of thirty-two acres, now bearing plums and pears. He belongs to Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., and to Auburn Council No. 2276, K. of C., in which he is Past Grand Knight. He is also a member of the Tahoe Club and the Placer County Farm Bureau.

**PAUL L. KEMPER.**—Another wide-awake executive who has done much to extend the fame of the widely-known Earl Fruit Company, is the popular local manager, Paul L. Kemper, stationed at Auburn. He was born in Chicago, in 1900, the son of Charles and Nellie (Dilg) Kemper, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New Jersey, and grew up one of a family of five children. Charles Kemper was a traveling salesman for the Munsing Underwear Company; and while in California in 1909, he came to Auburn and bought a ranch of eighty acres in the Rock Creek district near Auburn, which was already partly planted in fruit. This he has since developed, planting there more trees, and they are all now bearing plums and pears, producing from eight to nine carloads of fruit of the choicest kind, annually.

Paul Kemper attended the Auburn Grammar and the Placer County High Schools, and since school days he has been associated with the fruit-packing industry, all in all for eight years. Most of the time he has been with the Earl Fruit Company, attending to their interests in Suisun, Antioch, etc., and for two years he pursued a series of courses of study at the University of California, calculated to be of special benefit to him in his particular field. He has held various positions with the Earl Fruit Company, now generally recognized as one of the greatest organizations of the kind, with an enviable pioneer record, in California, and on April 1, 1923, he was appointed to his present position, having also his father's fruit ranch under a lease.

**BERT A. CASSIDY.**—Among the many progressive publishers of weekly newspapers in the State of California, there are few who have risen with the expedition to substantial and commendable standing as has Bert Alford Cassidy. The toil and disheartening experiences of placing any publication on a secure foundation, that it may give evidence of honest worth to a community, are without number; yet, Mr. Cassidy has met all these obstacles with generous courage and enduring patience. He was born in Chippewa Falls, Wis., on May 19, 1889, the third son of Alford Bert and Annie (Redmond) Cassidy, natives of Nova Scotia. Having completed his public school education at Chippewa Falls, he entered Washington State College at Pullman, Wash., where he made a remarkable showing in his selected branches of study and left an exceptional record in athletics. In 1909 he moved to northeastern Washington and devoted three years to engineering and construction work. Mr. Cassidy came to California in 1912 to

make the newspaper field his life work. Buying the Truckee Republican, a publication that was once a power in Northern California, but at that time tottering on its last legs, he placed it on a substantial footing among the leading newspapers of northeastern California. At Truckee, which is in the high Sierras of Nevada County, he received his first serious initiation in weekly newspaper experience. Here he had the varied humorous and tragical sides, and met the initial test with fortitude and honor.

On May 2, 1914, he was married to Jane McIver of Truckee. From the happy union four children were born: Victor Alford James, Bert William Edward, Mary Elaine, now deceased, and Jane Elizabeth. A firm believer in an abundance of fresh air and outdoor life, Mr. Cassidy purchased a large and well-equipped fruit ranch near Auburn and established a home for his growing family.

The newspaper field at Truckee was not an extensive one, and when the young man had reached the maximum of its possibilities, he saw the need of greater opportunities. He then moved to Auburn, Placer County, on March 1, 1919, and purchased the Journal-Republican. New equipment was installed, competent workmen employed and modern and progressive methods adopted. Results were almost immediate. The subscription lists were doubled and the "job" printing plant was operating to its capacity. While newspaper work demands an editor's entire attention, yet Mr. Cassidy, in his belief in public and fraternal organizations, has given his time freely to these many worthy lines. As first lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps, Military Intelligence Section; Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee; and as member of the Masonic order, both Ancient and Scottish Rite and York Rite bodies, Ben Ali Temple, Odd Fellows, Knight of Pythias, and Red Men, he has been a tireless worker. Mr. Cassidy has in no wise narrowed his energies or viewpoint. He believes in the close-knit of public intelligence and experience into the best possible organization for the safe advancement of the community. In this, he admits mistakes are inevitable, but that earnest action united with intelligent effort must ultimately have the reward of substantial results.

**ABRAM B. READING.**—Placer County has been fortunate in the exceptional personnel of its efficient public officers, which includes Abram B. Reading, the official court reporter of the county. He was born at Ocean Spring, Miss., on September 25, 1859, and attended the primary schools at Vicksburg, Miss., after which he was a student at the University of Mississippi. He was graduated from the School of Law of the University of Virginia in 1882, and later practiced law in Colorado and Texas. He became a court reporter first in the Lone Star State, and continued in that responsible field of activity in New Mexico.

Sixteen years ago, Mr. Reading came to Auburn, and he has been the official court reporter here ever since, giving more and more satisfaction, because of his combined ability and dependability. He is a good student of philosophy—and who would have a better means of studying human nature and reflecting thereupon than such an eye and ear-witness to the daily life of a great court; and he is the author of the following:

#### The Creed of Individualism

"We believe in individualism, the quality of being individual,—the source of human existence, fundamentally determinate of the character or the quantity, state and condition of the mind or soul of the individual in all his relations.

"We therefore believe in the finite essence of individualism.

"We believe in the flesh and blood of Individualism and its soul or spirit as the prototype from which has been evolved the progressive civiliza-



tion of the present age, with its rights, liberties and duties of the individual clearly defined by the long accepted moral code of conduct based upon it.

"We therefore believe in the necessity, wisdom and justice of a civic relation that is clearly defined, embodied, restricted and maintained under a law of government that is individualistic in character.

"We believe that the elemental factors of quantity, quality, state and condition of Individualism, so defined, embodied, restrictive, and maintained, constitute the product, the letter and spirit, the polity or structural nature of democratic government.

"We therefore believe that all legislative and political policies should accord with such indubitable polity."

In 1894, Mr. Reading married Miss Leila Peyton Fain, of Georgetown, Texas, a descendant from Huguenot ancestry; and their fortunate marriage has been blessed with one son, Abram B. Reading, Jr., a member of the law firm of O'Neill, Reading & O'Neill, at Berkeley, Cal.

**WILLIAM SCHINDLER.**—A successful rancher of Placer County is named in the person of William Schindler, who is located seven and a half miles west of Auburn and engaged in the cultivation and improvement of 160 acres of valuable land, forty acres of which is in orchard. He is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred on his present home place, on March 23, 1883, the only child of John and Cecelia (Anderson) Schindler, natives of Switzerland and Sweden, respectively. The father was born in 1830, and came with his parents to the United States in 1841, locating in St. Louis, Mo. Grandfather Jacob Schindler was a veteran of the Mexican War, afterwards residing on his farm in Gasconade County, Mo. John Schindler was a frontiersman and followed freighting for the government on the Santa Fe trail to Santa Fe driving ox teams. He made several trips and then he was clerk in the sutler's store. He came out to California with United States troops in 1857, arriving at Benicia in the fall of that year. After a stay in Sacramento he came to Placer County and engaged in mining, meantime he homesteaded 160 acres, now the ranch of our subject. John Schindler passed away at Gold Hill, May 5, 1905, and the mother died on May 11, 1910, on the home place.

William Schindler attended the Gold Hill public school, but on account of his father losing his eyesight, he became the main support of his parents at an early age. The ranch on which Mr. Schindler was born and where he now resides was government land located by his father in 1874. Mr. Schindler is independent in politics and supports the man and principle rather than party. Fraternally, he is a Past Master of the Grange at Gold Hill and a member of the Foresters at Auburn, since 1908.

**ALFRED H. BURTON.**—Noted for his good citizenship and his many fine traits of character, Alfred H. Burton holds a secure position among the energetic and enterprising business men of Grass Valley and through his own honest endeavors has built up a fine contracting business. He was born in Sheffield, England, on April 5, 1888, a son of Henry H. and Laura (Howkins) Burton, both natives of the same country. Alfred H. Burton was educated in Sheffield, England, and there attended a trade school, learning carpentry and draughting. When seventeen years old, in 1905, he came to the United States and directly to San Francisco and was there during the great fire of 1906; after the fire he settled in Oakland, where he started in business for himself, designing and building bungalows. Later he became superintendent of construction with the United Home Builders Company. This company bought tracts of land on which they erected bungalows, having from fifteen to twenty bungalows under construction at one time. This company operated in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and

Claremont. In 1915, Mr. Burton came to Grass Valley on a visit. He was impressed with the delightful climate and the enterprise and progressiveness of its citizens and decided to go into business here, and his venture has shown a decided growth from the very start. About four years ago he formed a partnership with Charles Reed and they own their own saw-mill in the mountains, also operate their own lumber yard in Grass Valley, and are thoroughly equipped with machinery for the construction of steel and concrete bridges and have built a number of bridges on the highway between Grass Valley and Auburn. They employ a crew of from six to twenty men in their construction work. Included in their building operations are the shelter houses, community house and tennis courts in Memorial Park; the gymnasium at the high school, the Salvation Army building, the Burton and Sierra Apartments, which Mr. Burton owns, and many fine homes in Grass Valley. At Chicago Park, near Auburn, they built a fine home for Mr. Ulrich, using lumber from the yellow- and sugar-pine trees grown on the ranch; and also made the shingles for the roof. Mr. Burton is his own architect and his plans for California bungalows are very attractive.

The marriage of Mr. Burton united him with Miss Hannah Buckenthal, born in Germany. Mrs. Burton is active in club and social life of Grass Valley. Mr. Burton is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

**FRED P. ARMES.**—Among the men who have come to this country from a foreign land and by frugality and hard labor have triumphed over adverse circumstances till they have obtained a competence, is Fred P. Armes, the son of a well-to-do farmer and the only survivor in a family of seven children. He was born in Flores Isle, in the Azores, on February 12, 1857. His parents, Manuel P. and Frances (Noia) Armes, also came to this country; and their remains now lie in the Armes family plot in the Auburn cemetery.

When sixteen years of age, Fred P. Armes came with his older brother Joseph to California. After spending two years at mining in Siskiyou County, they came to Newcastle, where they engaged in fruit-raising, in time purchasing 160 acres at Newcastle, which they cleared and set out to orchard. They obtained their start by peddling the fruit and produce in the settlements on the Forest Hill Divide as far as Michigan Bluff. Later on, Mr. Armes purchased an additional eighty acres; and this tract was also set out to fruit.

By his first marriage Mr. Armes was wedded to Minnie Santos, also a native of Flores. She died four years after their marriage, and Mr. Armes then spent about a year at Greenwood, Mendocino County, in the employ of White & Company's mills as a boss of the logging department. After this he returned to his ranch, and the brothers then divided their property and dissolved partnership.

Mr. Armes's second marriage took place in Oakland, October 26, 1890, uniting him with Miss Annie Castro, a native of that city and the daughter of Frank and Annie (Caton) Castro, born in Flores. Her father was a forty-niner and a pioneer in California.

When Mr. Armes sold his ranch at Newcastle, he purchased another on the Shirland tract, where he resided for about ten years. He then sold it and in 1920 bought his present place of twenty-four acres on the old Sacramento road three-quarters of a mile from Auburn. This is one of the most productive orchard ranches in the district. Mr. Armes is a member of the Placer County Farm Bureau.

Mr. and Mrs. Armes have had ten children, six of whom are living. George was in the World War and now lives in Sacramento County; Fred was also in the war, and resides at Newcastle; Louis resides in Placerville; Julia is now Mrs. Holt, of San Jose; while Arthur and Margaret are at home.

**LUCERNE B. BARNES, M. D.**—Prominent among the exceptionally successful and distinguished representatives of the medical profession in Northern California is undoubtedly Lucerne B. Barnes, M. D., of Newcastle, Placer County. A native son, proud of an association that has made him always in close touch with the spirit and institutions of the Golden State, Dr. Barnes was born in San Francisco, on October 23, 1884, the son of Lucerne Bryant and Ida (Sanford) Barnes, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Smartsville, Cal. Mr. Barnes, Sr., was brought to California, by way of the Isthmus, in 1860, when only four years old, and his parents located in the Clear Creek district of Nevada County, where he later took up and prosecuted farming with such success that he is now living in comfortable retirement in San Francisco. Mrs. Barnes, who was born in Yuba County in 1860, came of a fine old pioneer family, her cousin, Mr. Alderman, being the second white child born in Grass Valley.

Lucerne Barnes attended the public schools in Berkeley, and was graduated from the University of California, with the Class of 1908, receiving the M. D. degree. He first practiced in Santa Clara County, and then he opened an office at Dutch Flat, in Placer County; and he has been in Newcastle since 1919, a highly-appreciated member of the community, doing his full share of the day's work in relieving and building up humanity in this interesting corner of the world to which, more and more, people are coming. He belongs to the County, State and American Medical Associations and he is district surgeon for the Southern Pacific railroad. He also does all the work required by the industrial accident insurance companies of the district.

When Dr. Barnes was married, Miss Linda Beryl Williams, a general favorite, became his bride; she was born in French Corral, Nevada County, but is now deceased. She was the mother of one daughter, Rosina Bruce Barnes. Dr. Barnes is affiliated with Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E., Grass Valley, and the Masonic Lodge at Penryn.

**MICHAEL J. COUGHLAN.**—As a landowner and cattle-raiser, Michael J. Coughlan is a booster for the North Columbia Hill section, where he was born on December 5, 1882, the son of Daniel C. and Ellen (Driscoll) Coughlan, both natives of County Cork, Ireland, and who were married in Boston, Mass., in April, 1870. They came to California in April, 1876, and settled at Columbia Hill, where Daniel Coughlan worked in the mines at Columbia. He always continued to live at Columbia Hill and mined as long as the hydraulic mines operated. He lived to be seventy-three years old; his good wife, Ellen Coughlan, is still alive at the ripe age of seventy-two, residing with Michael J. Coughlan. He is one of fourteen children: John P., Margaret J., Dennis (deceased), Timothy (died at the age of twenty-one), Daniel, Dennis (of Forest City), Cornelius (died aged seventeen), Michael J., May (Mrs. Jesse Campbell), James, William, Julia (died at the age of seventeen), Jerome, and Francis.

John P. Coughlan married Miss Josephine Baker, of Columbia Hill, and she passed away in July, 1921. Dennis Coughlan married Lauretta Hughes, of Forest City, and they have a family of five children, Gertrude, Charles, Bernice, Una D. and Dennis, Jr. May Coughlan married Jesse Campbell at Nevada City, on December 12, 1919. He was born at Blue Tent, being the son of Oscar and Ann (Sutherland) Campbell, early California miners of Blue Tent. Jess Campbell died at his home on July 21, 1921. There is another member of the family, the sister of our subject has a daughter, Mary Joan.

After attending the Columbia Hill school, Michael Coughlan worked in the hydraulic mines for about four years, and then he decided to farm. At present he and his brother, John P. Coughlan are engaged in the cattle-raising business, as well as farming, and together they have about a section of timber land, which is a valuable holding.



**GEORGE FREDERICK CRASE.**—Situated in the Forest Springs district of Nevada County are the extensive and flourishing fields of George Frederick Crase, whose ranch consists of 1280 acres, a portion of which was the original home place of his parents, purchased a third of a century ago. Mr. Crase is a stock-raiser and his broad acres furnish pasture for large herds of cattle and horses; he has about 200 head of his own cattle constantly on his ranch. His birth occurred at Grass Valley, July 13, 1874, the eldest son of Thomas and Jane (Crase) Crase, both natives of Cornwall, England. Thomas Crase left England for the United States, and upon his arrival settled in Wisconsin, where he resided until he decided to come to California. About 1872 Miss Jane Crase came to California also and they were married at Grass Valley. Thomas Crase was a miner for many years; then about 1890 he purchased 700 acres in the Forest Springs district of Nevada County and engaged in stock-raising for the balance of his lifetime. Six children were born of this union; George Frederick, the subject of this review; Thomas H., who resides in Sacramento; Mabel H., who lives in San Francisco; Harold J., now lives in Mexico; Archibald W. and Milton S., both live in San Francisco.

George Frederick Crase was educated in the Grass Valley schools and from early boyhood was associated with his father in stock-raising; the original home place is now included in his ranch. Mr. Crase is a Republican in politics.

**THOMAS H. CRISPIN.**—The senior member of the firm of Thomas H. Crispin & Sons, artistic decorators, served a regular apprenticeship in England, beginning at the early age of thirteen, the first year receiving six pence a week, the second year twelve pence, the third year eighteen pence, the fourth year twenty-four pence, or forty-eight cents a week, and the fifth year two shillings and six pence, or fifty-four cents a week. Though the payment was small, the training was very thorough in all branches of the trade, painting, paper-hanging, graining, gilding, marbling, etc.; and as a consequence he is recognized as the most expert grainer in Nevada County, where the firm operates. Thomas H. Crispin arrived in New York City on July 8, 1889. From there he went to Salt Lake, where he worked at his trade four and a half years, doing painting, etc., in the homes of thirteen of Brigham Young's wives. Several cities in Idaho next had use for his skill, Boise, Silver City, DeLamar, and Dewey. From there he went to Chico, Cal., in February, 1905, and lastly to Grass Valley, the same year. Work which he has executed here with signal credit include the contracts for tinting the interior of the Bret Harte Inn, graining the interior of the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, painting the interior and exterior of the First National Bank Building, and decorating the interior of the Nevada Theater, Nevada City, and the Methodist Church in the same place.

Before coming to Grass Valley, Mr. Crispin was an officer in the Salvation Army, having had a command in Utah, Idaho, and Chico, Cal.; and he came to Grass Valley to take charge of the Army here, but resigned on account of ill health. He has, however, always kept in touch with his trade. For three years he was in the employ of the North California Narrow Gauge railway, painting the coaches and doing other decorative work.

Mr. Crispin was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Bray, a native of England, who bore him four children: Winifred (Mrs. David Rule), of Butte, Mont.; Boise; Gerald, and Vernon. The three sons are working in partnership with their father. Gerald was in the World War and served one year overseas. Vernon also served, being stationed at Fort Rosencrans. Mr. and Mrs. Crispin are members of the First M. E. Church of Grass Valley; and Mrs. Crispin is president of the Ladies' Aid, and as such arranged for the entertainment of about 1200 people at the meeting of the Northern California Conference in Grass Valley in 1923.

**GEORGE CADMAN.**—A pioneer whom a large number of Californians will long delight to remember, was the late George Cadman, a native of Lindridge, Worcestershire, England, where he was born on December 28, 1843. A poor boy, he was obliged to work when very young, and he was unable to go to school for a day after he had become nine years of age. When he was only six years old he worked in a chain factory between school hours; and later on he became a machinist, continuing at the trade until he was nineteen, when he migrated to the New World, locating in Philadelphia.

In 1865, with only \$300, he came out to California, arriving in San Francisco with only fifty cents to his name. He worked at his trade in Fairfield, Solano County, and later had a blacksmith and machine shop of his own in Dixon. Having invested in land in Placer County, he moved here in 1891, and began improving his ranch to orchards. He was very successful, and after a while was able to retire; and he loaned money on Placer County land, and helped others, while helping himself. In this way he acquired some 200 acres of the Shirland Tract, about two and one-half miles to the south of Auburn, which he developed by planting fruit trees and this was another of his successful ventures. He also owned valuable real estate at Berkeley.

In 1864 Mr. Cadman was married to Miss Susanna Nuttal, a gifted lady who was born on August 16, 1840, and died in 1887. The second Mrs. Cadman, whom he married in 1888, in Alameda, was Mary E. Mitchell in maidenhood. She was born in Wellington, Prince Edward County, Ontario, and came out to California with her father, the late Francis Mitchell, who was born in Kingston, Ontario. He married Elizabeth Huyck, and they came to San Francisco, where Mr. Mitchell was one of the early contractors and builders. He died at an advanced age, lacking only three weeks of being ninety-three years old at the time of his demise. Of the children born of the first Mrs. Cadman, all but one died in infancy; and Miss Susie breathed her last at the age of twenty-five years.

The death of Mr. Cadman occurred on February 27, 1913. A fine example of a truly self-made man, having attained to success he found the greatest pleasure in helping many young men to get a start in the world; and as a consequence he had a host of grateful and steadfast friends. He was a director in the First National Bank of Auburn, and belonged to the Dixon Lodge of Odd Fellows.

**HENRY DANIELS.**—With a splendid record as a popular and trustworthy public official, and well-known in Nevada County and Superior California as a business man of ability and foresight, Henry Daniels was born a farmer's boy, in Carmarthenshire, Wales, October 24, 1858, and was reared in Cardiff, that country. On finishing his schooling he went to work as clerk in a store in Cardiff, but not for long; he had heard of the old gold mines in distant California, and in the spring of 1877, in company with four other youthful adventurers, he came to this state. His first job in the new surroundings was that of clerk in the grocery store of W. T. Ellis in Marysville, Yuba County, and soon afterwards he went to work on a threshing machine on Frank Abbott's ranch in Sutter County, near Yuba City. May 8, 1878, during a severe snow storm, he arrived in Grass Valley, and he soon after engaged in the draying business, hauling freight from the depot to the business district of the town; this was just a year and a half after the Nevada County narrow gauge railway had been built, and for twelve and one-half years Mr. Daniels continued in the business. He then opened a furniture store and undertaking establishment, built up the business and conducted it for ten years, when he sold out to Gall Miller and Company, and he has since that time, for the past twenty-three years, been engaged in the hay and grain business, with warehouses at the railway

station. He has prospered in this, as in his other business ventures, and expects soon to retire from active business to devote his time to the management of his valuable business property on Neal and Auburn Streets, in Grass Valley, and also his Berkeley real estate. He recently opened a service station at Neal and South Auburn Streets, and his son, Ernest H., is successfully carrying on the business, meeting the needs of the public, as have all the Daniels' business establishments.

On November 8, 1882, Mr. Daniels was united in marriage with Josephine Gill, born at Badger Hill, this county, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Gill, pioneers, and two children have been born to them: Ernest H., and Florence. Henry Daniels served for twelve years as coroner of Nevada County; was appointed to fill an unexpired term, and subsequently twice elected to fill that office, and won the esteem of his fellow citizens by the efficient manner in which he carried on the duties incumbent on him, to the entire satisfaction of the people and the county at large. Fraternally, he is prominent as a member of the Masons, Madison Lodge No. 28, F. & A. M., Grass Valley; Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; the Knights of Pythias, and Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. Elks. With his wife he is a member of the Eastern Star.

**CORTOPASSI BROTHERS.**—The town of Colfax has reason to be proud of its up-to-date steam laundry, and also of the three sons of Italy whose enterprise has brought it up to what it is with the latest modern equipment. It was founded in September, 1922, by Peter Cortopassi, the eldest of the brothers. They are now occupying an A1 structure 70 by 37 feet, to house their modern machinery. They are carrying on a fast-growing business. The proprietors of this establishment were born in Lucca, Italy: Peter C., on June 30, 1896; Mario, on October 1, 1897, and Joseph, August 5, 1899. Their parents, Louis S. C. and Charlotta (Gabrielli) Cortopassi, were born in Lucca, Italy. Louis S. C. Cortopassi is a veteran of the Italian National Cavalry force. He came to California about 1900, followed by his wife and three sons, in 1907, and they operated extensively in fruit production till 1920, when the three sons sold out. Peter entered the employ of the Grass Valley Laundry and operated a route out of Colfax two years; thus he got acquainted with the business and the needs of the fast growing community. Meanwhile the other two brothers worked out and saved their wages till they had enough altogether to establish a laundry business.

Peter C. served six months in the 38th U. S. Field Artillery, 13th Division of the U. S. Army, during 1918. He is a member of the Colfax Post, American Legion.

**JEREMIAH JOHN DESMOND.**—Among the industrious farmers who have given material assistance in developing and advancing the agricultural prosperity of Placer County, is Jeremiah John Desmond, whose finely cultivated ranch of ninety acres lies in the vicinity of Ophir. When he bought the property twelve years ago it was still in a wild state; he cleared and planted forty acres to orchard, which is showing a fine growth; the balance of fifty acres is still undeveloped. In partnership with W. R. Monahan, Mr. Desmond has developed another orchard property of fifty acres adjacent to Ophir. Mr. Desmond was born in Philadelphia, Pa., a son of John and Hannah (Foley) Desmond, both natives of County Cork, Ireland. The father, John Desmond, came to the West in 1875 and located at Virginia City, Nev., where he remained for one year; then he located in Lassen County, Cal., where he engaged in farming for about forty years; he passed away at Reno, Nev., aged seventy-six years; his wife was sixty years old when she died. They were the parents of two children: Jeremiah John, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Anna Casey, who resides at Auburn, Cal.



J. J. Desmond was reared on his father's farm in Lassen County and there received what schooling was available in the district schools. In 1901 he removed to Reno, Nev., where he worked for about six years, when he returned to California and settled in the Ophir district of Placer County, in 1907, which has since been his home.

In April, 1906, at Sacramento, Mr. Desmond was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Monahan, a native of Butte County, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth F. Monahan, early pioneers of Placer and Nevada Counties. Thomas Monahan engaged in mining for a number of years. About fifty years ago he settled near Ophir and engaged in the orchard business, and at one time he owned one of the largest cherry orchards in this vicinity. Mrs. Desmond is the youngest of three children, the others being William R. and Lewis C., the latter residing at Winthrop, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Desmond are the parents of one son, John, who is associated with his father on the home ranch. In politics Mr. Desmond is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Auburn Council No. 1226, Knights of Columbus.

**PIT HAWKINS.**—The natural agricultural advantages of the Ophir district could not well be better demonstrated than in the accomplishments of Pit Hawkins, the well-known, progressive orchardist, whose original, common-sense methods have called forth both the attention and the admiration of others earnestly working in the same field. He was born at Blekinge, Sweden, on January 8, 1864, the son of Hakan Hakansson, and his good wife, who was Sissa Jonsson, before her marriage. He was a farmer, who lived to be sixty-eight years old, and who lost his devoted wife, when she was forty-one years old. They had four children: Hakan, Pit, Ole and Sissa; and they did so well by them that our subject was given a high school training in Sweden, where the schools, productive of "sloyd" and other excellent features, have such a high standing.

In 1880 Pit Hawkins came to the United States and settled in Bridgeport, Kans., where he worked for two years on a farm; and then he migrated to Washington, and at Sebec worked in the lumber camps. After a while he came to California, and for two months worked on a ranch at Farmington, in San Joaquin County; and then he went to Truckee, and for five years worked in the lumber camps, taking care of lumber trucks and horses. He then took a job as fireman on the steamship Meteor, on Lake Tahoe, and two years later was made an engineer, continuing for the following twelve years on her; later he was transferred to the steamer Tahoe, and he was its chief engineer for twenty-two years.

At Lake Tahoe, on December 16, 1889, Mr. Hawkins was married to Miss Agda Bordin, a native of Stromstad, Sweden, and the daughter of Fred and Johanna Bordin, the former a butcher by trade, who came out to California in 1873; and here he became engineer of the "Meteor," and also of the "Emerald." Miss Bordin followed her father to California in 1889, her mother having died in Sweden. Mr. Bordin passed away at Tahoe, and after his demise, Pit Hawkins took his place as engineer. There were three children in the Bordin family: Hulda was the eldest, then came Agda; and the youngest is Karin, still residing in Sweden. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins: Karin is Mrs. Swan Nelson, of Fair Oaks; Hulda is Mrs. Oscar Nelson, of Roseville, and the mother of two boys, Alfred Bordin and Rexford; and Homer and Peter are at home. Homer was in the navy during the World War, and entered at Goat Island as a musician; he was transferred as a carpenter and was sent to Charleston and Pensacola as a second-class carpenter's mate. He was discharged from Mare Island. Peter entered the army and was sent to Camp Lewis, but he was discharged after one week in the service on account of physical disability. His marriage took place on January 9, 1923, when he married Miss Vera Freed, of Newcastle. Homer and Peter own eighty acres near

the home place, which they are developing to orchard. For fifteen years after his marriage, Pit Hawkins made his home at Tahoe, and in 1905 purchased a ranch of forty-three acres in the Ophir district of Placer County, three acres of which was already in fruit. Mrs. Hawkins resided on the place, while he worked and earned to enable them to develop the forty acres. And in 1921 they built a comfortable and attractive home, with the necessary out-buildings, on the ranch. In 1919, Mr. Hawkins discontinued engineering to devote all of his time and attention to the management of his orchard. Mr. Hawkins gives much credit to his wife and children, who so faithfully helped him to gain his ambition. He is a member of the California Fruit Exchange at Newcastle. Mrs. Hawkins is active in good works, finding in the Women's Relief Corps, in which she is a member, opportunity for doing much needed good.

**CHARLES GUENTHER.**—A native son of California who is the janitor of the county courthouse at Nevada City, is Charles Guenther, who was born in Nevada City, February 24, 1871, the son of Henry and Mary (Snyder) Guenther. The mother, now deceased, was born in Missouri; while the father was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to this country when he was five years old. He was in Wisconsin till he was sixteen years of age, and then came to Nevada City. At first he was engaged in cutting wood; and afterwards he was in the liquor business for forty-two years in Nevada City, on Commercial Street, though he never drank a drop himself. He died in 1908 at the age of sixty-nine years. His fraternal relations were with the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen. Of his seven children six are living: Charles, Frank, Katie, Emma (the wife of J. F. Doland), Minnie (the wife of Robert Allen), and Mrs. Anna Johnson.

Charles Guenther went to school in the Nevada City schools. At the age of sixteen he went to work in a sawmill at Hunt's Hill for L. Voss. Later he worked in the East Harmony Mine, then in the Champion Mine as shift boss and in the Delhi Mine as foreman. He has been janitor of the courthouse for the past seven years. Mr. Guenther is a member of Nevada City Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E., and of Hydraulic Parlor No. 56, N. S. G. W.

By his marriage Mr. Guenther was united with Ida M. Monk, who was born in Smartsville, Yuba County; and four children have been born to them, of whom three are living: Freda, Mrs. Clay Epperson; Harold C., an oil worker in Long Beach; and Charles E., wire chief of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, at Yreka, Cal. One son, Delmar, died at the age of fifteen years, in 1919. Charles E. served over seas for fifteen months, and after the battle of Chateau Thierry he lost his voice for two weeks. He was for two years in the Signal Corps, and did valiant service in France.

**GEORGE WILLIAM FOSTER.**—A successful orchardist of the Ophir district is George William Foster, a native of Nevada City, where he was born on June 28, 1864, the son of Charles and Anna (Daugherty) Foster, who hailed, respectively, from Lincolnshire, England, and from County Cork, Ireland. Mr. Foster came to California in 1856, having first settled for a while near Leadville, Mo., where he assisted in the construction of a railroad running into the Iron Mountain country. Eventually, he came around the Horn to California, landing in San Francisco in March, 1856, and going into Nevada County, where he tried his luck at quartz mining in Nevada City. He also worked in logging camps. While at Nevada City, Mr. Foster was married to his fiancée, who had arrived a short time before; and in 1877 they came into Placer County and settled at Ophir. He bought eighty acres, some in young orchard and some devoted to raising hay. He lived to be seventy-nine years of age, while his good wife had only reached her fifty-fifth year when she died. They had five children: George William was

the eldest; Charles E., now deceased, was the second in the order of birth; Mary Elizabeth has become Mrs. Barry, and lives in San Francisco; John Francis is at Los Angeles; and Katie is deceased.

George W. Foster attended the Ophir schools, and was also trained for six years in Nevada City, and when old enough to do so, he helped his father, who had engaged in farming. George mined in quartz in the Ophir district, and for many years teamed in Placer County, establishing an enviable reputation for honesty and reliability. Now he owns about seventy acres of the old home place devoted, for the most part, to fruit and some hay. He likes to work, and finds satisfaction in doing anything to forward the development of the district in which he lives, and promote the general prosperity of the State. He is a member of the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association.

**ELIZA J. HENDERSON.**—Placer County boasts no small number of capable women, among whom is Mrs. Eliza J. Henderson, who was born at Mt. Vernon, Dane County, Wis., the daughter of Robert and Jane (Berry) Ashmore. He came from Tennessee, and migrated first to Illinois; and there he met Miss Berry, who had been born in that State. They then went on to Wisconsin, stayed there many years, and when Eliza was but three months old they went to Mitchell County, Iowa, and took up farming in earnest, experiencing there the hard times, and the awful effects of the "panic," when they had to economize in every way. Mrs. Ashmore passed away in her sixtieth year; but her husband, who had been so devoted to her for years, lived on alone until his eighty-sixth year. They had eight children: Martha died when she was nineteen; Henry is residing at Artesia, in South Dakota; Albert lived only two years; Mary is at Portland, Ore.; James is at Nora Springs, Iowa; Eliza J. is the subject of this interesting sketch; Lenna is in Pasadena; and Cassie rounded out her life in her thirtieth year. As was the custom, Eliza, with other children walked to school. It meant two miles for her; later they had a school nearer her home and better advantages, which she did not fail to grasp.

On November 29, 1877, Miss Eliza Ashmore was married at Mitchell, Iowa, to Franklin Pierce Henderson, a native of New York State and the son of G. W. and Caroline (Briggs) Henderson, both members of old New York families. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson lived at Little Cedar, Iowa, where they farmed and also had a store. They then moved to Artesia, in South Dakota, where they raised cattle and hogs; and soon afterward they moved back to Mitchell, and again conducted a store.

In 1895, however, they were fortunate in one more move, this time to California and they settled for a short time at Sacramento, after which they came to Newcastle; and then Mr. Henderson rented a place at Ophir for \$200, but not being able to make it go, he sold his interest for \$50. Later he purchased a ranch of twenty-one acres near Newcastle for \$2100, although he had only \$900 in cash to pay upon it; but he had a year in which to pay the balance. The crop did not bring the necessary amount, and Mr. and Mrs. Henderson would have lost their place had it not been for a loyal friend. After a while, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson moved into Santa Cruz County, and leased a farm near Soquel; and Mr. Henderson also took up road building. In 1900 they moved back to Newcastle and purchased a ranch one mile south of the town, which they had for three years when they sold out and moved back to Iowa; but there, to their disappointment and loss, it was found that Mr. Henderson could not stand the cold weather. In 1905, therefore, they came back to California and Newcastle, and purchased a well-irrigated fruit orchard of fifty-seven acres. Soon after that they built their fine new residence there. On March 18, 1909, Mr. Henderson passed away, leaving behind a very good test of his personality, in the good repute held of him by everybody familiar with him and his work. He



was a member of the Knights of Pythias of Newcastle. Two children are alive to bless the memory of the departed and to do honor to the living: Clara Bell is Mrs. William Hatton, of Los Angeles; and Nelly Bly is Mrs. J. V. Kister of Newcastle. Mrs. Henderson belongs to the Newcastle Woman's Relief Corps, of which she is a Past President, and also to the Rebekahs, and for many years was the chaplain of Sunshine Rebekah Lodge, and is now its treasurer.

**LEVI B. JOHNSON.**—Born in Winnisheck County, Iowa, October 16, 1857, Levi B. Johnson was a son of John and Permelia (Moore) Johnson. His father came from England while yet a young boy, and at first settled in Wisconsin. Thence he migrated to Iowa, where he followed farming and the stock business. The mother, Permelia Moore, came from Leadville, Mo., where her parents lived. There were eight children in the Johnson family: Robert, Galatin, Henry, Theodore, Daniel, Charles, Levi B., and Elmer. This family came across the plains to California in 1864 with an immigrant wagon and horses, by the Platte River and Salt Lake route, and settled in Honey Lake Valley, where they lived for a year. In 1865 they moved to Chico, Butte County, and settled on a quarter-section there. The father engaged in breeding fine horses of the Morgan stock. He lived until he was eighty-one years old. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-seven years.

Levi B. Johnson was educated in the grammar schools of Butte County, and was married at Chico, April 9, 1881, to Miss Sarah J. Davis, who was born in Washington County, Ill., in 1863. She was the only daughter of John and Ellen (Weaver) Davis, both natives of Scotland, who came to this country when young people and were married in New York State, where the father followed farming. They migrated to Illinois in 1875, and thence to California, settling in Wheatland, where they lived for perhaps six months. In the spring of 1876 they moved to Butte County and settled near Chico. There were seven children in their family, as follows: John, James, William, Howard, Henry, Sarah (Mrs. Johnson), and Samuel.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson leased a ranch at Chico and raised wheat for nine years. Then they moved to Nevada County, in October, 1891, and bought 160 acres, eleven miles below Grass Valley on the McCourtney road. For ten years Mr. Johnson was superintendent of the Lime Kiln Ranch, for General Forbes. Then he purchased 560 acres eleven miles out of Grass Valley on the McCourtney road, a ranch devoted to fruit, hay, feed and stock. An apple tree on this ranch bore two crops in 1923, one matured in June and the other in October. Mr. Johnson built the house in which he lives, on the present ranch, eight years ago. He has raised some of the finest Belgian draft horses and German coach horses, for which he has received very fancy prices. He is a charter member of Grass Valley Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose.

Nine children were born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: Bessie, the wife of Lee Cunningham, of Grass Valley; Ellen, who became the wife of Benjamin Cunningham and died in Colfax; Ernest L., associated with his father in business; Reuben, of Sacramento; Clayton L., of Alleghany; Oran; Edna, now Mrs. Strang, of Taft; Carl; and Sadie. Ernest L. was in St. Louis during the war, employed in a government factory making shells. Reuben was in the 12th Infantry. He was ordered over seas and was in New York just boarding the vessel when the armistice was signed. Clayton L. was in the machine gun corps, and was also ordered over seas and was in New York when the armistice was signed. Oran volunteered in September, 1917, was placed in the 10th U. S. Engineers, and served over seas till the next summer, when he was taken ill. He was in seven hospitals in France before he returned home. Carl responded to the draft and was awaiting orders when the armistice was signed.

**DANIEL KIRBY.**—The trade of blacksmith which used to be so common when there were horses to shoe, tires to set and wagons to mend, has been almost entirely superseded by the garage and the auto machinist. One of the last to retire from a shop he had been running in Auburn for forty years is Daniel Kirby. He was born in Ireland, on September 9, 1856, and was brought over to this country when he was only two years old by his parents, Dan and Mary (Murphy) Kirby, and they lived in New York till the father died. Then, in 1868, the mother with her children came to California via Panama. Daniel Kirby was only twelve years old when he arrived in California. Such education as he had was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the United States Navy and served three years and two months. He was on the U. S. Pensacola and the U. S. Saranac and took part in the revolution in Panama and also in Peru. After he was mustered out of service, he followed the trade of blacksmith in company with George W. Smith, at Mountain View, Santa Clara County; later he worked as blacksmith in the Lookout Mine, Inyo County, and shod horses for the mountain stage line. For four years he shod the race horses of J. B. Haggin, the famous race horse man of the early days at the Del Paso Ranch, Sacramento County. Haggin owned and raced many famous horses, among which were Ben Ali and Salvator. In 1883 Mr. Kirby came to Auburn and opened his shop, which he operated with success with the aid of four men and did a flourishing business. He has also been interested in mining at various times and is now part owner in a forty-acre ranch on which the Jubilee Mine is being developed. He is a member of Auburn Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., in which he is a Past Grand.

Mr. Kirby was married in Auburn, in 1887, to Miss Emma McCormick, born in Michigan Bluff, Placer County, a daughter of J. D. McCormick, a pioneer and an ex-sheriff of Placer County, whose sketch is to be found on another page of this history. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby have one son, Henry Elmore Kirby, a millwright in the paper mill in Stockton.

**SARAH FRANCES HAMAKER.**—An enterprising, progressive American woman who has made a success as an experienced orchardist is Mrs. Sarah Frances Hamaker, now living about one mile to the southeast of Newcastle. She was born near Albia, in Monroe County, Iowa, the daughter of John Love and Isabell (Henderson) Anderson, both natives of Harrisville, Ohio, and worthy farmer-folks who helped to perform the world's work required of their day and their generation; and they passed on to their eternal reward at the ages, respectively, of sixty-three and forty-nine years. They had nine children, Andrew, the first born, dying in infancy. The others are: Mrs. Mary Agnes Milier, of Los Angeles; Benjamin Parks, who resides in Kansas City, is married and had six children, John (deceased), Ora, Benjamin, Marie, William, and Thomas (deceased); William Andrew, who resides in Albia, Iowa, is married and had four children, Thomas, John (deceased), Merle, and Elizabeth; Thomas John, who died in Iowa when twenty-one years of age; Harriett, who married George Gray and died in Albia, Iowa, in 1892, leaving three children, Fannie, Luella and Lloyd; Sarah Frances, the subject of this review; Florence, who became the wife of Jacob Gray and died in Pomona, Cal., about 1910, leaving three children, Ralph, Isabelle and Herbert; and Mattie E., who married Thomas L. Barlow and resides in Los Angeles and has three children, Florence, Margaret and Richard B. After his wife's death, John L. Anderson was married again, this time to Mrs. Elizabeth (Sprowl) Love, and they had two children, Mrs. Mable Wright, who resides in Hollywood and has two children, Eleanor and Margaret; and George A., who resides in Berkeley, is married and has three children, Roberta, Jack and Eleanor.



Sarah Frances Anderson attended the district schools in her native section and in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where she lived with her bother, Benjamin, and learned the dressmaking trade, at which she worked for seven years, at fifty cents per day; and at Oskaloosa, on January 22, 1890, she was married to Jesse C. Hamaker, who was born near Harrisville, Ohio, the son of Elijah and Sara (Dungan) Hamaker, both born in Ohio. He attended country schools, and in time, under the skilful and kindly direction of his father, learned the carpenter trade. Later he learned the stone-cutters trade; and he established himself in the monumental work. When his health failed, however, Mr. and Mrs. Hamaker decided to come out to California in 1894, and they settled on the same ranch where Mrs. Hamaker now resides, a tract at that time of twenty-one acres, one mile southeast of Newcastle, which they cleared and planted to fruit. After a while, Mr. Hamaker added nine to the original twenty-one acres, which he also cleared and improved by planting to fruit; and still later, he bought sixty acres on the north. Later, his son, John Bates Hamaker, who was born on November 16, 1891, purchased some twenty acres to the east, which is in orchard. All this steadily spelled prosperity and the deserved reward for years of faith and hard labor; but, in accordance with the unavoidable operations of nature, Mr. Hamaker was called upon to lay aside his earthly labors on March 25, 1907, a particularly honored member of the Newcastle Lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he was a Past Grand. Mrs. Hamaker belongs to the Rebekah Lodge of Newcastle.

John Bates Hamaker was married at Auburn on November 8, 1914, to Miss Grace Moody, a native of Washington and the daughter of Walter and Helen Moody, her father having been a butcher, since retired; and they have four children: Evelyn Virginia, Beatty Frances, Jesse Vernon, and John Robert Hamaker. John Bates Hamaker is a member and Past Grand of Foothill Lodge No. 317 I. O. O. F., Newcastle; a member and Chief Patriarch of Placer Encampment of Odd Fellows at Auburn; a member of Sacramento Canton No. 1, in Sacramento, and with his wife is a member of Sunshine Rebekah Lodge, of Newcastle.

**WILLIAM H. LOWER.**—Another orchardist whose wide and varied experience merits the attention and confidence of all interested in hastening the development of the resources of California, as his results command the admiration of those permitted to watch his progress, is William H. Lower, now associated with Mr. Dudley at Newcastle, in which fast-growing town he was born on December 21, 1876, the son of Oliver S. Lower, a native of Iowa, who came to the Golden State in the early seventies. Our subject is the oldest of five children in his parents' family, the others being: John, Jean, Carrie, and Bob. His brother Jean was lost at sea after embarking on a ship that was never heard from or accounted for.

Will Lower, as he is familiarly called, attended school until he was fifteen years of age, and then, for several years, he worked at the Mitchell Hotel at Newcastle. He then took up ranch work, and he has since followed that. About ten years ago, he became identified with J. F. Dudley and his important work at Newcastle, and he is still with him in the management of some of the finest orchards in Placer County. He is a member of Newcastle Lodge, No. 52, K. of P., and is the present Chancellor of the Lodge. He is also a member of the Grass Valley Lodge, No. 538, B. P. O. E., and it is pleasant to record that there is no more welcome member in that excellent fraternal order.

Patriotic to a high degree, Will Lower has always been ready to stand for law and order; and he has served his community and section effectually as a popular and fearless deputy constable.



**JAMES C. McCORMACK.**—We have no more reliable, steadfast and energetic citizens to whom we owe our national prosperity, than those who have come from Canada. She may well be called a sister state, though a part of the Great Empire ruled by a King, most of us trace our ancestry to the same Mother Country, and our laws, language and customs differ so little that there has been a happy interchange of population; many of our best citizens have crossed the border to become subjects of the King, and many of Canada's good citizens have come among us and have become loyal subjects of Uncle Sam. One of the latter is James C. McCormack, master mechanic of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, at Grass Valley. He is the oldest employee in point of service of the road, having entered its employ at its start in 1876, and he is the oldest master mechanic in point of service on any California railroad.

He was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, on September 15, 1855. At the age of eighteen, he struck out for himself to seek his fortune in the West and arrived in California in 1872. He obtained a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Truckee, running between Colfax and Sacramento as a brakeman, then came to Grass Valley to work on the Nevada Narrow Gauge Railroad with the contractors, Turton and Knox, in the building of the road and was made foreman. After the completion of the road he entered the employ of the company in the car shops and was soon advanced to position of master mechanic. It is a record of which he may well be proud.

James McCormack was married in Grass Valley to Miss Lizzie McClain, a native of Grass Valley, and daughter of a pioneer family. They have two daughters: Mrs. Elsie Stone, of Roseville, and Mrs. Alma Zembech, of Grass Valley.

**ALBERT MARING.**—Another successful orchardist whose progressive methods and substantial results have both elicited the admiration and inspired the confidence of others, is Albert Maring, a native of Ophir, Placer County, Cal., who was born on March 25, 1860. His father was Nicholas Maring, a native of Nancy, France, and he had married Miss Marie Bullion, also of that sunny country. He was a miner, and he came out to California as early as 1851, he had already been married at Buffalo, N. Y., and had lived there for a while, and then had moved on to Dayton, O., and from there had come to California across the plains with an ox-team and a prairie schooner. He landed in Sacramento in the fall of 1857, and settled almost immediately in Placer County, where he commenced to mine at Ophir. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maring lived to be about fifty-six years of age; and when they had finished their life work as best they could, they breathed their last at Ophir. They had four children. Catherine is Mrs. Adolph Schnabel, at Newcastle. Mary is Mrs. Gilbert Hotchkiss, at Lincoln. Louisa has become Mrs. Lohse, of Roseville; and Albert is the subject of our interesting review.

Albert Maring attended the district school at Ophir until he was thirteen years of age, and then he began an experience of fifteen years in quarry and placer mining. He then took up fruit growing, and with his father he planted forty acres to peaches and sold the orchard and mining interests, and bought two ranches south of Newcastle, having, respectively, twenty and seventy-three acres. They developed the twenty acres, and sold the improved ranch; and now Mr. Maring is developing the seventy-three acres, having up to this date about forty acres in orchard. He irrigates by means of the Pacific Gas and Electric water.

At Ophir, on April 9, 1887, Mr. Maring was married to Miss Anna J. Smith, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and the daughter of George H. and

Karen (Hansen) Smith, both natives of Denmark, who came to the United States in their youth. George L. Smith was a carpenter, but he also became a fruit-grower at Ophir, having come to California in 1868. Anna Smith attended the Ophir public schools, and had the satisfaction of seeing her parents live to be sixty-five and fifty-seven years, respectively. They had four children: John L., Mrs. Maring; George L. (at Ophir), and Catherine, Mrs. Juchem. Two daughters have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Maring. Gertrude is Mrs. Mark Lennon, of Oakland; and Myrtle A. is Mrs. Eugene Fowler, of Newcastle, her husband being manager of the Silva-Bergthold Nursery. Mr. Maring built for himself a handsome, commodious bungalow home at Newcastle, about fourteen years ago, in which he has since resided with his family. He is a member of and a Past Chancellor of Placer Lodge, No. 52, K. of P. In politics he is a Democrat.

**HENRY SPUHLER.**—A notable instance of the sterling worth which overcomes all obstacles and creates its own opportunities is presented in the career of Henry Spuhler, dry goods merchant in the Odd Fellows' Block in Colfax. He was born in Switzerland on the German frontier, March 20, 1867, and brought up on a farm. After two years service in the Swiss Army he followed the bent of his aspirations to seek his fortune in the New World. Coming to New York, in 1890, his first work was in a machine shop, and the next was on a farm near Seattle, Wash., in 1894. From there he went to San Francisco in 1896, where he found employment as a packer in a wholesale dry goods house, the Murphy Grand Company, on Bush and Sansome Streets. By 1901 he had saved \$500 of his earnings. With that he went to Colfax in 1902, and opened a small dry goods store in a room twelve feet square. He peddled goods from a wagon in the country while his wife ran the store. Business increased so that they had to enlarge their room to 18 by 30 feet. Nine years ago they moved to their present place of business in the Odd Fellows Building, where he has a fine stock of goods. It may be taken as a tribute to his success as a self-made man, that he is a director of the Colfax Chamber of Commerce, has been the treasurer of the Odd Fellows Lodge for the past fifteen years, and he is a stockholder in the California State Life Insurance Company of Sacramento. He took out a policy when the company was founded in 1912.

The lady of his choice, to whom he was married in San Francisco, was Veronica Peter, a native of Switzerland, and there are two daughters: Henrietta, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal and a teacher in the public schools of Richmond, Cal.; and Vivian, a student in the State Teachers' College in San Jose.

**MRS. MARY EMILY PERRY.**—A woman of valuable experience as an orchardist, with ability to manage her business affairs, is Mrs. Mary Emily Perry, the widow of Thomas F. Perry, of Newcastle. As Miss Marie E. Correa, she grew up the daughter of Joseph K. and Mary E. (Nunes) Correa, the former a native of St. George, the latter of Flores, in the Azores, whose interesting life story will be found in his brother's, J. K. Correa, sketch on another page in this history, who was born at Newcastle. Mary Correa attended the Newcastle Grammar School, and at Auburn, on December 8, 1887, married Thomas F. Perry, a native of Fayal, in the Azores. He was the son of Francisco and Madaline Perry, worthy farmer folks. He left Fayal when he was eighteen years of age, and went to sea, and he followed whaling for several years. He came to California when he was about twenty-five years old, and first went to Folsom, where he mined for four or five years by means of the pan and rocker; and about 1885 he came to Newcastle and purchased a ranch of 160 acres, where he

built a comfortable home. And there, having come to boast of a wide circle of admiring friends, he breathed his last, January 16, 1920, happy in the consciousness that he had done something to make the world better for his having lived in it. His ranch was in the rough when he took hold of it, and with hard labor, sparing no effort, he cleared the land and developed it with a variety of plum and peach trees, and grapes, using for irrigation the Pacific Gas & Electric water. Mr. Perry was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Foresters of America and also of the I. O. E. S. and U. P. E. C. of Newcastle.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Perry, viz: Frank E., a business man at Auburn; Thomas F., at Colfax; George Norman is on the home ranch; Alfred, in Sacramento; Raymond, in Newcastle; and Mabel, Madelyn and Mary are at home. There are also seven grandchildren. Frank E. has one daughter, Lois. Thomas F. has two boys, Herbert and Jack. George N. has two children, Norman and Dorothy. Alfred has one girl, Jean; and Raymond has a son, William. Mrs. Perry is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood at Auburn, the S. P. R. S. I., at Newcastle, in which she is a Past President, and she is also a member of the U. P. P. E. C.

**PETER RONDONI.**—Almost a third of a century has passed since Peter Rondoni left his native shores of Italy and came to the far-famed State of California. He first settled at North Bloomfield, Nevada County, where he mined and worked in lumber camps. His birth occurred in Piedmonte, Italy, in March, 1871, a son of Giuseppe and Mary (Bori) Rondoni, one of nine children, all born in Italy. Giuseppe Rondoni was a farmer by occupation and lived and died in his native country; he passed away at the age of eighty-two years, and the mother was sixty-five years old when she died.

Peter Rondoni received a public school education in Italy and at twenty years of age left home, bound for the West and California. After working on ranches he went to gravel mining at North Bloomfield until he settled in the Forest Springs district of Nevada County, where he worked for wages for Antone Rondoni, who later became his father-in-law, then he rented 400 acres of Mr. Rondoni, which he farmed to good advantage. About fourteen years ago he bought 120 acres of land which he has continued to farm with good success.

On the ranch which is now the home place, Mr. Rondoni was married to Miss Margaret Rondoni, on September 27, 1899. She is a daughter of Antone and Kate (Bori) Rondoni. Mrs. Rondoni's father came to California about fifty years ago and farmed 400 acres in the Forest Springs district of Nevada County. Her father passed away August 26, 1922, aged eighty-two years, and her mother passed away on July 15, 1923, aged eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rondoni had five children: Antone, Albert, Rose (Mrs. Segezzi), Mary, and George, all on the home place. Mrs. Peter Rondoni passed away June 28, 1921.

**MRS. MINNA S. ROGERS.**—Born on the ranch where she now makes her home, Mrs. Minna S. Rogers first saw light December 25, 1856, a daughter of Henry and Eleanor (Barkhaus) Eicke, both natives of Germany. At the height of the gold excitement in California, Henry Eicke left his native land and came around the Horn to California in 1852, the journey taking six months. He settled at once at Doty's Flat, Placer County, and engaged in mining, then he followed his trade as landscape gardener. In the early fifties he purchased land and set out an orchard, and many of the pear, apricot and apple trees planted at that early date are still in bearing. Henry Eicke was one of the pioneers in the fruit industry as a commercial proposition, and was one of the first orchardists to



attempt root grafting. Nine children were born to this pioneer couple, two of whom died in Germany. The others are, viz: Dietrich, deceased at sixty-two; Lizetta, died at seventy-eight; Mary, Mrs. Merrow, died in 1915; William F., died aged sixty years; Herman, died when nineteen; Minna S. is the subject of this sketch; and Augusta resides in Alameda, Cal. Henry Eicke became a United States citizen soon after his arrival in California and thereafter was a stanch Republican. He passed away on the home ranch at the age of forty-nine years, leaving his widow and seven children. Minna S. Eicke attended the Auburn public school; then entered the San Jose State Normal from which she was graduated. For eight years she followed teaching in the schools of Placer and Sutter Counties.

On November 20, 1906, at Woodland, Miss Eicke was married to George Warren Rogers, a native of Maine, born on December 23, 1856. He came to California when eighteen years old and for twenty-seven years was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; during his service he had the misfortune to lose an arm. He finally discontinued railroading and he and his wife made their home on the Eicke ranch. Mr. Rogers passed away in April, 1919. As her portion of her father's estate, Mrs. Rogers received 100 acres, about seventy acres being in fruit trees, principally pears and plums. Mrs. Rogers adopted an orphan boy, Henry Baer, to whom she is giving a mother's care. In politics, Mrs. Rogers is a Republican. She is a member of the Newcastle Fruit Company.

**THOMAS SLEEMAN.**—It was on March 1, 1861, just before the first gun was fired on Fort Sumpter that the stork left a babe at the home of Evan and Ann (Jones) Sleeman in Utah. They were natives of England, born in Gloucestershire, where also they were married. They came to America and settled in St. Joseph, Mo., but in 1854 migrated across the plains to the vicinity of Salt Lake City, Utah, where their youngest child, Thomas, was born. In 1862, Mr. and Mrs. Sleeman set their faces again toward the great West, and coming to California settled in Nevada County, nine miles below Grass Valley in the Forest Springs district. The father bought a squatter's title to a quarter-section of land and also bought out other squatters, acquiring about 700 acres. For a while he kept a hotel at the Globe Ranch, from 1866 to 1868, and then moved to the Barber ranch. He engaged in mining and prospecting throughout Nevada County. A few years before he died he started raising stock. He was seventy-one years old when he died, and the mother lived to the age of eighty-three years. In their family there were seven children: Samuel, who was killed at Sucker Flat in 1877; Eliza (Mrs. McBride), of Santa Cruz; and Mary, Sarah, Evan, William J., and Thomas.

Thomas Sleeman was educated in the Lime Kiln district school, and began to work out as a farmhand at the age of fifteen years. He was married in Nevada City, November 5, 1891, to Oceana Kyler, daughter of George and Alice (Ross) Kyler. She was born in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Her father was a native of Missouri and her mother of Iowa. They came to California about 1876 and settled in Nevada County, where Oceana Kyler attended the Lime Kiln school. Her mother died in 1877, a year after coming to California. The father is still living at Red Bluff, Tehama County. Mr. and Mrs. Sleeman have had six children, as follows: Leon, who died at the age of seven, Ada (Mrs. L. C. Roberts), Lewis, Doris (Mrs. Roy May), Iva (Mrs. Norman Hubbard), and Ona. They had four grandchildren, one of whom is deceased. Mr. Sleeman owns 600 acres of land, and aside from general farming and stock-raising, is also engaged in dairying. He has two ditches taking water out of Wolf Creek. He is a member of Lime Kiln Center of the Nevada County Farm Bureau.

**COSME J. VICENCIO.**—A native son of California, and for the past seven years a successful carpenter of the Ophir district of Placer County is Cosme J. Vicencio. He was born at Calaveras, Cal., on May 24, 1873, the sixth in a family of twelve children born to Cosme and Lucy (Mecados) Vicencio, natives of Chile and Mexico, respectively. The father, Cosme Vicencio, spent all his life working in mines, mining in Chile for many years and also after removing to Placer County.

Cosme J. Vicencio attended school at Gold Hill and at the age of seventeen began earning his way by working in a copper mine in Calaveras, and then he worked on a ranch near Lockeford. He took up the carpenter's trade at Marysville and for fourteen years was employed with the Yuba Construction Company. Resigning his position he located at Ophir, where he has since engaged in contracting and building.

At Ophir, December 29, 1919, Mr. Vicencio was married to Miss Ramona Lozano, born in Amador County, Cal., daughter of Rafael and Dolores (Mendoza) Lozano, both natives of Mexico. Rafael Lozano came to California in 1854 and was married at French Camp; he was engaged in mining and also in teaming to the mines. In 1876 the family located in Placer County, where Mr. Lozano owned a grain ranch of eighty acres in the Ophir district. Eighteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lozano, seven of whom are now living: Pavlo, at Santa Clara; Eugenia, at Ophir; Rafael, in Plumas County; Ramona, the wife of our subject; Manuel, at Newcastle; Jesus, a court reporter at Reno, Nev.; Mercedes, at Roseville. Pilar Lozano was justice of the peace of Ophir Township at the time of his death, in 1920, and had served as school trustee of the district for four years. By a former marriage Mr. Vicencio has a son, Cosme Lucas Vicencio.

**FATHER RICHARD VEREKER.**—The priest of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Auburn, the Rev. Father Richard Vereker, is one whose name will be venerated in many communities for his self-sacrifice, devotion, and tireless activity in building up churches of his faith. He was born in Borough of Waterford, County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 27, 1870. He made his classics at St. John's College in Waterford, and theology in the Seminary of St. Kyran, Kilkenny, being ordained on July 1, 1894, by Bishop Brownrigg for the Diocese of Sacramento. Coming to California that year, he was assistant pastor in Eureka, Humboldt County, until 1899, when he became pastor at Willows, Glenn County. There he remained until 1904, when he came to Auburn as pastor. He also serves Colfax, Forest Hill, Dutch Flat, and Weimar Sanitorium. The churches which he has remodeled and decorated are those located at Willows, Orland, Hamilton City, Colfax, and Forest Hill. In 1911 he built the new church of St. Joseph's at Auburn, at a cost of \$25,000; and he is now building a new parochial residence at a cost of \$12,000. He organized the Knights of Columbus, with 100 members, in Auburn. In the same place he organized a Woman's Society of eighty-five members, a Sunday School with eighty children and six teachers, and a branch of the Apostleship of Prayer of 250 members. He has increased the masses from one service every other Sunday to four services every Sunday. He has added an assistant priest, the Rev. Father Gerald O. Driscoll, the assistant pastor of St. Joseph's, who is heart and soul in sympathy with the pastor and his work.

The original Catholic Church in Auburn was founded and built in 1853 by Rev. Father Hugh Gallagher. It was then the Mission of St. Teresa. In 1886 a local pastor was installed, Rev. Father Luke Torrey. In 1904 Father Vereker took charge. The new church was dedicated on December 11, 1911, being named and dedicated in honor of St. Joseph. On the occasion Bishop Grace, State Vicar General Lynch, and many of the clergy in the State participated.

Father Vereker has the distinguished honor of being one of six priests comprising the Bishop's Council in the Diocese of Sacramento, who in canon law constitute the recognized canons of the diocese and are known as the Cathedral Chapter.

Father Vereker is the son of Richard and Margaret Hannigan Vereker, born respectively in Kilkenny and Tramore, Ireland. They were farmer folk near the Liberty of Waterford. The mother died in 1908 and the father in 1911. The Vereker family bear a conspicuous name in the priesthood. Father Vereker's uncles, great-uncle, and several cousins and a nephew, are priests; and they have served in every English-speaking country in the world, including Ireland, the United States, New Zealand, Australia, England, and Canada. In 1908, and again in 1923, Father Vereker returned to Ireland, visiting his old home, as well as interesting points and various cities in the British Islands and on the Continent of Europe.

**LUKE W. WILLIAMS.**—Representative of the native-born citizens of Grass Valley is Luke W. Williams, his birth having occurred on November 8, 1871. James W. Williams, his father, was born in England, and was there reared and educated. In young manhood he worked in the copper and tin mines of his native country. In 1862 he immigrated to this country and to California via Panama, where he settled at Grass Valley and continued to follow his chosen vocation of mining, being employed in the old Eureka, New York Hill, North Star, Empire and other mines in Nevada County. He married Miss Mary Cheynouth, also a native of England, and they were parents of four children, all natives of California: Richard, James (deceased), John, and Luke W. Both parents are now deceased.

Luke W. Williams attended the Grass Valley schools until he was eighteen years old, then he went to work in the mines in that section. He studied assaying with the Dean Company, in San Francisco, and also with the Gibson Company, of Oakland. In 1907 he opened an assay office in Grass Valley, where he has since practiced his profession. He is the owner of 1000 acres of mineral lands in Nevada County, on which are many valuable gold mining claims, as well as silver, copper, lead and zinc ores. In one mine there are five different metals, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc; this property is located between Grass Valley and Auburn, near the highway. Mr. Williams is half-owner of the Central South Yuba mine, located six miles northwest of Grass Valley, which runs twenty-five dollars to the ton of gold, silver, copper and zinc; this claim comprises 320 acres of land. For two years Mr. Williams served as superintendent and director of the Niagara Mine Company.

The marriage of Mr. Williams united him with Miss Mary Powell, born near Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Williams has great faith in the future of Grass Valley, where he has invested his money, owning a number of business blocks and houses, including his own fine residence; he was one of the organizers of the Bret Harte Hotel Company, and is a stockholder in same. Fraternally he belongs to the Grass Valley Lodge, No. 12, of I.O. O. F.

**WILLIAM C. WEISGERBER.**—A native son whose father, John Henry Weisgerber, was pioneer of the State and a miner and joint-owner of the Goslin Ravine Mine Company, partner with Hunt and Sacks at Gold Run. He was a native of Germany as was his good wife, Susan Ruehl. After the mines closed down he took up a homestead at Gold Run. Of the nine children born to them the only survivor is William C. Weisgerber, who was born at Gold Run, December 13, 1878. His mother died in 1879. He went to the public school at Gold Run and, brought up as he was among the mines of Placer County, it was natural for him to take to the mines as soon as he was out of school. In 1902, in company with his brother Henry, he took



a trip to Alaska, where his brother was foreman of a mine on the Kenai River. After an absence of three months he returned to California. His father dying in 1905, and his brother in December, 1922, leaves him the sole heir and owner of the Weisgerber Estate at Gold Run. He has done a good deal to develop this ranch by setting out apple and pear trees. He has worked at various times for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in the construction of new flumes and dams in the mountains. He has been employed since January, 1918, by the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Gold Run oil-service equipment of locomotives under C. C. Fitch, superintendent. His political affiliations are Democratic and he is a member of Oneida Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M., Dutch Flat. He is a public spirited man and has never refrained from contributing his share to every movement for public good.

**S. K. WILLIAMS.**—As manager of the Colfax yard of the Auburn Lumber Company, S. K. Williams holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen, a place which he has not obtained by any accident of birth or fortuitous circumstances, for he is a self-made man and has risen by his own exertions. He was born in Oregon City, Clackamas County, Ore., May 12, 1859. At ten years of age he went to Ione, Amador County; and when sixteen years of age he began riding the range in San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties. Later he clerked in stores in those counties, winding up in the employ of the Roddens at Oakdale. On December 3, 1888, he came to Colfax and clerked in a general store; and subsequently he went into business for himself, in which he continued for many years. Since July 1, 1911, he has been manager of the Colfax yard of the Auburn Lumber Company. He owns a fruit orchard of forty acres, known as the old Kilmer Ranch, which he is improving.

On June 30, 1896, Mr. Williams was married to Minnie Gertrude Stevens, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., who came to California when a girl of seventeen, and was graduated at the San Jose State Normal School, after which she taught school in Colfax for five years. She is a member of the Placer County board of education, having served many years, and is also a member of the Parent-Teachers Association. She holds membership in Bethany Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Williams served as city trustee for two terms, during which time he was police and fire commissioner. He is a member of Lodge, No. 200, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a Past Chancellor.

**CHARLES K. TURNER.**—Identified with the fruit industry in Placer County for the past thirty-odd years, Charles K. Turner has grown up in the business, for he came here from his native country when a young man and gained the knowledge he has since put to such good use by working on fruit ranches in this district, thus adding practice to theory, which he had learned at college. Born near Reading, in Berkshire, England, January 1, 1871, he finished his education with a scientific course at St. Paul's School in London. In 1892, in company with his brother, A. G. Turner, he came to Placer County; and for a time the brothers worked on fruit ranches, gaining a knowledge of horticultural conditions in the new country. In 1894, they bought forty acres of land in the Edgewood district, which they cleared and planted to peaches and plums. They later sold this property and came to Auburn, and here Charles K. Turner immediately became identified with fruit-shipping on a large scale, first as agent for the Pioneer Fruit Company, which position he filled one year. After that he followed fruit buying for some years. He was deputy auditor of Placer County under McKimber at the time he was appointed county horticultural commissioner, in November, 1915, to fill an unexpired term; and he has since been appointed three different terms. A thorough student of soil conditions, water, and everything

pertaining to fruit production, he has administered the affairs of his office most satisfactorily, and horticulture in Placer County now bids fair to be one of its increasingly important industries. Through the time and attention devoted by him to the study of horticulture, embracing a careful consideration of climate and transportation facilities, as well as the actual growing of the product, Mr. Turner has become expert in his knowledge of this section of the State; and as a result his opinion carries weight. He has unbounded faith in the prosperous future in store for Placer County. Fraternally popular, Mr. Turner is a member and past officer of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and of Miami Tribe, No. 55, Independent Order of Red Men.

**HON. SAMUEL BLAINE BURT.**—A man who not only became very prominent in Placer County, but was an influential figure in the State of California, was the late Samuel Blaine Burt, who pitched his tent for the first time in Placer County on October 7, 1850, on what was then known as Stuart's Flat, about seven miles below Auburn; and this county was thereafter the scene of his operations until his death. A native of New York, he was born in Corning, Steuben County, September 16, 1828. At an early date in the history of Springfield, Mass., his ancestors, natives of England, located there, the progenitor of the family in the New World being Henry Burt, who took up his abode in Springfield in 1638 and served as one of the selectmen of the town. Our subject represents the eighth generation of his descendants. The great-grandfather, Benjamin Burt, became one of the pioneers of Orange County, N. Y., where occurred the birth of Belden Burt, the grandfather. Benjamin Burt, our subject's father, was also born in that county and when he reached man's estate he married Miss Dorcas Ackerson, a native of the Empire State. They were Baptists in religious faith and were industrious farming people.

Samuel B. Burt was educated at Alfred College, near Allegany, N. Y. During his youth he remained on his father's farm, assisting in the work of field and meadow, with the exception of time passed at school. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and followed that profession for three years before his emigration to California in the year 1850. He sailed from New York in the steamer Georgia to Aspinwall, and then went by foot across the Isthmus to Panama City, where he boarded the Columbus for San Francisco. Arriving there on June 7 of that year, he came thence by steamer to Sacramento, going afterwards to Salmon Falls, Eldorado County, in a company of twenty, who had a claim in the river bed. There he engaged in placer mining for about a month, and by the first of October had taken out \$1000, his companions being equally successful. He then came to Placer County and located a mining claim seven miles below Auburn. There he mined for a short time with fair success, after which he joined others in the building of a sawmill and began manufacturing lumber, which at the time was worth \$250 a thousand feet. The enterprise had hardly been started, however, before the price dropped to \$25 per thousand. Mr. Burt continued the operation of his mill for eight years and then went to Bath, where he engaged in merchandising for fourteen years. On the expiration of that period his building and its contents were destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to \$20,000. After this disaster he turned his attention to quartz-mining at Bath, but the new venture proved unprofitable.

Mr. Burt's fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to public office, and he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Placer County. His course in this office was so commendable that in 1873 he was elected to the State Assembly and was later chosen to represent his district in the State Constitutional Convention of 1879, when he assisted

in formulating the present organic law of California. Subsequently he was chosen by popular suffrage for the office of State Senator, in which capacity he ably represented his district for two years. As a legislator he gave close and earnest study to every question which came up for consideration, and when his mature judgment sanctioned a measure he earnestly labored for its adoption.

Tiring of public life, he again turned his attention to general merchandising, opening a store in Auburn, where he was one of the substantial business men.

At San Francisco, in 1874, occurred the marriage of Mr. Burt and Miss Ruth Augusta Eastman, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Capt. Cyrus Eastman, a master mariner and an early settler in San Francisco. Augusta Eastman came with her mother via Panama, when two years old, in 1854, to San Francisco, and in that city was reared and educated. She was graduated from the San Francisco State Normal School and thereafter engaged in educational work, in which profession she met with much success. In 1870 she came to Placer County and taught the school at Bath; and it was there she met and married Mr. Burt. Their union resulted in the birth of a daughter, Sarah Willis, who, after graduating from the Auburn High School, entered the University of California, where she was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; she is now the wife of Dr. Robert B. Howell, of Auburn. Mr. Burt passed on in 1901, his demise occurring on July 27 of that year. Mrs. Burt survived him until January 28, 1917. Mr. Burt was always a stalwart Republican; casting his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont.

**ARTHUR S. FLEMING.**—Prominent among the most popular, because most efficient and most accommodating, public officials in Placer County may well be mentioned Arthur S. Fleming, the ever active county clerk at Auburn, and one of the most familiar and welcome figures at the Court House. He was born in Eldorado County, on December 22, 1871, the son of Peter and Eliza (Jones) Fleming, the former of Luxemburg, the latter from Wales. The worthy couple crossed the great plains by ox-teams in 1851, in their journey to California, suffering not only the usual privations, but more or less trouble from the unfriendly Indians. On their arrival they went to Placerville, where Mr. Fleming mined and also took up farming; and then he tried his luck at mining at Michigan Bluff, in Placer County. They had five children: John W., of Eldorado County; Mrs. Agnes Etzeil, of Dixon; Mrs. William Rust, of Placerville; Arthur S., our subject; and Mrs. C. C. Burston, of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Fleming was an Odd Fellow, and exceptionally popular in that fraternal order.

Arthur Fleming enjoyed the opportunities offered by the Eldorado County schools, and then pursued courses at the Stockton Business College. He taught school for a term at Mormon Island, Eldorado County, and in 1900 came to Auburn, where he entered the stationery and book trade. He was postmaster at Auburn under both President Roosevelt and President Taft, and was also probation officer for Placer County. On March 23, 1918, he was appointed county clerk to fill an unexpired term; on January 1, 1919, having been elected to that office, he again entered upon his official duties; and in 1922 he was reelected to office without opposition.

Mr. Fleming was married in Auburn to Miss Mary D. Fulton, a native daughter of the State of Nevada; and they have had one daughter, Elaine Elaine. Mr. Fleming has served as secretary of Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., of which he has been commander of the Commandery. Public-spirited, and willing to place at the public service whatever of ability he possesses, Mr. Fleming has many friends for friends and warm supporters, and is highly esteemed in his community.



**JOHN WATTS.**—A highly esteemed citizen of Placer County, whose comfortable retirement, made possible through industrious and intelligent application in former years, is a source of satisfaction to his many friends, is John Watts, of Magnolia Street, Auburn. He was born in Lancashire, England, on February 7, 1846, and on Christmas Day, 1865, was married at Werrington, near the old cathedral town of Peterborough, to Miss Ann Alcock a native of that ancient place. He engaged in the manufacture of soap in Werrington; and in 1875 came to the United States and to the West, settling at Iowa Hill, in Placer County. His brother, William Watts, had preceded him to California about eight years before, and together they bought the Strawberry Gold Mine, paying \$600 for it, each of the partners advancing half of that sum. It was a placer mine that had been worked for forty-five years; and the first eight years during which the Watts brothers had it were discouragingly hard; but once they found pay-dirt, they were compelled to employ from six to fourteen men in the mine. It was considered worthless at first; but from the proceeds Mr. and Mrs. Watts have been able to rear and educate their children, who are as follows: William, deceased; Fred, in San Francisco; Mary A., now Mrs. Noble of Midas, Nev.; John, of Colfax; Sam, of Reno, Nev.; Arthur, of Sacramento; Mrs. Edith Martha Dillon, who died in June, 1912; Albert J., of Sacramento; Walter E., who died in May, 1921; and Edwin Charles, who lives in Oakland. There are also twenty-six grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren in the family.

**ALVON T. JONES.**—Among the native sons who by well-directed energy and close application, coupled with native ability and tact, are making a success and have become prominent in business circles in Nevada County, is Alvon T. Jones, vice-president and manager of the Grass Valley Hardware Company. He was born in Grass Valley, August 18, 1893, the son of Samuel Thomas and Grace (Sims) Jones, both now deceased, the former a native of England, and the latter of Grass Valley. Grace Sims was a daughter of Alexander Sims, who was born in Pennsylvania and was one of the intrepid pioneers who crossed the plains in a train of covered wagons drawn by oxen, in the year 1850, coming to the newly discovered gold fields in California, where he followed prospecting and mining in the Grass Valley district in the early days. He was a prominent and influential man, and was a member of the Odd Fellows.

Samuel Thomas Jones was born in 1857 and came to the United States when fourteen years of age, stopping for a time in New York State, where he learned the machinist's trade. He then came out West, arriving in Grass Valley in 1877. For a while he worked on a rock-breaker in the Idaho Mine, and then found employment as a machinist in the North Star Mine. In 1906, with others, he organized the Grass Valley Hardware Company and purchased the business of the Elam Biggs Hardware Company on Mill Street in Grass Valley. They continued the business at the same location, but under their own incorporate name, and have met with success from the outset. This business has the distinction of being the oldest hardware business, in point of years in one continuous location, in California, as it still occupies the same location where it was started along about 1852 by Mr. McLaughlin. The second owner was Peter Johnson, who acquired the store in the early seventies. In 1893 it was incorporated under the name of the Elam Biggs Hardware Company; and then, as stated above, it was acquired by the Grass Valley Hardware Company. Samuel T. Jones remained the head of the firm until his death, which occurred in 1920, leaving a family and many friends to mourn his passing. His wife had preceded him, having passed on in 1918. He was active in civic and social affairs, and was a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Six children

were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Alma Alice died at the age of seven years; Ernest S. passed on when twenty-two years old; Mrs. Viola G. Hore lives in San Francisco; Alvon T. is the subject of our review; Vinita, Mrs. Edward A. Jones, is secretary of the Grass Valley Hardware Company, and Mrs. Melita G. Hutchison, also of Grass Valley.

Alvon T. Jones grew up in Grass Valley and received his education in the local public schools. When his school days were over, he entered the hardware business with his father; and under his guidance, having a natural bent toward a business career, he in due time mastered the ins and outs of the business, so that when his father passed away in 1920 he was prepared to assume the management of the affairs of the company. This is the leading hardware store in Nevada County, and has always enjoyed a large patronage in this city and the surrounding country, where it is known for its policy of square-dealing and its honest and fair treatment of the public.

The marriage of Alvon T. Jones occurred in Nevada City, July 14, 1921 when he was united with Miss Faith Dow, a native of Maine. One son has blessed their union, Ivan A.

During the World War, Alvon Jones entered the United States Navy, and served for eighteen months, being stationed at the submarine base at Cape May, N. J. He is a member of Hague Thomas Post, American Legion in Grass Valley, and of Olympic Lodge No. 74, Knights of Pythias. Public-spirited and enterprising, Mr. Jones is keenly interested in the welfare and progress of his home county, and liberally assists, so far as he is able, to further the various movements projected for its upbuilding and development.

**WALTER B. SANFORD.**—The Sanfords, father and son, who carry on general farming and stock-raising on the 800-acre ranch in the Wolf district of Nevada County, Cal., belong to one of the oldest and most honorable families of the early Colonial days. The father, Wallace J. Sanford, is mentioned at length on another page in this history.

Walter B. Sanford was born in the house he now occupies on the ranch in Nevada County, on April 29, 1896, one of a family of seven children, born to Wallace J. and Eva C. Sanford, and was educated in Pleasant Ridge school and was married in Berkeley, Cal., on September 8, 1915, to Miss Anna L. Pilliard. She was born in the Cottage Hill district of Nevada County, and was educated in the Magnolia district school. She is a daughter of Henry and Elise (Borney) Pilliard. (A sketch of the Pilliard family appears in another place in this book.) The Sanfords have two children, Silver Margaret and Paul Eugene. Walter Sanford is a Republican in politics, and he is a member of the California Wool Growers' Association.

**JAMES HUBBARD WILSON.**—A Californian extolling the glories of his native State was asked, "Are there no drawbacks on it?" He replied, "Yes, plenty. Come here once and they will draw you back sooner or later." That is the reason James Hubbard Wilson took up his residence here. In 1886 he made a visit to California and spent two years at Santa Cruz, then returned to Vermont. But he was "drawn back," in 1897, when he came for a two months' stay. Did he get enough of it then? No, he didn't. California again "drew him back" with the lure of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, and he didn't get away this time and thus we find him located in Auburn, Placer County.

Mr. Wilson is a "Down East Yankee," and was born in Danville, Caledonia County, Vt., on November 11, 1861, the eldest of three sons. His parents, David and Jane (Randall) Wilson were descended from mountaineers and hard-working pioneers, who cleared land and built a house out of the forest in Vermont. The maternal ancestry was French, the paternal Welsh.

and English. He had a good public school education and was reared on the Vermont hillside farm of his parents. But there was not enough in it to keep an aspiring youth at home permanently. For six years he was employed as a mechanic in the shop of the late Thaddeus Fairbank. He then returned home and took the responsibility of carrying on the home farm for ten years, doing good work in raising grain, dairying and making maple sugar.

His first wife, Emma Thomas, a native of Vermont, passed away leaving him two sons: Harley S., born April 1, 1876, has a wife and four children. He came to Auburn in 1896 and is in the employ of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; and Asa, born June 28, 1878. He was a farmer in Vermont, but is now a contractor in Auburn. Mr. Wilson's second marriage was at Roseville, on September 5, 1920, when he was united with Mrs. Marcia Calista (Bancroft) Stone. She is a daughter of William Bancroft, a pioneer of the county, who is represented on another page in this history. Mrs. Wilson was born at the old Bancroft home and here she was reared and educated. By her former marriage she has seven children: Edwin Everett Stone, born August 1, 1887; Orren Henry, born May 8, 1890; Mildred Stone, born January 3, 1892; William T., born November 24, 1893, (a medical ex-service man of the A. E. F.); Mrs. Edith Nunes (of Tulare); Mrs. Jessie Murphey (of Live Oak); and Mrs. Ethel Hammond (of Auburn). Mr. Wilson has been a member of Caledonia Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., St. Johnsbury, Vt., for twenty-two years, and is also a member of the Encampment and Rebekahs. He is contributor to public and private charities. He served as road surveyor while he lived at Caledonia, Vt. Mr. Wilson sold his farm to his son Asa and invested in desirable Auburn city property. He has charge of the Halsey forebay, for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which is located on the site of the Bancroft home, and there he makes his home with his wife in Christian Valley, six miles above Auburn.

**AINSLEY M. HOLMES.**—What modern life has provided for the welfare of the struggling mortal is agreeably illustrated in the well-organized and well-equipped Holmes Funeral Home, represented by its enterprising proprietor, Ainsley M. Holmes, at 246 Sacramento Street, in Nevada City. A native son of the Golden State, Mr. Holmes was born at Brownsville, in Yuba County, on July 26, 1890, the son of Andrew Jackson and Mary (Mory) Holmes. The father is now deceased, after a life of exceptional usefulness. He was a native of Grass Valley, and his father before him was a California pioneer who mined at Dutch Flat. The mother, who is still the center of a circle of devoted friends, was born in Yuba County.

An only child, Ainsley M. Holmes attended school in Nevada City, and at the age of nineteen entered the service of the telephone company, with which he remained for four years. Later he was manager of the Lane Livery & Undertaking Company, of Nevada City, founded by Henry Lane, a California pioneer. In February, 1922, however, he started in for himself, establishing what he has called the Holmes Funeral Home, one of the recognized institutions of dignity and merit in the city, and one of the best-patronized. At present Mr. Holmes is serving as deputy coroner of Nevada County. He has been a member of the volunteer fire department of Nevada City since he was eighteen years of age, and in various ways has shown his public-spiritedness and good citizenship.

Mr. Holmes is popular as a member of various fraternal organizations. He is a Past Exalted Ruler of Nevada City Lodge, No. 518, B. P. O. E.; a Past President of Hydraulic Parlor, No. 56, N. S. G. W.; and a member of Wyoming Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, in Nevada City; and he is also associated with the Foresters of America and the Knights of Columbus.



**NIELS JENSEN.**—Notwithstanding reverses neither few nor small, success has rewarded the labors of Niels Jensen, who resides on his ranch of twenty acres in the vicinity of Loomis, Placer County, on which he raises a fine quality of peaches, plums and pears; this ranch, when purchased in 1886, was thickly covered with timber and brush. Pioneering in the fruit industry of Placer County was accompanied by many hardships and privations, but industry and perseverance can overcome most obstacles, and these characteristics, Mr. Jensen possesses to a large degree. He was born at Faaborg, on the Isle of Fyen, Denmark, on September 16, 1857, a son of Hans and Christiana (Matsen) Jensen. Hans Jensen was a blacksmith by trade and followed this occupation in his native country of Denmark.

Niels Jensen received a public school education in Denmark up to the age of fourteen years, when, in 1871, he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, and then began working as a farm hand, for which he received his board and lodging, and perhaps a suit of clothes every year. On April 7, 1880, in company with two of his countrymen, he sailed from Liverpool, England, for New York, and on May 12 of the same year, he arrived in San Francisco. During the harvest season of that year he worked on a ranch at San Leandro, Cal. For six seasons he operated a hay press on contract but met with only limited success. In 1886, Mr. Jensen purchased his present ranch of twenty acres, which had to be cleared of the timber and brush, all of which required time and hard labor. On the first cleared places berries were planted and from the sale of this fruit he was able to live comfortably; he raised his own fruit trees, which he planted, and step by step the entire acreage was set to fruit trees, which now yield a handsome income.

The marriage of Mr. Jensen in San Francisco, March 7, 1884, united him with Miss Karen Rasmussen, born at Swenburg, Fyen, Denmark, whose parents were well-to-do farmers; she came to California in 1882. Three children have been born to them: George is a rancher at Loomis, is married and has two children, Evelyn and Hazel; Viggo resides in Berkeley, Cal., and has a wife and two children, Benton and Bertram; and Olga is now the wife of William Dietrich, and has three children, Marvene, Roberta and Edward, and reside at Vallejo, Cal. Mr. Jensen located on his ranch in 1893, after having spent seven and a half years with the Baker & Hamilton shops at Benicia, Cal. He and his wife are Lutherans. He received his United States citizenship at San Francisco in 1886. He has served for two terms as trustee of the Placer school district. He is a charter member of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association and a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange.

**BENJAMIN F. ATKINSON.**—A successful farmer and highly esteemed citizen of North San Juan, is Benjamin F. Atkinson, who is also one of California's native sons. The name is an old New England one, and the members of the family settled in California in 1850. Benjamin F. Atkinson was born at St. Louis, Sierra County, Cal., on August 8, 1864, a son of William Eldridge and Bertha (Burnham) Atkinson, both natives of Maine. The father, William E. Atkinson, came via the Panama route to San Francisco, Cal., in 1850; he was obliged to walk across the isthmus in order to board a vessel on the Pacific Coast. Upon his arrival in California he settled in Sierra County, where he was engaged in the lumber mill business for forty-five years. Two children were born to this pioneer couple, William R., who now makes his home at Alleghany; and Benjamin F., the subject of this review. The father passed away at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife lived to be eighty-five years old.

Benjamin F. Atkinson attended public school at Seelye, Sierra County, where his parents had located in 1868; he also attended school at the Keswale institute, at Brownsville. He was associated with his father in the

lumber mill business until his father passed away, then with his brother he conducted the business for about three years, when they sold out to a mining company. Mr. Atkinson then removed to Fort Bragg, in Mendocino County, and engaged in farming for a time; then he returned to Scales and resided there until 1920, when he purchased fourteen acres at North San Juan for a home place.

At Gibbons, Idaho, on July 31, 1901, Mr. Atkinson was married to Miss Louise Bousch, a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, who came to the United States with her brother, when she was fifteen years old, and settled in Idaho. Mrs. Atkinson passed away in 1913 at Challenge, Yuba County. In politics Mr. Atkinson is a Republican.

**GEORGE COLE.**—The ranch of 160 acres lying in the Lime Kiln district of Nevada County embraces land as fertile as any found in the entire section, and under the supervision of George Cole, the place is maintained in a high state of improvement. A native Californian, Mr. Cole was born on his father's ranch in the Wolf district of Nevada County, on March 29, 1885, the fourth in a family of eight children born to Jesse and Fannie (Snell) Cole, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Santa Rosa, Cal. Jesse Cole was only three years old when he was brought to California by a Mr. Shephard, who reared and educated him; he attended school in Nevada County, and upon reaching young manhood, located in the Wolf district, where he bought 320 acres, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The family consisted of nine children, viz.: William; the second born died in infancy; Richard; Jesse; George; Frankie became Mrs. Bergman and is now deceased; Bert, deceased; Thomas, and Buck. The parents now make their home in the Pleasant Ridge district of Nevada County.

George Cole attended the Wolf district school and assisted his father on the home place until he was twenty-one years of age, when he purchased his present ranch of 160 acres, which is devoted to general farming.

At Grass Valley, on September 8, 1915, Mr. Cole was married to Miss Mayme P. Morrison, born at Rough and Ready, a daughter of Daniel and Anna Mary (Haney) Morrison, who were born in Nova Scotia and California, respectively. Daniel Morrison owned and conducted the first marble and granite works in Grass Valley. There were three children in this family: Mayme P., Mrs. Cole; Martina is the wife of Ray Paull, and they reside at Rough and Ready; Elizabeth Agatha, Mrs. Herbert French, is deceased. The parents of Mrs. Cole reside at Rough and Ready. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole; Ethel and Lilly. In politics, Mr. Cole is a Republican.

**WILLIAM K. GRAHAM.**—An experienced, enterprising and progressively successful broker in insurance and real estate, is William K. Graham, of Lincoln Way, Auburn. A native Pennsylvanian, he was born at St. Thomas, in Franklin County, on September 3, 1874. He completed the usual grammar-school courses of study, and then, at the early age of sixteen, went to work as a clerk in a grocery store in a small town. When he was twenty-four years of age, he bought out the senior member of the firm and became a partner in the concern. In three years' time, however, he sold his interest; and then, in 1902, he went to Chicago, where he became a salesman for the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

In 1911, Mr. Graham came out to California and located in Auburn. Here he bought a ranch of forty acres about two and one-half miles to the northwest of the town, which he improved and developed, planting it to

fruit, and in August, 1913, he sold the property. For two years he was associated with the Placer Land Company, in charge of both ranch and city property.

In March, 1923, Mr. Graham established himself in business, taking up both life and fire insurance, as well as casualty; and he also invested in live stock and real estate. He was undoubtedly equipped by nature for such work, for he has been uniformly successful from the start.

When Mr. Graham married, he chose for his bride Miss Elizabeth Van Horne, a gifted lady of Illinois, of a fine old Middle West family. She is particularly accomplished as a musician, and is the appreciated organist of the Episcopal Church in Auburn. Three children have blessed the union: Elizabeth S., fourteen years of age; Donald A., nine; and J. R. Graham, three—the last two having been born in California.

**ANTONE SCHIARO.**—Among the well-known and prosperous Italian-American citizens of Placer County is Antone Schiario, whose well-developed ranch of 150 acres has been his home place for the past twenty-five years. He was born in Naples, Italy, on March 17, 1860, the fourth of a family of six children born to Angelo and Angela (Pinto) Schiario, both natives of the same place. They were well-to-do farmers in their native country and both passed away in 1866, the mother in April and the father in October of that year.

Antone Schiario attended public school in Italy and received some private instruction, and he was reared to farm labor, for which he received small wages. On March 7, 1882, he arrived in New York City and found work in the mills, for which he received one dollar and twenty-five cents per day; by studying at night he was soon advanced to one dollar and a half per day. In 1888 he arrived in Stockton, Cal., and for one season was employed in the paper mill. He then worked in the Santa Clara Quarry, and later in the Oakland Quarry, for the Western Marble and Granite Company; in 1891, he removed to Loomis, Placer County, where he worked for the same company until 1899. That year he acquired his present home place of 150 acres, all wild land. This he cleared of trees and brush and set to orchard and vineyard and now has fifty acres in bearing orchard.

In 1917, Mr. Schiario was united in marriage, at Auburn, with Mrs. Dolores (Menzano) Puga, a native of Granada, Spain. She had five children by her first marriage: John resides in Linares, Spain; Anna and Miguel are deceased; Isabel is the wife of E. Montero, and has three children; Joseph assists Mr. Schiario on the home place. Mr. Schiario received his United States citizenship in San Jose, Cal., and casts his vote with the Republican party. He is a member of the California Fruit Exchange and is a liberal contributor to public and private charities.

**JOHN A. LIVINGSTON.**—An energetic, progressive man of affairs, who worthily represents an important concern in the financial world, is John A. Livingston, the secretary of the Placer County Land Company, with offices on the Lincoln Way, in Auburn. He is widely known as a practical farmer and a successful horticulturist, and his opinion, often sought, carries greater weight because of his own experience, together with his reputation for thorough dependability.

John A. Livingston was born on Prince Edward Island, on December 25, 1868, and at the age of seventeen came down into the States to Massachusetts. Two years later he migrated westward to South Dakota, and assisted in the erection of the buildings for the University of South Dakota at Mitchell. This led to his becoming a student at that institution. About thirty years ago he arrived for the first time in Southern California. Later



he went north to Seattle, Wash.; but shortly afterward he came south again and located in Placer County.

Mr. Livingston married Miss Elizabeth Hall, a popular native daughter; and their fortunate union has been blessed with one son, John Hall, who is now superintendent of his father's fruit ranches.

Beginning his realty operations here, Mr. Livingston purchased twenty acres of raw land in the Mount Vernon and Mount Pleasant districts, north of Newcastle. He began by planting fruit trees; and since then he has gradually added to his holdings, until he now has 300 acres divided into four ranches, 160 acres of these tracts being devoted to fruit. He is also developing other lands in Placer County, being president of The Camp Far West Orchards. He is vice-president and director of the Newcastle Fruit Company, and president of the Placer County Growers & Cannery Association at Lincoln, of which he was one of the organizers; and he served as president of the Placer County Farm Bureau for two years, helped to organize the same, was secretary for the first three years, and is now a director and head of the irrigation department. He is a director of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, and secretary of the Placer Land Company at Auburn, a concern dealing in Placer County Lands, and having a subdivision in the Applegate district, while it also does a general real estate business.

Mr. Livingston is a Knight Templar Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is also a member of the Tahoe Club and the Placer County Country Club.

**WILLIAM H. DIXON.**—Few mining men of exceptional experience are better or more favorably known throughout Placer and Eldorado Counties than William H. Dixon, the pioneer, now residing at 20 East Placer Street, Auburn. Mr. Dixon was born in Bendigo town, near Melbourne, in Sandhurst, Australia, on July 4, 1854, the eldest of nine children born in the family of Fred R. J. and Rebecca Chapel (Joubert) Dixon, the former a native of Yorkshire, and the latter of Oxford, England. Mr. Dixon came to California from Australia in 1857, and Mrs. Dixon followed later with her son, William H., arriving in Placer County on June 3, 1861. Mr. Dixon followed mining, and became a superintendent of mines; and he owned ranches at Greenwood, in Eldorado County, and at Bath, then known as Sarahsville, in Placer County.

When a lad, William H. Dixon left Australia with his mother in a sailing vessel, and they were three months making the voyage to California. Having reached San Francisco, they took the boat to Sacramento. From Sacramento they came by railroad to Folsom; and from Folsom they traveled by mule team to Bath. He first went to the school at Forest Hill, in Placer County; and in 1868 he was a pupil in the Lincoln Grammar School at Fifth and Market Streets, San Francisco, after which he attended the Mission Grammar School and St. Ignatius College. In early days in Placer County, he carried the mail from Ophir to Newcastle, for four years; and for many years he followed quartz mining in Placer and Eldorado Counties. When he was a boy he was taken to Auburn to witness the arrival of the first steam train there in 1865.

At Greenwood, in Eldorado County, William H. Dixon was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Ward, the wedding occurring on November 24, 1881. Mrs. Dixon was born in Sonora, Tuolumne County, Cal., and is a daughter of John Alfred Ward, who was born in Rutland, Ireland, August 4, 1830, and came to California in 1848, sailing in through the Golden Gate. His own mother died in Ireland, and he was taken to be raised by a wealthy English lady. As a pioneer of California, he followed gold-mining and engaged in the cattle business, passing away in Placer County. He was married in San Francisco, on December 16, 1860, to Elizabeth McDivitt, who came to California in 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon came to Auburn to reside in 1897. For ten years he was janitor of the Placer County High School, and he is now janitor of the Placer County Bank. He still owns mining interests in Eldorado County, and forty acres of land there. Mr. Dixon is active in the work of the Knights of Pythias, having passed all chairs and been a delegate to the Grand Lodge, and he represents the Grand Chancellor in Auburn. Mr. Dixon has the distinction of a personal acquaintance with the discoverers of gold on two continents; for when a small child in Australia he saw the discovery of gold there, and he knew personally John Marshall in California. He has also known personally all the sheriffs of Placer County, except one, since 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have been blessed with five children: Harold P., a contractor in plumbing at Sacramento, married Mary Belva Griffith; they have two children, Donald Alfred and Wilbur Harold. Alfred Reginald, an electrician, is a foreman for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at San Mateo, Cal.; he married Mariah Stevenson and resides at San Mateo, and they have four children: Dorris, Alfred, Kathryn, and Robert. Clement Frederic, also a foreman of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, at Davis, Cal., married Sadie Wauce; they have two children, Mervyn Clement and Claire Elaine. Roy Edgar, purchasing agent for the Standard Oil Company in Sacramento, Cal., married Eleanora Lamphrey, and they have one child, Ray Edgar, Jr. Lulla Annie, wife of Aubrey B. Cahill, resides in Sacramento.

**WILLIAM JAMES McCLEARY.**—The various occupations in which William James McCleary has been engaged indicate his resourcefulness and his adaptability to different enterprises. He was born in Kelsey, Eldorado County, May 13, 1855, the only one living of three children in the family of John B. and Nancy (Hale) McCleary, both natives of Iowa and both deceased. The father was born in Decatur County, Iowa, and came with ox teams across the plains to California in 1854. He mined in Long Canyon and Kelsey, Eldorado County, and later returned to his Iowa farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. The mother died in Kelsey. William James McCleary received his education in the public schools of Eldorado County and in Grass Valley. He came to Colfax on January 10, 1872, and learned the blacksmith trade under J. A. Culver. He was with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for eleven years; and then was with the Bear River Canal Company, and its successor, the South Yuba Water Company, for twelve years. He then engaged in the livery business in Colfax, and also did teaming and contract hauling, continuing thus until the automobile and truck took the place of the livery, when he retired. His son, John B. McCleary, now has a garage and machine shop in the same location in Colfax. Mr. McCleary was constable and deputy sheriff for eight years. He owns a residence in Colfax, and is a charter member of Colfax Lodge No. 200, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. McCleary was married in Colfax to Sarah K. Mitchell, a native of Auburn, who died in 1922. Their children were John B., of Colfax, and Mrs. Edna Smith, and Mrs. Virginia Dean, both of Sacramento.

John B. McCleary was born in Colfax, May 31, 1885. He went to the public schools and was with his father in the livery stable till about nine years ago, when he started the garage business and took an agency for the Ford and Packard machines. He was married to Etta Alice Sackett, a native of Colusa County; three children were born of their union: John Blaine, Katheryne Mitchell, and William James. In fraternal affiliation he is a Mason, holding membership in Illinoistown Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M.; Siloam Chapter No. 37, R. A. M.; Gateway Council, No. 13, R. & S. M.; Auburn Commandery No. 52, K. T.; Sacramento Consistory, and Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento.



**GEORGE C. FRUGE.**—There is no other business in the present century which has advanced by such leaps and bounds as the automobile business; for the making and repairing of the millions of cars in use, and otherwise serving the ever-growing demand, furnishes a field of enterprise that is practically unlimited. One of the many who have taken advantage of this demand and built up a flourishing business, is George C. Fruge, whose acquaintance with machinery from an early age has given him the practical experience necessary for a successful operator. Mr. Fruge's early years were spent on a farm near New Orleans, where he was born; and at the age of sixteen he began to learn the trade of the machinist with a large pumping plant on the Mississippi River. Later he got into the auto machinist's trade in St. Joseph, La., and later at Eola, La. In the fall of 1917 he arrived in Roseville, Placer County, and in company with his brother-in-law, M. L. Tiffreau, opened a garage, later entering a modern building containing a repair plant and storage and show rooms, known as the Roseville Garage, under the firm name of Fruge & Tiffreau. They are agents for three popular machines, the Chalmers, Maxwell and Chevrolet. Three years ago they bought out and took charge of the Colfax Garage, which is run as a branch of Fruge & Tiffreau. It was at that time Mr. Fruge took charge of the business here, which has grown rapidly under his direction.

By his marriage Mr. Fruge was united with Fernande Tiffreau, a native of France, who is an estimable lady and a companionable wife. Mr. Fruge is a member of the Colfax Chamber of Commerce, and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Roseville. He is an enthusiastic booster in all lines of improvement for his growing city.

**RICHARD P. WHITE.**—Actively identified with the mining interests of Nevada County is Richard P. White, who is a prosperous and well-known mining man; he has also been interested in farming pursuits and now makes his home on a thirty-acre ranch two and a half miles from Grass Valley. He is a native son of Grass Valley, Cal., born on October 16, 1864, a son of Michael and Catherine (Dunn) White, both natives of Tipperary, Ireland. At the age of seventeen years, Michael White came to America and followed farming in New York State for five years, then he came via Cape Horn to California, on a sailing vessel, the voyage occupying six months. He settled at Grass Valley and engaged in mining in the Allison Ranch district and was one of the early gravel miners on Wolf Creek previous to the locating of the Allison Ranch mine. During the Comstock mining excitement, the father went to Nevada and was there for a short time, returning to Grass Valley in 1875, where he spent the remainder of his days occupied in mining and farming. Six children were born to this union: Michael S.; Richard P., our subject; Mary; Catherine; Margaret, now Mrs. Christiansen, and Thomas A. The mother passed away when only thirty-one years old, but the father lived to be eighty-three years old, passing away in July, 1913.

Richard P. White attended the Allison Ranch district school and always helped with the farming on the home ranch. In partnership with his brothers, Mr. White has acquired various mining properties, including the Ben Franklin, the Cleveland, the St. Stephen, the Avondale, and the Indiana claims; the five claims cover over 100 acres of land, and considerable rich ore has been taken from these mines, and at the present time, Mr. White is developing them for deeper ledges of pay ore.

At Grass Valley, on October 7, 1903, Mr. White was married to Miss Alice Mulcahy, born at New England Mills, Placer County, a daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Donahue) Mulcahy, both natives of Ireland. In politics Mr. White is a Democrat.



**MRS. BELLE BOLTON BALMER.**—A successful business woman. Mrs. Belle Bolton Balmer is engaged in the management of her 120-acre ranch, two miles east of Loomis. Only recently she leased her orchards to fruit houses in Loomis, but she has never relinquished her personal interest in any manner. She was born in Hancock County, Ill., the second in a family of eight children born to Alexander and Dora (Dort) Bolton, born in England and Ohio, respectively. Grandfather Peter Bolton spent many years as captain of a merchant vessel in England. He brought his family to Illinois in March, 1857, so Alexander Bolton grew to manhood in Hancock County. There he followed farming until his death, in 1915, aged seventy-eight. The mother, who was descended from Puritan stock, died in 1905.

Miss Belle Bolton began her education in the public schools of Illinois; then she was graduated from Carthage College, Illinois, receiving her A. B. degree in 1890. She followed teaching in the public schools of Illinois for seven years, then was instructor in Latin and mathematics in Iowa high schools and was principal at Colfax, Iowa, for five years.

In 1907, at the Bolton home in Illinois, Miss Bolton was united in marriage with John G. Balmer, born in that State, a son of Christian Balmer, a native of Germany. Christian Balmer migrated to the United States and became a successful merchant in St. Louis, Mo.; later he farmed in Illinois. Before coming to California in 1897, John G. Balmer had worked in a stone quarry in Illinois. After coming to California he became a locomotive engineer with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, continuing for twelve years, running from Rocklin to Blue Canyon. Mr. Balmer returned East and was married and brought his bride back to California. Together they purchased eighty acres two miles east of Loomis, Placer County, it being one of the oldest orchards in the county. Mr. Balmer passed away on the home ranch in June, 1913. He was a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge and American Federation of Firemen at Rocklin, Cal. After her husband's death, Mrs. Balmer purchased forty acres adjoining the original purchase, which is now a full-bearing orchard. During the World War, Mrs. Balmer did creditable work as chairman of welfare and Red Cross committees.

**RICHARD J. BENNALLACK.**—An able, industrious electrician is found in Richard J. Bennallack who, by his own persevering efforts has advanced until he is the head electrician at the Empire Mine in Nevada County, a position that requires both ability and experience. He is a native of Grass Valley, Cal., born March 14, 1875, a son of Joseph and Mary (Ferrell) Bennallack, both natives of Cornwall, England. Joseph Bennallack came to California from England in 1870, and he was employed as a construction engineer, his specialty being the assembling of heavy machinery. There were seven children in the family: Alice became Mrs. William E. Hooper and is now deceased; Minnie is the wife of A. B. Adams, a building contractor; Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph Denige and they reside in Sacramento; Anna; Josie, deceased; Richard J., the subject of this review; and Jennie is the wife of Ed. Fitzgerald and lives in San Francisco. The mother passed away at the age of sixty years; the father is still living in Grass Valley, aged eighty-three years.

Richard J. Bennallack attended the public schools in Grass Valley, and at the age of fifteen years was employed as a steam engineer, and at the same time took a correspondence course in stationary engineering. After completing his course he followed his trade, going as far south as Old Mexico and working in various mines throughout the country. Returning to Nevada County, in 1900, he became a hoist engineer. At that time the power was supplied by water. When electricity came into use, Mr. Bennallack took up the study of electricity, continuing until he has been advanced to his present position.

At Grass Valley, Cal., on December 16, 1900, Mr. Bennallack was married to Miss Annie Hammill, born at Grass Valley, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Harland) Hammill, the former a native of Cornwall, England and the latter of Placerville, Cal. Mr. Hammill came to California in 1870 and engaged in mining pursuits. Mrs. Bennallack is the only child of this union. The father passed away in 1902, and the mother now makes her home with her daughter. Mr. Bennallack is non-partisan in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Elks, the Red Men, Native Sons, and the Fraternal Brotherhood, all of Grass Valley. He has served as Chief Sachem of the Red Men. Mrs. Bennallack is a member of Pocahontas Lodge of Grass Valley.

**JOHN T. JONES.**—It is the boast of Welshmen that their country was never conquered. England, Scotland and Ireland were trampled under foot again and again by invaders; but no foe was ever able to subdue the Welshmen in their mountain fastnesses. That resolution and determination which enables them to maintain their own is still characteristic of the race, and makes them not so much fighters physically as superior intellectually and in force of character. Of this we have an illustrious example in Lloyd George, the British war premier. Another example of the same racial characteristics, though moving in a more limited sphere, is found in the person of John T. Jones, proprietor of the Jones Drug Store on Mill Street in Grass Valley, who displays the same determination to execute well and efficiently the duties incumbent upon him. Born in Wales, November 20, 1881, he studied in the public and boarding schools until the age of seventeen, when he was apprenticed for three years to the drug trade in Cardiff, Wales. After that he took two years working at pharmacy in the London College of Chemistry, Physiology and Botany, and passed the examination before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. This was followed by eight years of practical experience in the drug stores of London, England. In 1907, he came to Oakland, Cal., passed the State examination before the Board of Pharmacy, and thereafter was with the Owl Drug Store, corner of Thirteenth and Broadway, Oakland, for two years, and for one year with the Wakelee Drug Store on Powell and Ellis Streets, San Francisco. Coming to Grass Valley in 1915, he was manager of the Phoenix Drug Store for six years; and then, on January 9, 1922, started in business for himself. He now has a fully equipped store, and enjoys a rapidly increasing business. The marriage of Mr. Jones united him with Katherine Abraham, a native of Cardiff, Wales. They have two sons, William T., a student at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and Henry H. Mr. Jones is a member of the Grass Valley Library Board and of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to Madison Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M.; Grass Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M.; and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T.

**JAMES EARL KITTS.**—An enterprising citizen of Auburn, to whose constructive and designing skill are due many fine buildings in Auburn and San Francisco, is James Earl Kitts, a building contractor of Auburn. A son of J. M. and Mary (Rafford) Kitts, he was born at Willow Valley, near Nevada City, in Nevada County, July 15, 1886. Grandfather James Kitts was a native of Kentucky and crossed the plains by ox team, in 1850, from Indiana. Returning East, he brought a company out across the plains in 1851 and again went back East, and in 1852 he brought his brother and family, as well as others, across the plains to Marysville, where he followed freighting from Marysville to LaPorte. He built the Boston House at Strawberry Valley, which he ran until he sold to join the gold rush to Virginia City, Nev., where he also ran a hotel and freighted from Sacramento to Virginia City. Four years later he returned to California and,

locating at Nevada City, followed mining here. He died at the age of ninety years and was buried with Masonic honors. His wife was in maidenhood Ella Lindley, and was born in Indiana. J. M. Kitts was born in Strawberry Valley and was a millwright, also working as a mechanic in the mines. He married Miss Mary Rafford, and they had thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Capt. J. A. Kitts, a civil engineer, who was in a regiment of United States Engineers, serving over seas in the World War; Clifford, a miner; Myrtle of Sacramento; James E., our subject; Lila, a trained nurse in China; Darrell D., of Grass Valley; Lindley, who served twenty-two months over seas in the World War; Leroy, of San Francisco, and Charles, who lives at home.

James Earl Kitts learned the carpenter's trade with his father. For eleven years he was in the employ of Bolander, Hallowell & Company, building contractors in San Francisco, and assisted in the construction of many fine hotels, apartment houses, and residences in that city. For the past two years he has been in Auburn. He built the Lee & Rockwell and Rupley garages, the Corey residence at Newcastle, and many other buildings. He recently completed a fine home of his own on Almond street, in Auburn, built of hollow cement blocks, the first of its kind in Auburn.

In Sacramento, James Earl Kitts was united in marriage with Mary Shea, a native of Grass Valley, and they have one son, Raymond, who is attending the Auburn schools. Mr. Kitts is a member and Past Grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**EUGENE B. MESERVEY.**—The ancestors of Eugene B. Meservey came from the Island of Jersey, England, and settled in Portsmouth, N. H., before 1673; and he, too, is a New Englander by birth, having been born at West Appleton, Knox County, Maine, March 12, 1852. His parents, Charles Albert and Mary Elvira (Prescott) Meservey, were farmer folk in Maine; and there are three children in the family: William E., who is also represented in this history; Eugene B., and Jessie Matilda, now Mrs. Knowlton, residing in Portland, Maine. The mother was only thirty-four years old when she passed away, in 1859; and later the father was married to Mrs. Melvina (Ingraham) Prescott. In 1890 the father removed to the West and settled in Seattle, Wash., where he spent the remainder of his days.

Eugene B. Meservey received his education in the schools of his native State and there learned the cooper's trade. At twenty-two years of age, on December 1, 1874, he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama. Here he followed his trade for two years at Santa Cruz, and then went to San Juan, Wash., and worked at his trade a year. Coming then to Nevada County, he settled at Town Talk, where he worked in a lumber yard for two years. In 1882 he became water agent for the South Yuba Water and Mining Company, which is now the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Mr. Meservey has completed more than the number of years' service required in order to receive a pension, and is now living retired at Town Talk, after forty years with the company.

On March 9, 1886, at Gold Flat, Cal., Mr. Meservey was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Stenger, born at Gold Flat, Nevada County, a daughter of Augustus and Mary (Smith) Stenger, natives of Germany. Augustus Stenger crossed the plains to California in 1850 and mined until he returned to his Eastern home, where he was married; and four years later they returned to California. There were seven children in the Stenger family: Emma M., who is now Mrs. William E. Meservey; Henry A., deceased; Elizabeth S., the wife of our subject; and Margaret L., Iva J., Joseph F., and Adella M. The father passed away at the age of sixty-two years; the mother makes her home in Nevada City. Mr. Meservey is a prominent Mason, having been made a Mason in Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M.,



of which he is a Past Master. He is a member of Nevada Chapter No. 6. R. A. M.; a Past Commander of Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T.; and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Sacramento Consistory; and with his wife, he is a member of Evangeline Chapter No. 9, O. E. S., of which Mrs. Meservey is a Past Matron, as she is also a Past Deputy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of California. Mr. Meservey is also a member of Nevada City Lodge, B. P. O. E. In national politics he is a Republican.

**MICHAEL KENDRICK.**—A native son, who is following in the footsteps of his sire and who is making a success of ranching is Michael Kendrick, who was born on the Kendrick ranch on Deer Creek, two and a half miles below Nevada City, on March 3, 1872. He is the son of James and Alice (McGraw) Kendrick, the former a native of Lancashire, England, and the latter born in Ireland, in which country they lived for a time after their marriage, and there two children were born. In 1854 the family came to California, around Cape Horn from the eastern coast, and settled in Nevada County, one mile below where the Kendrick home is today. The father homesteaded 160 acres of government land, the present place, a short time afterward, and built a home on the property, spending the balance of his days on the ranch, farming, and also did some gravel and placer mining, his death occurring at the age of seventy-eight years, on September 28, 1895, while his good wife passed on, July 31, 1912, about seventy-eight years. Ten children blessed their union: Alice, Mrs. Harry, of Nevada City; and James, born in 1855, and died October 14, 1899. These two were born in Ireland; John Thomas, born in 1858, in Nevada County, now resides in Stockton; Isabelle, Mrs. Rule, born 1860, and died 1900; Maryann, Mrs. Gray, born 1862, and now residing in San Francisco; Lawrence, born in 1864, now lives at Fallon, Nevada; William Henry, born 1865, was killed in the Reward Mine of Nevada City, October, 1907; Edward, born 1867, died in 1890, killed in the mines at Eaglebird, Wash.; Francis, born 1869, died at Nevada City in 1916, from the effects of breaking his leg in an accident at the Home Mine, below that city; and Michael, the youngest, is the subject of this review.

Michael was educated at the Indian Flat Grammar School, and started in life for himself when eighteen years old, first engaging in mining, and working at various mines, among them the Champion, Kirkham, and the Wyoming, and he also did some placer mining in Deer Creek on his own claim. He now devotes his entire time to agriculture, doing general farming and stock-raising on the home ranch, which now comprises 210 acres, as his father later added fifty acres to his holdings, and thus the family home is kept on the original land settled on in the early fifties. Mr. Kendrick is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Nevada City, while his father was a member of the Caucasians, an old fraternal organization of that city.

**HENRY GERMAN.**—The proprietor of the Downieville stage line, between Nevada City and Downieville, Henry German, is well-known throughout his native county. Born at North San Juan, April 21, 1869, he is the son of John and Louisa German, both natives of Germany, the father a forty-niner who crossed the plains, and with John Nicholas, mined and owned the Slide Mines at San Juan. Later he was in the hotel business at North San Juan, running the Arcadian Hotel; and when this burned down he bought the National Hotel, at North San Juan, in 1882, and managed it for many years. He also ran a livery stable, buying out Mike Hogan, and operating his establishment. This sturdy and active pioneer was made an American citizen early in the fifties; and he was one of the most loyal residents of Nevada County, doing all in his power to advance its interests.

Fraternally, he was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Six children were born to him and his good wife, of whom four are now living: Edward, John, Henry, of this review, and Lizzie, now Mrs. Buhring, of Berkeley.

Henry German started to work at the age of fourteen in his father's hotel, and he also helped in the livery stable. In 1894 he took charge of the stable and thereafter ran it for twelve years. Some fifteen years ago, with John Costa as partner, he established the Downieville stage line, then horse-drawn, but now motorized. A few years ago he bought out his partner, and now he is sole owner of the line, which carries passengers, freight, and the United States mail between Nevada City and Downieville. For a number of years he also ran the Bloomfield stage; but he sold that line and now confines his operations to the Downieville line.

The marriage of Mr. German, occurring in Nevada City, October 6, 1917, united him with Mary Odgers, a native of Nevada City. Her father, Harry Odgers, was born in England and came to California while yet a young man; and here he met and married Sarah Ann Peard, who was also born in England, and came as a child with her parents to Nevada City. The father was a miner, and died here; his widow survives him. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. German, Leila Marian. Prominent fraternally, Mr. German belongs to Nevada Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., and also to Nevada Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T.; and he is also a member of Nevada City Lodge No. 518, B. P. O. E. Mrs. German is a member of Evangeline Chapter No. 9, O. E. S., and Laurel Parlor No. 6, N. D. C. W., both of Nevada City; and she is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Since this article was written, Mr. German has passed away, on November 12, 1923. A man who will be greatly missed, as he is deeply mourned by his family and friends, he was laid to rest with Masonic honors.

**VICTOR D. POGGETTO.**—A manager of such acknowledged experience and proficiency that he has been able, while fully satisfying his employers, to attain an unusual popularity with the patrons everywhere, is Victor D. Poggetto, the efficient manager of the Earl Fruit Company at Loomis. He is a native son and was born at Winters, Yolo County, on January 15, 1893, the son of L. D. and Anna Poggetto. He attended the Winters schools, and since 1907, he has been in the fruit shipping and fruit packing business with the Earl Fruit Company at their various plants at Lodi, Martinez, Concord, Walnut Grove, Walnut Creek, Danville, Napa and Loomis; and having well demonstrated his peculiar fitness for increased responsibility, by steadily and patiently working his way up, he was appointed to his present very desirable position in 1923; and he bids fair to attain to still higher positions of trust with a concern that has rendered a great service to both the agricultural industry of the Coast and to those departments of commerce associated with the marketing of California's products; so that there is something of honor, as well as prosperity, in rising to an office in the actual management of any branch of the concern.

Public spirited to a high and commendable degree, Mr. Poggetto responded to his country's call for service in the World War, and for seven months was a soldier, appointed as corporal in the 143rd Field Artillery of the 40th Division. He trained at Camp Kearney and was sent over seas; and from the spring, 1918, he was ready for the fray on foreign soil. Then came the Armistice, and he returned to civilian life, still maintaining his influence as a soldier, however, in good American citizenship by his membership and activity in the American Legion, holding membership in Richard T. Townsend Post at Auburn. He is today one of the aggressively progressive residents in this section, and is sure to grow with the district so highly favored in many ways among the other desirable sections of California.

**JAMES RASMUSSEN.**—A thorough-going, skilful farmer, orchardist and stock-raiser, living about three miles east of Loomis, Placer County, James Rasmussen has been actively identified with the agricultural growth and prosperity of this section of the State for the past thirty-eight years. A son of Louis and Anne K. (Nicolaussen) Rasmussen, he was born September 3, 1854, in Kuendrup, Fyen, Denmark. Louis Rasmussen, also a native of Denmark, was a cavalryman in the national army of Denmark and was killed in action in 1864; his widow was subsequently married, in 1867, and she passed away on March 3, 1876.

James Rasmussen was a lad of ten years when his father died and he then began to work as a farm laborer. His opportunities for an education were extremely limited. Among his earliest recollections was that of his intention of some day becoming a citizen of the United States. In the spring of 1878 he contracted to drive a mail wagon for two years. For four months he was a member of Company H, heavy artillery, in the army of Denmark, from which he received an honorable discharge. In May, 1880, with a party of twenty-four of his countrymen, he sailed for the United States. Arriving in California he spent the harvest season at San Leandro; in 1881 he entered the employ of Baker & Hamilton in their shops at Benicia, Cal., where he worked steadily until 1893, when he settled on his ranch at Loomis, which he had purchased in 1886, then rough timber land. This ranch of twenty acres is located on the southern slope of the rolling hills surrounding Loomis and is in the frostless area of the county; it is highly developed to pears, peaches and plums; it is also improved with a fine residence and other adequate farm buildings.

The marriage of Mr. Rasmussen in San Francisco on December 24, 1883, united him with Miss Anna Maria Nelsen, a native of Denmark who came to California with her sister in 1883 and resided at San Leandro until her marriage. Mr. Rasmussen became a citizen of the United States in June, 1886, and has since cast his vote for the candidate best fitted to serve the public, rather than confine himself to any strict party lines. For the past thirty-six years he has been identified with Solano Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., at Benicia, in which he is a Past Grand. He is a charter member of the Loomis Fruit Growers' Association, and a stockholder in the California Fruit Exchange. For three years he served as trustee of the Placer school district. Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen are Lutherans.

**CHARLES LUCAS.**—It has been given Charles Lucas to make a name and place for himself in Nevada County and he now occupies the position of head machinist at the Empire Mine near Grass Valley. He was born in Grass Valley, on March 18, 1884, a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Morsehead) Lucas, the former a native of York, England, and the latter of Cornwall, England. Of the family of ten children born to this couple, only seven are now living: James and John were born in England; Annie is now Mrs. Gill; Robert; Elizabeth is now Mrs. Howard; Eliza; and Charles, the subject of this sketch, all resides in Grass Valley. The father left England for the United States in 1861 and came direct to California, soon afterward the mother and two sons came to join him and the home was made at Grass Valley. Adam Lucas was a teamster by occupation; he passed away at the age of seventy-six years while the mother is still living, aged eighty-five years.

Charles Lucas attended the grammar school in Grass Valley and at eighteen years of age began to make his own way in the world, teaming for three years. Then he became a machinist apprentice with the Taylor Foundry of Grass Valley, where he worked for ten years. He then removed to Sacramento, where he followed his trade and from there to



Nevada City; fourteen years ago he began working for the Empire Mine, where he has since been continuously employed.

At Grass Valley, on February 2, 1911, Mr. Lucas was married to Miss Mollie Coffin, born at Grass Valley, the daughter of D. N. and Harriet (Lewis) Coffin. Mrs. Lucas received her education in the grammar and high schools of Grass Valley then she entered the San Diego Normal School, from which she was graduated, and for six years before her marriage she taught school. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, Elizabeth Lucas. Mr. Lucas is independent in his political views. Fraternally, he is a member of the Elks, Foresters, Eagles, and Native Sons, all of Grass Valley, and he belongs to the Mine Workers' Protective League.

**WILLIAM B. GENASCI.**—Born in Willow Valley district of Nevada County, Cal., on October 24, 1881, William B. Genasci has spent his entire lifetime in the same locality, most of his mature years have been spent in mining pursuits; he is now mechanic and blacksmith at the Penn California Mine in Willow Valley. He is the youngest in a family of ten children, born to Charles and Florence (Guscetti) Genasci, both natives of Switzerland. Charles Genasci came to California via Panama in 1851, and the mother came later and they were married in California and settled at Marysville, Cal. Later Charles Genasci began mining and wherever gold was found in California he tried his luck there. In 1860 he gave up mining and bought a ranch near Nevada City on which he operated a dairy; later he sold this ranch and bought an adjoining one of eight acres, which is still in the possession of our subject. The names of the children of this pioneer couple follow: Fred (deceased), Caroline, Josephine (deceased), Mary, Annie, Florence, Fritz, Charles, Henry (deceased), and William B. Both parents lived to be seventy-six years old.

William B. Genasci attended the Willow Valley schools and as long as his parents lived, he was associated with them on the home ranch. Mr. Genasci has worked in the Lecompton, the Texas, the Cold Spring, the Benton G., the Buckeye and the Gaston mines; and for the past five years he has been connected with the Penn California Mine at Willow Valley. He is a Republican in politics.

**GEORGE J. WEBSTER.**—Boone County, Illinois, is the birthplace of George J. Webster, where he was born, in Caledonia Township, on July 11, 1858, the son of Thomas and Katherine (McGuire) Webster, both natives of Great Britain, the father of Cheshire, England, and the mother of the North of Ireland. The father came to Illinois with his parents, Thomas and Charlotte Webster, in 1850, at the age of eighteen years. He was a printer by trade, and in the later years of his life he edited three different "sheets," one at Laramie, Wyo., one at Cheyenne, Wyo., and one at Deadwood, S. D. His death at the latter place, when but forty-eight years old, was from the effects of a wound received in the Civil War; he was a veteran of Company B, 95th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

George J. was one of a family of six children born to his parents, and he was reared on the farm in Illinois, where the grandparents had settled. With no great opportunities for education, only about three months schooling each year, he was always associated in the operation of the farm until the fall of 1916, when he came to California and located three and one-half miles out of Nevada City, on the old Newtown road. He purchased eighty acres, the land now devoted to general farming and fruit-raising, and since the above date he has engaged in the development and cultivation of his property.

The marriage of Mr. Webster occurred in Belvedere, Ill., on February 24, 1891, and united him with Miss Mary Stephenson, born in that locality and a daughter of John and Martha (Telford) Stephenson, her father a native of Lancashire, England, and her mother of County Antrim, Ireland. They had settled in Illinois in pioneer days, and in 1850 John Stephenson came to California across the plains with ox-teams and prairie schooner, and made a "stake" in the mines at Hangtown, Eldorado County; he was at that place when the event of the hanging of four men to the same tree, by the Vigilantes, to establish law and order, thereby giving the town its name. Mr. Stephenson returned to Illinois and there spent the balance of his life. Mrs. Webster was one of a family of four children, and her death occurred in Illinois, in 1913. She was the mother of one son, John T., born March 7, 1893, now living on the home ranch and engaged in the active management of the property. He entered the United States Army during the World War, in June, 1918, as private in the ranks of the 75th Infantry, 13th Division, and trained at Camp Lewis until February, 1919. Both Mr. Webster and his son are members of the Odd Fellows, George J. being affiliated with the lodge of Poplar Grove, Ill., while John T. belongs to the local lodge at Nevada City.

**PERCY G. HAWLEY.**—A representative of a long-established American family, Percy G. Hawley was born at San Francisco, June 4, 1881, the son of George and Mamie (Short) Hawley, both natives of San Francisco. Charles Augustus Hawley was born at Bridgeport, Conn., and was a pioneer of California, coming out here in 1850-51, across the plains to become a part of the new state. During the sixties he was a merchant at Placerville, and he later was proprietor of one of the first hardware and general merchandise stores in San Francisco, his residence being maintained in that city while he journeyed back and forth to Placerville, where he had a partner in the business. In 1888 he moved to Oakland, and there his death occurred, in 1890. Grandmother Elizabeth (Lewis) Hawley came to California around the Horn, in 1854. She was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts, and was born in Boston, Mass. Coming to California, her people settled in San Francisco, where her father was a real estate dealer. George Hawley, born April 11, 1859, was reared and educated in San Francisco, and he continued the hardware business there, spending practically all of his life in the metropolis, and there his marriage occurred.

Percy G. Hawley, an only child, was educated in the Oakland schools, grammar and high, and started out for himself at the age of seventeen years, when he went to work for the Coats Cotton Products, in their San Francisco office, remaining with them four years. The next eight years were spent with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, in the commercial department of their Oakland establishment. Mr. Hawley then went into the collection business, with offices in the Bacon Block in Oakland, and after several years there, he took up the sale of pianos, with a store at Richmond, Cal., for he had from time to time been employed by different music houses of the Bay region, and thus gained experience in that sort of work. In 1921 Mr. Hawley came to Rough and Ready, Nevada County, and purchased a grocery business, and he is also postmaster at that town, owning eleven acres and the hotel building where the store and postoffice are conducted.

Mr. Hawley's marriage at San Jose, Cal., on December 8, 1912, united him with Miss Elba Hurtt, born in Chicago, Ill., on July 19, 1891, the daughter of William A., and Agnes (Guyre) Hurtt, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. William A. Hurtt was a school teacher at Peru, Ind., and vicinity for fourteen years. He later followed railroading with the Illinois Central Railway, as chief clerk in the accounting depart-

ment at Chicago; his death occurred in February, 1905. Mrs. Hawley was the only child born to her parents, and received her education in the grammar and high schools of Amboy, Ind. In 1911 she came to California and lived with her uncle at Scotia, Humboldt County, for a year, when she came to Oakland. Two children have blessed the union of Percy and Elba Hawley; a daughter, Georgia Madeline, and a son, Percy G., Jr.

**EDWARD W. WEEKS.**—A native of Nevada County, and a resident here since his birth, which occurred at Rough and Ready, on November 2, 1869, Edward W. Weeks is the son of Samuel A. and Nancy (Darkis) Weeks, the former born in Calais, Maine, May 5, 1839, and the latter a native of New Brunswick. Samuel A. Weeks first came to California in 1864, by way of Panama, and returned East to finally make the journey from Maine to this state once more, in 1867, making in all three trips through the Isthmus. He settled at Rough and Ready, buying a small home place of six acres and engaged in gardening. On June 14, 1888, he purchased a 160-acre ranch on Randolph Flat, below Rough and Ready, and engaged in farming there; he continued to live on the home place, hale and hearty until his death on March 10, 1924, at the age of eighty-five years. Five children were born to him and his good wife: James A., deceased; Edward W.; Samuel L., at Grass Valley; Clara, Mrs. Phelan of Oregon House, Yuba County; Ethel, Mrs. Rundy of Nevada City.

Edward W. received his education in the Rough and Ready schools, and he has always been associated with his father on the home ranch, now owning an interest in the property. He has homesteaded 100 acres of land adjoining the ranch, and with his father jointly purchased 120 acres known as the Weeks mining property. On his property he has a quartz mining claim, for he is interested in that industry as well as in agriculture, the two going hand-in-hand in this section of the state, where for many years mining was the only occupation; it is only of late years that the possibilities for agriculture and horticulture for these counties have been realized, and they now stand on the edge of a new era of prosperity even greater than the old days of "gold digging."

Mr. Weeks is prominent in fraternal affairs as a member of both the Lodge and Encampment of Odd Fellows of Grass Valley, having had membership in the former since 1890, of which order he is a Past Grand. He is also a member of the Grass Valley Lodge No. 538, B. P. O. E. In politics he votes for the man and issue at stake, regardless of party lines, for he realizes that what we need for further progress is less politics and more community interest.

**OTTO THOMAS WALTER.**—An enterprising, progressive fruit-packer who has not only been able to develop his own undertakings, but has been privileged to point the way to others, is Otto Thomas Walter, of Ophir, but residing at Auburn. He was born in the famous old "free city" of Hamburg, Germany, on October 30, 1858, the son of Peter C. T. and Helen (Penner) Walter, both of whom were born in Schleswig-Holstein, and his father, who was a sailmaker by trade, followed the high seas for many years. He came to America first in 1840, and nine years later, when all the eyes of the world were turned toward California, he settled in San Francisco, and the same year tried his luck at mining. He also ran a "lighter" in the Bay of San Francisco for a few months; but in 1850 he returned to his native land for a visit. The next year, 1851, he came back to California, and this time he went into Placer County and mined there for a year. In 1852, he went back to Germany again, and in 1853 he once more sailed for California, where he stayed until 1857, when he made another trip to his native land.



In 1859, he brought his family with him to the New World, via Cape Horn in the sailer *Johanna*, a six-months' voyage, and upon arrival settled at Ophir, where he obtained a mining claim, which he operated until 1868. Then he sold out and returned to the land of his birth, and there he and his wife spent the balance of their lives, Mr. and Mrs. Walter both passing away at Hamburg. A brother of our subject was born at Ophir, but is now residing in Hamburg. The family has always been active in promoting better relations between America and Germany.

Otto T. Walker returned to Germany with his father in 1868; but ten years later he came back to California, alone, making the voyage via Cape Horn on the barque *Anna*, 155 days' journey, and he has since then lived at Ophir. He was thus partially educated in the schools of Hamburg and partially at Ophir, and he is today a warm advocate of the California school system. He has run a quartz mill, conducted a store, managed a fruit-packing house, and he is an individual buyer and shipper of fruits; also he owns several good mining claims, which he intends to work again.

At Ophir, on July 3, 1891, Mr. Walter was married to Miss Juana Vicencio, a native of Campo Seco, Calaveras County, and the daughter of Cosme Vicencio and his good wife, who was Miss Luz Fuentes before her marriage. Her father was a native of Chile, while her mother came from Mexico; and her father was a pioneer miner in Placer County. Mrs. Walter passed away in 1914, leaving six children: Helen Luz has become Mrs. George Mooney, of Sacramento; Sophie Carmen is Mrs. Max Butler, of Seattle; Elise Juana is Mrs. Cotie of Ophir; Otto Peter is at Auburn, and so is his brother, Charles Thomas; and Amanda Josephine is at home. Mr. Walter is the proprietor of the Ophir Orchards Company, a buying and shipping concern. He is a prominent Democrat.

**EDWARD WILLIAM BONIVERT.**—Born and reared in Nevada County, Cal., Edward William Bonivert has made his home continuously in the vicinity of Grass Valley. He owns a comfortable home at 439 Auburn Street, where the family reside. His birth occurred January 14, 1883, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Horrigan) Bonivert, natives of Belgium and Ireland, respectively. Joseph Bonivert came to California in an early day, and he was married here to Miss Elizabeth Horrigan; he was a boiler maker, which trade he followed with the Narrow Gauge Railroad Company of Nevada County, for twenty-seven years. There are eight children in the family: Frank resides in San Francisco; Joseph and Albert reside in Grass Valley; Amelia is the wife of R. J. Bree; Elizabeth is now Mrs. Assmussen; Dennis; Edward William, the subject of this review; and Elgin, of Grass Valley. The father passed away at the age of fifty-eight years; the mother lived until 1920, passing away at the age of sixty-eight years.

Edward William Bonivert completed the grammar and high school courses in Grass Valley. At Nevada City, May 18, 1904, he was married to Miss Mabel Florence White, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of William J. and Mary (Rawlings) White, both natives of England. Mr. White was a coal miner in Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1899, when he came with his family to California and settled at Gold Flat, in the vicinity of Nevada City. There he engaged in mining the balance of his life. There were seven children in this family, Mrs. Bonivert being the eldest. The others are William James, Mary Ella (deceased), Edward John (deceased); Fred R., who resides in Sacramento; Ernest Delroy, residing in Grass Valley; Edith Alberta is now Mrs. Harvey and resides in Grass Valley. The father passed away in 1918, the mother preceding him in 1916. Four children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bonivert: Albert Delroy, Clifton, Blanch, and Florence. For the past twenty years Mr. Boni-

vert has been in the employ of the Empire Mining Company, first as a fireman, then after a year's time he became hoist engineer, a position he has since held. In politics Mr. Bonivert is non-partisan, and, fraternally, is affiliated with the Red Men, of Grass Valley.

**ADAM F. LOHMAN.**—Twenty-five years ago Adam F. Lohman accompanied his mother to California and settled near North San Juan across the county line in Yuba County; in partnership with his brother he bought 160 acres of land upon which he lived until four years ago, when he moved into San Juan. He was born in Pennsylvania, on December 24, 1861, a son of James and Elizabeth (Swartz) Lohman, both descendants of old Pennsylvania stock that date back to Colonial times. James Lohman was engaged in the lumber business in his native state; he passed away when our subject was a small boy. In 1898 the mother brought her family of six children to California. The oldest was Theodore, who is now deceased; then came Abraham, Mary, Adam F., Catherine, and Maggie M. Four years ago Mr. Lohman became so crippled with rheumatism that he was obliged to give up ranch work and he moved to San Juan and his sister Maggie M. is housekeeper for him. He is non-partisan in politics and, fraternally, is a member of North San Juan Lodge of I. O. O. F.

Henry W. Huckins, a brother-in-law of our subject, was born at North San Juan, April 14, 1892, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hartman) Huckins, natives of Maine and Massachusetts, respectively, and his education was obtained in the North San Juan district school. Robert Huckins was first mate on a ship and followed the sea for a few years; he settled in San Francisco in 1851, and from there came to Nevada County and mined at various places. In the memorable flood of 1863, he lost all his worldly goods; for three terms he served as supervisor of district No. 4, and was also marshal of North San Juan for many years. There were seven children in the family: Grant, deceased; Robert, deceased; Eva is now Mrs. Coverdale and resides in Oakland; Elizabeth, deceased; Henry W.; Lucile is now Mrs. Anderson, the wife of a retired naval officer; Shelby resides at Marysville and is with the H. H. Dunning Company. Mr. Huckins was one of the organizers of Company I, 8th California Infantry; he traveled over the county in the interest of this company and succeeded in getting over 100 men to enlist; after his discharge he prospected and then spent two seasons in the forest reserve. On March 20, 1911, Mr. Huckins was married to Miss Catherine Lohman and at the present time he is constable of San Juan.

**SAMUEL C. BIVENS.**—For the past forty years Samuel C. Bivens has been a resident of Nevada County, Cal., and for the past thirty-seven years he has been in business in North Bloomfield. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., on January 23, 1852, a son of Martin and Harriet (Stenger) Bivens, both born in Pennsylvania but of German and Irish descent, respectively. Martin Bivens was a farmer by occupation and lived and died in his native state; he was seventy-six years old when he passed away. There were nine children in the family, three sons and six daughters.

Samuel C. Bivens received his education in the public schools of Franklin County, Pa.; at the age of twenty-two he went to Freeport, Ill., and found work on a farm; later he became a hotel clerk and remained in Stephenson County, Ill., for about four years, when he went to the Black Hills in South Dakota and prospected for a time with poor success. He then returned to Freeport, Ill., but soon after removed to Palmer, Mich., where he was employed in the Wheat iron mine, remaining there until 1883, when he came to California. He first settled in Nevada City, then removed



to North Bloomfield, where he found employment in a mine; after working two months he received a painful injury from a large quantity of cement falling on him and crushing both of his legs and for nine days his life was despaired of, but when he had recovered he found himself permanently crippled, having no use of his left leg. For three years he was unable to work, but in September, 1886, he established his business which he has conducted ever since.

On October 1, 1893, Mr. Bivens returned to Pennsylvania and was married to Miss Katherine Rhodes, a native of that State, the daughter of George and Katherine Rhodes, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Bivens have two daughters: Helen is the wife of J. M. Hughes and they have two children, Avis Z. and Milton Marshall, and reside at North Fork, Madera County, Cal.; Avis is the wife of W. D. Campbell of Yuba City, Cal. Mr. Bivens owns a fourth interest in the Carter mine at North Bloomfield. In politics he is a Democrat.

**GEORGE L. SWEETLAND.**—From early boyhood George L. Sweetland has been interested in mining in his native county of Nevada, where he was born on March 10, 1861, in the town of Sweetland, a son of James O. and Martha (Scott) Sweetland, natives of Virginia and Georgia respectively. An uncle of our subject, Charles Sweetland, came to California in 1850 and settled on a creek two miles below North San Juan, where he engaged in mining; as the settlement grew it was called Sweetland's Store, then the word store was dropped and the town now bears the name of Sweetland. In 1852 James O. Sweetland came to California and located at Sweetland, where he owned a mining claim which yielded a moderate income; later he mined for the Milton Mining Company and the American Mining Company, at Sebastopol. About 1880, James O. Sweetland was elected to the Legislature and served for two terms; he was selected by the miners to fight their battle against the proposed bill to stop hydraulic mining, which was later passed, abolishing this mode of mining. Seven children were born to this pioneer couple: Jefferson and Lura are both deceased; George is the subject of this sketch; Caroline is deceased; William and Henry were twins, the former lives at Colusa, Cal., and the latter is deceased; Lawrence resides at Oatman, Ariz. The father passed away September 18, 1921, aged eighty-eight years, and the mother died in 1873. George Sweetland received his education in the public school in Sweetland, and has always been interested in mining. In June, 1898, he enlisted for service during the Spanish-American War and was placed in Company I, 8th California Regiment, and was sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where he served until he was discharged in February, 1899, when he returned to his home at French Corral, near which place he now resides.

**GUY V. ROBINSON.**—A prominent rancher and a representative of a pioneer family, Guy V. Robinson is justly classed among the prosperous and progressive citizens of Indian Springs, Nevada County. Here he was born on September 27, 1874, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Charity Robinson, both natives of Ohio. Thomas Jefferson Robinson crossed the plains to California with a team and wagon in the early days; he was a blacksmith, a trade which he followed for many years, owning his own shop one mile north of Indian Springs. There were four children in the family: W. T., lives in Berkeley, Cal.; Guy V., the subject of this sketch; Lura, now Mrs. Nahurin, lives in Chicago, Ill.; Cornelia, Mrs. John Bouse, resides in Berkeley, Cal. Both parents passed away at about fifty-two years of age.

Guy V. Robinson received his schooling at the Indian Springs public school and assisted his father on the home ranch until he was twenty-one



years old, when he leased 1000 acres and engaged in stock-raising; after leasing the property for twenty years, he purchased it. He now has 200 head of cattle, 150 head of sheep, 150 head of Angora goats and twelve head of horses on his ranch. Every season Mr. Robinson cuts large quantities of wood from his ranch, which he sells to customers throughout Nevada County. Mr. Robinson has a fourth interest in the old homestead of 400 acres in the vicinity of Indian Springs.

At Indian Springs, in November, 1895, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Ella M. Nile, who was born on her father's ranch, four miles from Indian Springs. She is a daughter of James and Isabelle (Marsh) Nile, natives of Maine and Illinois, respectively. James Nile came to California via Panama and purchased 500 acres which was devoted to fruit and stock-raising. Miss Isabelle Marsh came to California with her mother in 1863, Mr. Marsh having preceded them in 1855; from California they went to Idaho, where the father mined until 1865, when they returned to California and engaged in farming four miles from Indian Springs; this ranch later became known as the Nile ranch. Four children were born to them: Ella M., Mrs. Robinson; Jessie, the wife of W. E. Johnston of Nevada City; Cora, the wife of Jesse Ennor and resides at Indian Springs; and Herbert James, who resides in Oroville, Cal. James Nile passed away on the home ranch on September 20, 1911; his widow now makes her home with her son at Oroville, Cal. Mrs. Robinson received her education at Indian Springs, Pleasant Grove, and in the Rough and Ready districts. Two children have blessed this union: Guy N., and Avis, now the wife of William L. Eddy, who was born in Nevada City, on July 18, 1888, a son of John and Mary (Dunston) Eddy, both natives of England. Both parents came to California in the early sixties and were married at Nevada City, where Mr. Eddy engaged in mining. William L. Eddy is next to the youngest in a family of six children, the others being: John, Anna, Harriet, Mary, and Alfred. Mr. Eddy passed away at the age of sixty-six years. Mrs. Eddy is now seventy-two years old and resides at Nevada City, Cal. On June 17, 1917, Mr. Eddy was married to Miss Avis Robinson and they are the parents of three children: June Elizabeth, William L., and Robert Eugene. In politics Mr. Eddy is a Republican and fraternally, is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Guy V. Robinson is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally, he belongs to Mountain Rose Lodge, I. O. O. F., Rough and Ready, and to the Encampment at Grass Valley.

**RALPH TISHER.**—The owner and proprietor for the last twelve years, of the 200-acre ranch one mile below Indian Springs, is Ralph Tisher, son of Abraham and Margaret (Rouse) Tisher. He was born May 14, 1875. His father, a native of Ohio, came to California with his father and brother via Panama in 1850, and settled in Calaveras County and mined there. He also mined at Virginia City, Nev. Later he engaged in ranching and purchased the Rouse Ranch, now known as the Tisher Ranch, the one on which Mr. Tisher is now living and which is devoted to general farming. The parents are still alive, the father at the age of eighty-six, and the mother at seventy-one years. Mrs. Margaret Tisher was born in Iowa and crossed the plains in an ox-team train when a child with her father, who settled on the old Rodder ranch and ran a roadhouse there; later he moved to Indian Springs, where mother Tisher was reared and married.

Ralph Tisher is one of six children, the others being: Bert, William, Maude, Carry and Cathleen. He was educated at the public school at Indian Springs, and was married there on August 2, 1906, to Lida Smith, a native of Nevada County, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dunham) Smith; the father was born in Indiana and came to Oregon in 1852.

and thence on to California in 1853. He settled in Placer County and mined and later came to Nevada County, where he was married. Grandfather Dunham also came to California in the early days. He was born in Indiana. Mr. Tisher is the parent of six children, viz.: Perry, Avis (deceased), Mabel, Florence, Clifton, and Clarence. He is a Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Rough and Ready.

**JOHN FONTZ.**—A native son of Bloomfield, Cal., John Fontz was born on November 23, 1891, the third in a family of eleven children born to John and Mary (Costa) Fontz, both natives of Portugal, the former born on St. George Island, one of the Azores group, the latter born in Lisbon. John Fontz, the father, followed mining and farming before coming to California. He was married to Miss Mary Costa after coming to the Golden State and the home was made at Bloomfield, where he mined at the Derbee and the Malakoff mines. The names of the eleven children are as follows: Joseph, now in Peru, S. A.; the second child died in infancy; John, the subject of this sketch; May, of Riverside, Cal.; William, of Sacramento; Georgina, of Emigrant Gap; Frank, deceased; Emanuel, of Colfax; Antone, at Drum, Cal.; Leo, in San Jose; and Raymond, at Emigrant Gap. The parents are now residing at San Jose, where the father is engaged in the poultry business.

John Fontz attended the Bloomfield public school, later he took a correspondence course in architecture and mechanical drafting; then at the age of eighteen years he learned the millwright's trade, and was employed at the Allison Ranch mine, and the West Point mine, the latter located in Calaveras County. In 1922 he came to Grass Valley, where he has been employed as master mechanic for the North Star Mines Company.

At Grass Valley, on April 29, 1914, Mr. Fontz was married to Miss Vera Brock, daughter of Thomas and Alice (Cryer) Brock. Mrs. Fontz was born, reared and educated in Grass Valley, where her father is in the merchandise business. Three children have been born of this union; Beverly Alice, Beatrice Margaret, and John Brock. In 1910, Mr. Fontz served as United States census marshal for Eureka and Bloomfield townships of Nevada County; he is non-partisan in politics.

**MRS. ANNA BRADBURY.**—Holding a place among the progressive and enterprising citizens of North San Juan, is Mrs. Anna Bradbury, proprietor of the hotel in that place. She is a native of California, born at Camptonville, Yuba County, a daughter of John and Mary (O'Connell) Cohen, both natives of Ireland. John Cohen brought his family to California about 1852, and worked in the placer mines of Yuba County. They had the following children: Sarah, the first wife of James S. Bradbury; Peter, John, Mary, James, and Anna, the subject of this sketch. The father died at the age of eighty-six, his widow surviving him until she was seventy-two years old when she passed away.

Anna Cohen attended public school in Camptonville. At North San Juan on February 25, 1908, she was married to James S. Bradbury, a native of Iowa, and son of John and Ruth Emma (Strode) Bradbury. James S. Bradbury was a lad of four years when his parents came to California and settled at Alleghany, Sierra County; his father was a miner by occupation. James S. Bradbury conducted a freighting business in Sierra County and later at Nevada City. His first marriage united him with Miss Sarah Cohen, the elder sister of our subject and by this marriage there were six children: Ruth, William, Frank, Mabel, Vera, and Neva. Mrs. Bradbury passed away in 1904. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Bradbury purchased the hotel at North San Juan where the family has since resided.

**JOSEPH LORENZO MATTIO.**—An enterprising business man of Colfax, Placer County, who is contributing his share towards the building up of the community, is Joseph Lorenzo Mattio, who was born in Venasca, Piemonte, Italy, in June, 1880, a son of Giacamo and Theresa (Grassero) Mattio, who followed the mercantile business on a small scale in their native Italy. They came to Renton, Wash., where the father still resides, the mother having passed away in that city several years ago.

Joseph Lorenzo Mattio is the eldest of their four children, and was reared in his native land, where he received a good education in the local schools. After completing the course of study in the Venasca school, he apprenticed himself to the baker's trade, which he completed, and then became a journeyman, traveling into France, where he was employed at his trade in various cities, among them Nice and Marseilles. Returning to Italy for a short period, he arranged his affairs to come to the Pacific Coast, arriving in Seattle, Wash., in 1902, thence going to Portland, Ore., and in 1903 he came to San Francisco, Cal., where he worked as a baker for several years, until he started a bakery of his own on Vallejo Street, San Francisco. However, he soon sold out and again worked at his trade. Going to Amador County, he worked as a baker for three years, and then was in Willits for three years, when he returned to San Francisco.

Mr. Mattio was married in Colfax, in 1920, being united with Mrs. Theresa (Pardini) Stagi, who was born in Lucca, Toscano, Italy, and came to California in 1907. She was first married in Nevada City to Joseph Stagi, who was also born in Lucca, and they followed ranching until they started a bakery and store in Colfax. Here Mr. Stagi died, leaving four children: John, Anita, Julius, and Josephine. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Mattio continued the business here, and with Mr. Mattio's experience as a baker, they have built up a large bakery business, as well as in the line of merchandise. Two children have been born of this union: Theresa and Ninfia. Mr. Mattio also owns real estate at San Bruno, San Mateo County. He is optimistic for the future of this great commonwealth, and particularly is he a booster for Placer County. Fraternally, he is a member of the Eagles, in Willits, and, being interested in civics, he is a member of the Colfax Chamber of Commerce. A firm believer in protection, he is, naturally, an ardent Republican.

**MRS. CATHERINE M. F. SULLIVAN.**—During the long period of her residence in California, dating from 1858, Mrs. Catherine M. F. Sullivan has witnessed the development of the State from an early period of its American occupation to its present position as one of the most prosperous of commonwealths. She was born at St. Mary's Hospital in San Francisco, Cal., December 3, 1858, a daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Leahy) Farrelley, both natives of Ireland. Both parents came to the United States and settled in Vermont, where they were married. The year that their daughter was born they had removed West and stopped in San Francisco for a short time. Our subject was only two weeks old when her parents removed to Sebastopol, where her father engaged in mining in that vicinity until 1861, when they removed to French Corral. Patrick Farrelley was foreman of the Kate Hayes mine, where he later met his death from asphyxiation. There were two children in the family: Francis Michael, who died in 1907, and Catherine, our subject. Patrick Farrelley was only thirty-three years old when he met his death; his widow survived him until she was seventy-four years old.

Miss Catherine M. Farrelley received her education in the grammar school at French Corral and the Grass Valley Convent, namely, Mt. St.



Mary's Academy. On October 30, 1910, at French Corral, Miss Farrelley was married to Jeremiah J. Sullivan, a native of Rhode Island, born September 16, 1846, a son of Cornelius and Ellen (O'Connell) Sullivan. Cornelius Sullivan came to Grass Valley, Cal., in 1852, and five years later was joined by his family and the home was established at Boston Ravine, Nevada County. Jeremiah J. Sullivan engaged in mining his entire lifetime, not only in California, but also in Mexico and Arizona. He died January 18, 1923. Mr. Sullivan's first marriage united him with Miss Bridget Tracy, a native of Ireland, and there were two children born to them: Martin is deceased; and Nellie makes her home with our subject. Mrs. Sullivan is a Democrat in politics and fraternally, is affiliated with the Native Daughters of the Golden West. She is a consistent member of the Catholic Church at Birchville.

**FRANK X. BECK.**—Coming to California forty-five years ago, Frank X. Beck has been an eye witness to much of the growth and development of Sacramento, Yuba and Nevada Counties. His birth occurred October 23, 1860, in Bavaria, Germany, a son of Andrew and Anna Mary (Herbst) Beck, also natives of Germany. The father was a stone mason by trade and spent his last days in his native country.

Frank X. Beck attended the public schools in Germany and there learned the trade of butter and cheese making, working at his trade in Germany from the time he was eighteen years old until 1887. In that year he came to the United States and first settled in New York State, where he remained for one year, then with the money he had saved he came to California and soon found employment on a dairy farm in Sacramento County. He worked for about five years in that section, when he removed to Spenceville and worked for two years in a copper mine; he then removed to Yuba County and spent two years on the Creps ranch. He then decided to invest his earnings in land and came to Nevada County, where he purchased 160 acres, two and a half miles northwest of Rough and Ready, on which he raises fruit and stock.

At Sacramento, Cal., on October 5, 1895, Mr. Beck was married to Miss Martina Bernegg, also a native of Bavaria, Germany, a daughter of John George and Genevieve Bernegg. There were six children in the family: George, Theresa, Ahga, Christina, Martina, and Joseph. John George Bernegg was a carpenter by trade and lived all his life in Germany, dying at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife was seventy-eight years old when she died. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are the parents of six children: George, who served as a gunner at Camp Kearney, where he trained for six months; and Andrew, Henry, Frances, Josephine, and Anna Marie. In politics Mr. Beck is a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Owls of Grass Valley.

**JOSEPH FODRINI.**—A retired citizen who resides on his home place a half mile from Nevada City, is Joseph Fodrini, who is rounding out the years of a well-spent life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his early industry and energy. He was born in the province of Piedmont, Italy, on December 16, 1855, the fourth in a family of seven children born to Pietro A. and Mary (Feria) Fodrini. Following are the names of the seven children: Philip, Julius, Lawrence, Joseph, Clara, Maude, and Theresa. Pietro A. Fodrini was a farmer and stock-raiser in Italy. Both parents died when our subject was only eighteen months old, and he was reared by an uncle and aunt on the maternal side.

Joseph Fodrini received a public school education in his native province, and in 1881 he came to the United States and directly to California. Locating

at North San Juan he teamed for three years, then removed to Downieville and continued teaming from there. He resided in various places for about three years until he became a foreman at the Derbee Mine at North Bloomfield. Mr. Fodrini then purchased his present home ranch of six acres one-half mile from Nevada City on the You Bet Road; here he built a residence and farm buildings and developed the place to fruit. Mr. Fodrini was hoist engineer at the Murchie Mine until it was closed down, after which he devoted his entire time to ranching.

In Italy, on January 1, 1875, Mr. Fodrini was married to Miss Grace Staffo, also a native of the province of Piedmont, Italy, a daughter of Philip and Mary Staffo. Philip Staffo was a farmer in Italy. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fodrini: Daniel, who is freight and passenger agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at Sparks, Nev.; Pete is United States marshal in Nevada; Lena, deceased; and Mary, Clara, and Margaret, all college graduates. Mrs. Fodrini passed away about eight years ago, and her death was a sad loss to her husband and family, as well as to her wide circle of friends. Mr. Fodrini is a Republican in politics, and, fraternally, belongs to the Foresters of America at Nevada City.

**FRANK W. HOOPER.**—Success has accompanied the untiring efforts of Frank W. Hooper, who, for the past thirty-four years has been a valued employee of the Empire Mining Company and for many years of that time has been superintendent of the company's mill in the vicinity of Grass Valley. His birth occurred at this place, on January 15, 1874, and he is a son of Thomas E. and Elizabeth (Whitford) Hooper, both born in Cornwall, England, where they were reared and married. In 1860 the father and mother left their native country and came to the Great Lakes country in Michigan, where they remained for one year. In 1861 they came via Panama to California and settled at Calaveras, where the father mined for one year; in 1862 they removed to Grass Valley and here the father engaged in mining in the quartz mines of Nevada County the balance of his active career. There were seven children in this family: J. T. resides in San Francisco; Ida is now Mrs. Prisk, residing in Grass Valley; Frank W. is our subject; Albert is living in Grass Valley; Harry is deceased; Mabel resides in San Francisco; and Louis lives in Grass Valley. Both passed away when sixty-six years of age.

Frank W. Hooper received a good education in the public schools of Grass Valley; his first venture in the business world was in a quartz mill, which proved to be the line he selected for his life's work, for he has continued to work for one company, as stated above, for thirty-four years.

At Grass Valley, on December 16, 1896, Mr. Hooper was united in marriage with Miss Lillie Eddy, born at Grass Valley, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Eddy, both natives of Cornwall, England. William Eddy came to California in 1863 and was joined by his family in 1869; he was a miner for the balance of his life. There were six children in the family: William and Catherine are now deceased; Thomas lives in Sacramento; Laura is now Mrs. Larmer, who resides in Sacramento; Lillie is the wife of our subject; Elizabeth is now Mrs. Hamrick and lives in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper are the parents of four children: Leon is married and has two children, Shirley and Leon, Jr.; Llewellyn, Burlington, and Dorothy. Some four years ago, Mr. Hooper purchased 97½ acres of land in Mendocino County, near Ukiah, on which the two eldest sons reside and engage in general farming. Mr. Hooper also owns a group of seven mines, located in the Grass Valley mining district of Nevada County, which are known as the Buckskin mining claims. Mr. Hooper is independent in his political views and fraternally, belongs to the Odd Fellows, and the Elks of Grass Valley, while Mrs. Hooper is a member of the Rebekah Lodge.



**MRS. ALICE K. JOHNSTON.**—The successful management of a large estate owned by a number of joint heirs would seem to tax the capabilities of the most capable of men. It would be above the capacity of most women. One who is equal to it is Mrs. Alice (Kelley) Johnston, of Lacy's Bar, on the American River. She first saw the light on Manhattan Bar, on January 29, 1857. Twenty years later she was united in marriage with Charles R. Johnston, with whom she returned to the home of her parents in 1893. She was the third of seven children, six of whom were daughters, born to Joseph and Alice (Byrne) Kelley. Joseph R. Kelley was the second of three brothers to emigrate from Ireland, where they were born, to America. In 1852, he started for California, coming with one child, via Panama, and reached San Francisco in October of that year. He went to the mines on the American River, where he engaged in mining, first on Manhattan Bar, but later he settled on what is known as Lacy's Bar. He represented the typical pioneer of the early days, with a kindly personality that won the highest esteem of his fellow men. He was active in the building of the North Fork Ditch, doing considerable work near his ranch. He also operated a number of mines, principally with the labor of Chinese. In 1866 he took up government land at Lacy's Bar under the preemption law and he actively carried on agricultural pursuits until he passed away on January 23, 1899. His good wife followed him, dying at San Jose in April, 1901. Much credit is due to Mother Kelley for the part she took in educational circles. The children surviving her are: Mrs. Annis VanWormer, of Oakland; Mrs. Johnston, our subject; Lillian and Hortense, also of Oakland; and J. J. Kelley, a prominent business man, of Bakersfield. Those who have died are Mary, who died when twenty-five, and Mrs. Essie Brown.

Charles R. Johnston, a man of excellent principles and high character, was born in Mendon, Mich., in 1861, the eldest of three children. He graduated from the public school and learned the carpenter's trade. We next find him in Placer County doing good work as a carpenter; then engaging in mining at Colfax, he contracted pneumonia, which was the cause of his untimely death, on April 7, 1899.

Alice Kelley taught school for six years up till her marriage with Mr. Johnston. She is now one-sixth owner of the Joseph R. Kelley Estate, comprising 290 acres, which she managed to the entire satisfaction of the other heirs. She is the mother of two children: Alice K. Bishop of Newcastle, a graduate of the San Francisco State Normal, and who taught school until her marriage with Arthur R. Bishop; and Amy, Mrs. Louis Bruno, of Newcastle, a graduate of Heald's College. Mrs. Johnston has an adopted child Aubrey Johnston, now eleven years of age.

**ALEXANDER P. MARTEL.**—For the past sixty-two years, Alexander P. Martel has been known in Nevada County, where for many years he was interested in mining; then he assisted his father on the home place, where general farming was carried on. He was born at Hangtown, now Placerville, Eldorado County, on February 12, 1854, a son of Peter and Mariah (Woods) Martel, the former a native of Ireland but reared in England, and the latter born in England but reared in Australia. He was mate on a vessel and followed the seas for sixteen years. In the fall of 1849 Peter Martel came to California and settled in San Francisco. He first mined on Mormon Island and in 1854 went to Hangtown, where he mined until 1862, when the family removed to Grass Valley. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martel: Susan M. is now Mrs. Simmons; Louisa Jane became Mrs. Wagener and now deceased; Amelia Agnes is now Mrs. Van Slyke; Albert William; Hattie is Mrs. Crider; Hilary John; George W.; and Alexander P., the subject of this review. The father engaged in mining for many years but his last



years were spent on a farm. He passed away at the age of eighty-four, and his wife was ninety-one years old when she died.

At Rough and Ready, in October, 1880, Alexander P. Martel was married to Miss Virginia Ennor, born at Penn Valley, Cal., a daughter of James and Ellen Ennor. Mr. and Mrs. Martel are the parents of two children: Lester Ennor; and Sadie, now Mrs. Ryan, who resides in San Francisco. Mr. Martel is a Democrat in politics and fraternally, belongs to Grass Valley Parlor N. S. G. W. and the Nevada County Half-Century Club. In 1881 Mr. Martel drove a stage between Graniteville and Nevada City. Mr. Martel now makes his home on the ranch of Guy V. Robinson near Indian Springs.

**MARCEAU F. CHEVALLIER.**—A horticulturist that is making a success in his chosen calling is Marceau F. Chevallier, a native of France, born at Montargis, in the Department of Loiret, May 12, 1892, a son of Francois and Marie Henriette (Courillon) Chevallier. The father was born in Montargis, December 5, 1857, and his parents were Francois and Anne (Garrier) Chevallier, who were farmer folk and in quite independent circumstances. The mother was born in Oussay, a daughter of Vrain and Julienne (Prochassan) Courillon, who were also well-to-do farmers and stock raisers. Francois Chevallier and Marie H. Courillon were married November 15, 1885. After their marriage they followed farming in France, meeting with deserved success. However, in 1913, they filled a long cherished desire of moving to California, and on their arrival, located in Placer County and purchased a ranch of 185 acres at Virginiatown, where they now make their home. They have two children, Clematite, Mrs. La Forge, of Auburn; and Marceau F., the subject of this review.

Marceau F. Chevallier was reared on the farm in France, receiving a good education in the public schools. When twenty-one years of age, in 1913, with his parents he came to Placer County and assisted his father to improve the ranch he purchased at Virginiatown, setting out thirty-five acres to orchard. During these years he was a close student of the care of orchards, and has become well-posted as to soil, fertilization, cultivation and irrigation. Desiring to own a ranch of his own, in 1923 he was fortunate in purchasing a ranch of eighty acres in Gold Hill district, five miles from Newcastle, nearly one-half of which is in orchard and vineyard, the former being in pears, plums and peaches.

Mr. Chevallier was married in Sacramento, December 1, 1921, to Miss Rene Heiser, who was born in Sommes, France, and was reared and educated there. She had the harrowing experience of living in Sommes during the World War. With her grandmother she came to Sacramento in February, 1920, joining her mother who had lived there for a number of years, and it was there she met and married Mr. Chevallier.

**THEODORE D. MOILES.**—Although born in the northeastern part of the continent, Mr. Moiles has spent practically all of his life in California, and has been identified with various interests in the central part of the State. A native of Detroit, Mich., he was born December 22, 1857, the son of Thomas H. and Theresa (Taylor) Moiles, the father a native of the north of Ireland, and the mother also born there, of Scotch parentage. They both came to the United States when young folks and were married in New York City. For a time they made their home about eighteen miles out of Detroit, Mich., on a farm. Henry Moiles, at present fire warden of the city of Detroit, Mich., is a first cousin of our subject; for thirty-five years he was chief of the fire department of Detroit. Selling this property, they migrated to California, arriving here in April, 1864, and locating at Bodega, Sonoma County, on a 360-acre ranch. Here the father did general farming, and in

later years went into the dairy business. After a two-years' illness he died, when Theodore D. was seventeen years old. He was the eldest of four children, the others being Addie, and William, now deceased, and Henry.

The family moved to Penngrove, near Petaluma, and Theodore started to learn the trade of stone cutter. In 1883 he moved to Cordelia, Solano County, and for ten years he was foreman for E. R. Thomas in the quarry at that place. In 1886, at Cordelia, occurred the marriage of Theodore D. Moiles and Miss Nancy Risk, who was born in the north of Ireland, a daughter of David and Sarah (Donahue) Risk. Her parents brought their family to California about 1874, and settled at Bodega, and later near Petaluma, and some of her people still live on the old home ranch, four miles east of Petaluma, where they settled soon after locating at Bodega. Mrs. Moiles is one of fourteen children born to her parents, five of them now living, and she received her education at Petaluma. The surviving children are: James, Martha, Jennie (Mrs. Barnes), Nancy (Mrs. Moiles), and William (of Santa Rosa).

In 1891 Mr. Moiles started a hotel at Crockett, Contra Costa County, and continued there for three years. For seventeen years he held office in Crockett as deputy sheriff and constable. On July 23, 1915, he came to Grass Valley, and since that time he has been a guard at the Empire Mine. He is a veteran California peace officer; he rose to prominence in the noted Eppinger case at Crockett, Cal., and he has been more than successful in apprehending high-graders, and was the officer to whom part of the \$25,000 reward was paid for recovering \$300,000 worth of gold in bars, stolen from the Selby Smelting Works in Contra Costa County. The \$25,000 was divided among eight officers, including our subject. It was to Sheriff Veal and Mr. Moiles that the culprit, Jack Winters, showed where the \$300,000 worth of gold bricks were hidden. He is still a deputy sheriff under Sheriff R. R. Veal of Contra Costa County, having served in that capacity for the past twenty-eight years. Three children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Moiles: Earl D., Eleanor, and Theodore.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Moiles is active in all civic movements for the advancement of community interests, and he is prominent fraternally as a Mason and an Odd Fellow, holding membership in the Masonic lodge of Crockett; the Naval Commandery of Vallejo, and is a life member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, while he is a Past Grand of the Odd Fellows of Crockett, and a member of the Mount Maria Encampment of Vallejo. \*He is also a Past Worthy President of the Eagles, of Crockett, and Mrs. Moiles is Past Matron of the Eastern Star of that city.

**MICHAEL JOSEPH ROYER.**—A wide-awake, progressive, very successful business man, is Michael Joseph Royer, the manager of the Roseville Ice and Water Company, a partnership composed of William Haman, M. J. Royer, G. W. Lohse, and A. G. Wolfe, all equally interested. Joe, as he is generally known, has an excellent head for business and boasts for his cooperating wife, one of Roseville's favorite daughters. A native son, proud of his association with the Golden State, Joe was born in Roseville on July 8, 1890, and grew up in the town, spending practically all of his days here. He attended the public schools in Roseville, and ran the Royer Dairy for seven years as his first business venture, but in 1920 he sold out. He also ran an ice-plant in connection with the dairy enterprise, and so became familiar with the ice-making process. In 1921 he started as a dealer in ice in Roseville, buying his ice from the Crystal Ice Company in Sacramento. Seeing the promising possibilities for the ice business, he organized the partnership already noted, and in 1922 began to manufacture ice, building his plant the same year. He has a freezing capacity of

thirty tons a day, and an actual ice-making capacity of seventeen tons, and he retails his superior and highly sanitary products in Roseville. He employs seven automobile trucks and two horse-drawn vehicles. He also manufactures many varieties and flavors of soft drinks, under the trade name of the Rose Bud brand. The Roseville Ice Company is also the agent of the Union Ice Company and acts as its local distributing agent.

At Roseville, on November 17, 1914, Mr. Royer was married to Miss Fern Lohse, a daughter of G. W. Lohse, representative of an old pioneer and prominent realtor in Roseville, also represented in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Royer have two children, Michael Joseph, Jr., and Robert M. Our subject belongs to the Elks, at Sacramento; and in national politics he is a Democrat. In the year 1916 he built his handsome residence on Royer Street, so named from his father, Tom Royer, one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Roseville.

**GEORGE BYRON WALKER.**—For the past three years the name of George B. Walker has been closely identified with the dairy industry of Placer County, and through his progressive service in this interest he has been instrumental in forwarding the development of this section. On November 1, 1920, Mr. Walker became the proprietor of the Walker Dairy, formerly the Royer Dairy, which has been in operation for the past thirty years; during all those years it was Roseville's leading dairy and under the able management of Mr. Walker it still continues to hold first place in that industry.

George B. Walker's birth occurred in Kingston, Green Lake County, Wis., November 23, 1892, when he entered the home of Charles H. and Cora E. (Joslin) Walker, both natives of the same county. There were only two children in this family: Achsa was drowned in Green Lake, Wis., when sixteen years old; and George Byron, the subject of this sketch. The parents adopted three other children. Charles H. Walker was a farmer in Wisconsin and there he passed away on the home farm on March 25, 1913, aged fifty-two years; in 1915 the mother removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where she is still living, aged fifty-three years.

George B. Walker was educated in Wisconsin and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years old and he learned farming and stock-raising thoroughly. After his father's death, he went to Iowa and worked on dairy farms for two years. In 1916 he came to California and stopped at Lincoln, Placer County, where he worked for his uncle, S. M. Joslin, a farmer. In 1917 he removed to Roseville and was engaged as a fireman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; his next move was to Sacramento, where he worked in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops as a machinist. In 1919 he returned to Lincoln and worked in the rice fields for two seasons; and while thus employed he heard that the Royer Dairy was for sale, and he immediately came to Roseville and purchased it. Mr. Walker buys his milk from local dairy farmers, pasteurizes and bottles it in a thoroughly sanitary manner; he employs three men, two men with Ford trucks to deliver the milk to the customers and the other drives a large freight truck to gather the milk from the local farmers. The business is showing a gradual and gratifying increase, and it is now naturally known as the Walker Dairy.

At Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1916, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Riles, a daughter of John and Julia (Isaacson) Riles, the former a contractor and builder in Fort Dodge. Mrs. Riles was born in England and Mr. Riles in Chicago. Three children have blessed this union: Virginia Le Rose, Byron Charles, and June Achsa. The family reside at 501 Royer Street. In politics Mr. Walker is a Republican.



**CHARLES E. WODELL.**—The reputation of Charles E. Wodell as a widely known expert on everything pertaining to mining has been won by many years of study and practical experience in different parts of the United States; he has worked in coal, iron, silver, copper and gold mines from Michigan to California, and from Oregon to Mexico, on the Pacific Coast. His birth occurred at the Oak Tree Ranch in Nevada County, Cal., December 9, 1871, the youngest of three children born to Peter and Helen (Stephens) Wodell, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. George William, the eldest son, passed away in 1921; the only daughter, Ella, is now Mrs. Austin, and she resides at Tacoma, Wash. Peter Wodell came across the plains to California in a very early day and settled at North San Juan, Cal., where he was at first occupied in mining, but later engaged in ranching on the Oak Tree Ranch; he passed away October 15, 1884, his wife surviving him until January 18, 1885, both passing away on the home ranch.

At the age of twelve years Charles E. Wodell began to make his own way in the world. His opportunity for attending school was very meager, but he proved to be an apt scholar in the school of experience. Since 1894 Mr. Wodell has made his home in Nevada City, where he owns a comfortable home; but for the past five years he has resided in Willow Valley and during that time has been foreman of the Penn California Mine at that place.

At Nevada City, August 11, 1895, Mr. Wodell was married to Miss Mary Jane Pascoe, born in New York, on December 9, 1871, a daughter of Emanuel and Mary (Cuddlip) Pascoe, both natives of England. Emanuel Pascoe made his first trip to California, in 1862, across the plains; he mined for fifty-four years of his life, working in mines from Michigan to California. Of a family of eight children, only two are now living, Mrs. Wodell and Nellie Margaret. Emanuel Pascoe was an active lodge man, belonging to the Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of St. George, all of Nevada City, Cal. He passed away at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother was sixty-seven years old when she died. Mr. Wodell is independent in his political views, preferring to vote for the candidates best suited for office, rather than confine himself to strict party lines.

**ANTONIO BORBA.**—When Antonio Borba first left his home in the Isle of St. George in the Azores and came to Massachusetts, following his brothers Manuel and Joseph, it was on a visit, but deciding that he could better his condition here he remained and worked on a farm near Trenton, Mass. In 1892 he came to California, where he worked on a ranch in Alameda County, while his family resided in Oakland. In 1904 he invested in a foot-hill ranch of sixty acres at Mt. Vernon and in March moved his family to Placer County, the same year he sold fifteen acres, retaining forty-five acres, which he has highly developed into bearing orchards and vineyard. Born on November 17, 1874, Antonio Borba was the youngest son of Manuel and Isabel (Pedros) Borba, a prominent and well-to-do family in St. George, both parents now deceased. He attended a private school in St. George and learned what hard work meant while on his father's farm till he emigrated to America in 1891.

On June 19, 1898, Mr. Borba was united in marriage with Rose Avila, who was born in the Moraga Valley, Contra Costa County, on January 12, 1879, the fifth of ten children of John and Gumincinda (Moraga) Avila; the father was born in St. George. Her mother was a descendant of Don Juan Moraga, who was given a grant of land by the King of Spain for military services. The children of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Borba are: Marguerite, wife of F. L. Sedgely, orchardist in Mt. Vernon; Clara, who died in infancy;

Albert, died at the age of fourteen; Eleanor and Henry, students in Auburn High School, classes of 1926 and 1927, respectively; Marion, John and James. No words can do this sketch justice without mention of the courage and perseverance with which Mrs. Borba nobly aided her husband in his struggle against difficulties. With barely enough means to pay for transportation from Oakland in 1904, with sickness in the family, and a fire which swept away the accumulation of years of struggle, many would have given up in despair, but the unbounded faith and hard work of both Mr. and Mrs. Borba has been crowned with success and today this family has a property and home which does credit to them and the country. Mr. Borba is a member of the Auburn Fruit Growers' Association. He received United States citizenship in Auburn under Judge Prewett and is a Republican.

**VEGA BROTHERS.**—Prominent among the successful orchardists of Placer County are undoubtedly Frank and Tony Vega, who were born in Terceira, at Raminho, in the Azores. Frank Vega first saw the light on November 7, 1887, and Tony, on November 3, 1891. They are the sons of Joseph and Marie (Borges) Vega, who were born and reared, and passed away in their native land. There were ten children in their happy family: Joseph is still living in Portugal; John is the second in the order of birth; then comes Manuel, and after him Mary, who is also still residing in Portugal; while the younger members are Frank, Constance, Tony, Jennie, Jack and Luis.

With far less opportunity for schooling than many boys of their age and country, Tony Vega came to California and Newcastle in June, 1910, and for a year worked for wages, then he rented a farm on shares from Mrs. Millie Kellogg, and this he managed with the aid of his brother Frank, who arrived in Newcastle in 1912, with his wife. The brothers leased the Kellogg orchard for six years, and did so well with the enterprise that they were able, in 1922, to buy an orchard of forty-five acres, set out to various kinds of fruit, about one mile below Newcastle, on the Sacramento highway; and in October of that year they commenced to erect a fourteen-room house, into which they moved in the May following.

Frank Vega was married in Portugal on April 22, 1912, to Pauline Ferreira, a native of his birthplace, and so familiar with the scenes of his childhood, and the daughter of Joseph and Maria Ferreira. Her father is still living in Portugal, highly esteemed by all who know him; but her good mother, who had the good will and respect of many, died there six years ago. Mr. Vega's parents were also exceptionally worthy folks, who believed in making the world better, if possible, through their having lived and worked in it, and who did the best they could for their children. Mr. and Mrs. Vega have five children: Pauline, Tony, Josephine, Joe, and Mary.

**GEORGE W. GUPTILL.**—An enterprising, successful merchant who has attained the honor of public office, in the administration of which he has made an enviable reputation for progressive ideas and deeds, is George W. Guptill, the mayor of Roseville and the proprietor of the well-known dry goods emporium on Vernon Street. A native son, always proud of his association with the great Golden State, he was born in Modesto, on February 14, 1884, the son of A. C. Guptill, a Modesto contractor and builder, who died in 1920, at the age of eighty-seven. He was born in Cherryfield, Maine, was a carpenter and joiner by occupation, and came to California as a young man, and was here married to Miss Louisa Bran, a native of Lima, Ohio, who had made her way to the Coast as a school teacher, and had taught in Marysville. The Guptill family originally came from Metz, Germany, although they traced their ancestry back to Holland; and having

come here early enough to be of real service in helping to preserve the Union for which Lincoln strove and became a martyr. A. C. Guptill served in the merchant marine during the Civil War. He moved to Modesto soon after the building of the Central Pacific, later the Southern Pacific Railway, and he established himself as a contractor and builder, and was so engaged for many years. Mrs. Guptill died in Modesto in 1906. The worthy couple had two children: Charles B. is a sheep-raiser at Red Bluff, and George Wilbur, our subject.

George W. Guptill grew up at Modesto, where he attended both the grammar and high schools. He began to be self supporting by clerking in a grocery store in Modesto, where he remained for four years; and then he came to Roseville, in 1910, and clerked for Messrs. Fiddymment & Son, dealers in general merchandise. He commenced business for himself in September, 1922, and he has done so well that he is still at the same stand. He is a member of the Roseville Merchants Association; and his real standing in the community is indicated in the fact that he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Roseville, in April, 1920, and was appointed chairman of the board, or mayor, in the spring of 1923.

Mr. Guptill was married in San Francisco on April 4, 1912, to Miss Lena Danger, of Sacramento, and daughter of the late George Danger, a cabinet maker of skill and experience, and she grew up in Sacramento. One child has blessed this union, Charles Vincent. Mr. Guptill built a residence on South Lincoln Street in Roseville in 1919; and he has erected two other houses on South Lincoln Street, one of which he sold. He belongs to Lodge No. 6 of the B. P. O. E. at Sacramento. In politics, he is a Republican.

**JOHN H. HOLT.**—Roseville owes much to its agreeable reputation as a social and recreation center to such well-established and well-conducted headquarters as the billiard parlor of John H. Holt, at 327 Lincoln Street. His father was William Holt, a native of England and a brother of John and Henry Holt, who had contracts to get out ties for the Central Pacific Railway during the period of its construction. The three brothers came out to California, William coming first, via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, in 1852, and he was followed by the father, Sam Holt, and the other two brothers. In 1852 William Holt made his way to Michigan Bluff and engaged in mining. Leland Stanford was keeping a store there and they came to know him well. This early association in Michigan Bluff affected their relations to the railroad in California, when they had a contract for turning out ties. After this was finished they engaged in farming, stock-raising and freighting. In California, William Holt was married to Eliza Nuttall, a native of England, and they had six children; the eldest three died in infancy, or childhood, and a sister, Mrs. Florence Wagner, passed away at Sacramento in her twenty-seventh year, leaving a boy, now Dr. Holt Alden, his name having been changed, in San Francisco; Mary, now the wife of Vernon G. Whetston, a druggist, and they reside in San Francisco; and John Henry is the remaining member of the family. William Holt lived to be eighty-three years of age; and Mrs. Holt is still living, making her home with her daughter in San Francisco, the esteemed center of a circle of very devoted friends.

John H. Holt was born in what is now Rosedale Colony, six miles east of Roseville, on September 19, 1879, but from his fifth year was reared in Roseville, where he was educated in the public schools. When twenty years old he began agricultural pursuits, which he followed for many years and as a result of this long, arduous and successful period of labor, he now owns a ranch of 240 acres, two miles east of Roseville, at present devoted to diversified farming.



In 1901, in Roseville, Mr. Holt was married to Miss Pearl Josephine Barnes, a native of Butte County and the daughter of the late W. T. Barnes. Two children have blessed their union: Sydney R., and Flora Lucile. Mr. Holt is a Past Grand of Roseville Lodge No. 203, I. O. O. F., and has served as District Deputy Grand Master. He also belongs to the Encampment; and with his wife is a member of Minerva Lodge of Rebekahs, of which Mrs. Holt is a Past Noble Grand. Mr. Holt is a broad-minded Republican, never in favor of partisanship such as hinders local progress in particular, and he has served on the Republican County Central Committee. Mr. Holt also belongs to the Red Men and the Eagles.

**MRS. MARY L. McNAMARA.**—A native daughter of Nevada County and a woman of marked business ability is Mrs. Mary L. McNamara, owner of considerable real estate at Tyler, Cal. She was born at Alpha Hill, Nevada County, the second in a family of seven children born to William H. and Mary L. (Bagley) Culver, natives of New York and Michigan, respectively. William Culver came to California in an early day and owned and conducted a store at Alpha Hill; later he moved to Sacramento and farmed in that section; and still later he located near Dixon, Solano County, where he spent his last days on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Culver were the parents of seven children: William, deceased; Mary L., the subject of this sketch; John; Nellie; Cornelius, deceased; Hattie, deceased; and Fred, deceased. The mother lived to be forty-nine years old, Mr. Culver surviving until he was ninety-one years old.

Mary L. Culver received her education in the Dixon and Sacramento schools. At Dixon on April 28, 1881, she was married to James A. Hustler, a native of England, and a son of Joseph and Martha (Morehouse) Hustler. At the time of their marriage Mr. Hustler was in the drug business in Nevada City; later he engaged in mining with his father and brother at Chimney Hill, until hydraulic mining was discontinued. Fifteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Hustler moved to Tyler, where she has since resided. Mr. Hustler passed away March 30, 1922. At Nevada City, on May 23, 1923, Mrs. Hustler became the bride of Roy McNamara, a native of Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. McNamara is a member of Columbia Parlor No. 70, N. D. G. W. of French Corral.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM JASPER.**—A wideawake thoroughly competent foreman is Fred William Jasper, of the P. F. E. blacksmith shop at Roseville, an experienced machinist, and a conscientious, hard-working man, eminently loyal to the company he serves. He is also a public-spirited citizen, and delights in identifying himself with every worthy movement for the general weal of the community in which he dwells and thrives.

He was born at Hanover, Germany, the son of Frederick William and Doris Jasper, both of whom were Germans and married in their native Fatherland; and he came with the rest of the family to America in 1882. They landed at Boston, and soon after migrated to Denver, where Mr. Jasper was a cigar-maker. They had four children, and our subject is the second child and the second son. Both parents breathed their last at Denver, the father at thirty-nine and the mother at forty-nine years of age.

While a young man Fred. William Jasper served an apprenticeship in a large carriage and wagon-works at Denver, putting in three years, at first for his board, then for 25 cents a day; and after that he engaged with the Colorado-Midland Railway at Cardiff, Colo., and he was there in the railway shops for eight years. Then he became foreman for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, at Bingham Junction, Utah, and on October 2, 1909, he came to California and worked in the Southern Pacific shops at Roseville

for two years. Then he came over to the P. F. E. service, in 1912, and took charge of their blacksmith shop, and he now has sixteen men working under him. There is a splendid equipment of modern machinery and tools, including a machine with an iron crane and a magnet mounted on a car, so that pieces of scrap iron can be picked up quickly and carried away.

Mr. Jasper was married at Salt Lake City, on June 8, 1903, to Mrs. Grace Austin, a widow, whose maiden name was Grace Allison, and who was born in Ottumwa, Iowa. A daughter, Dorothy, passed away at the age of two. There are, however, two step-daughters: Lela Austin is now the wife of E. L. Brown, a switchman, at Roseville, and they have one child, Gracie; and Mamie is the wife of Ed. Carroll, foreman for the Southern Pacific Railway, at Sparks, Nev. She is the mother of two boys, Fred, and Philip. Mr. Jasper owns a house and lot in Roseville, and he and his family are thus comfortably identified with the town. He is a member of Roseville Lodge No. 203, I. O. O. F., and he belongs to the Eagles; and Mrs. Jasper is a member of Minerva Lodge, D. of R., of Roseville.

**CHARLES W. GIRTON.**—A full and interesting life has been the portion of Charles W. Girton. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 14, 1859, the son of Marshall and Sarah Ann (Holmes) Girton, both natives of Pennsylvania; when thirteen months old Marshall Girton came to Ohio with his parents, who were frontiersmen of that state, clearing the land and engaged in farming on the Little Miami River. Sarah Ann Holmes came to Ohio with relatives, her father had died before her birth, and her mother's death occurred when she was but seven days old, and she was reared by relatives. Their marriage occurred in Ohio and they were the parents of twelve children, six boys and six girls.

Charles W. graduated from high school at the age of thirteen years and he then worked his way through the Lebanon Normal School, and thereafter taught for four years in Warren County. He then took up work with the Northern Pacific railway and became one of their air-brake constructors, remaining with the company four years, after which he engaged in the same kind of work for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, located at LeGrande, Ore., for three years. He then quit railroading and for two years ran a hotel at Huntington, Ore., and it was during this time that Mr. Girton worked into the mining business, starting in the quartz and gold mines at Huntington. From there he went to Thunder Mountain, Idaho, during the mining boom of 1898, and for eighteen months remained there, and then went to Salt Lake City, where he purchased a team and wagon and drove overland to Las Vegas, Nev., to the Silver Bow country, and Mr. Girton was one of the discoverers of Silver Bow, together with two companions named Clark and Foran. He remained in the Silver Bow district until 1914, when he came to California and located placer mines on the Feather River, sixty-five miles above Oroville on the west branch of the north fork of the river, and he still owns this mining property of 160 acres, as he does nine claims in the Silver Bow district. He made his home at Roseville during the winter months and worked for the Pacific Fruit Express in car building, and in the summer he mined on his claim on the Feather River.

In November, 1918, Mr. Girton took a bond and lease on what is known as the I. Haas property at Rough and Ready, called the Alta Mine, of 140 acres, and this property he managed for three and one-half years, selling out in 1922, to George W. Roote of San Francisco. He purchased a ten-acre home at Rough and Ready and has lived there since that year.

Mr. Girton was first married in Ohio, on April 18, 1884, to Embru Bolanger, who was born in that state. She died in Washington State in 1901. Six children were born to them: Milton, residing in Alameda; Clark,

of Salt Lake City; Nellie, Mrs. Wilkinson of Emmett, Idaho; Stella, Mrs. Young of Boise, Idaho; Bessie, Mrs. Hayes of Pocatello, and Celia, Mrs. Moore of Nampa, Idaho. The second marriage of Mr. Girton, at Portland, Ore., January 25, 1919, united him with Fannie E. Dickinson, a native of Yankton, S. D., and a daughter of Orlando P. and Letitia (Black) Dickinson. Orlando Dickinson was born at Wiscasset, Maine, and Letitia, his wife, was a native of White Deer Mills, Pa. Mr. Dickinson was a farmer and had moved to South Dakota from Maine when a young man and homesteaded land there; he is living at Portland, Ore., but his good wife passed on at the age of seventy-three; they were married at Yankton, S. D., and were the parents of four daughters: Fannie E., Mrs. Girton; Jennie, Mrs. E. T. McGilora; Rhoda and Mamie, both deceased. The family was reared at Yankton, and Mrs. Girton graduated from Yankton College, after which she entered into the mercantile business at that place with her brother-in-law, Mr. Gilora, and when the family moved to Portland, Ore., she was employed by him as a clerk in the wood and coal business he established in that city. Mr. Girton has been prominent in fraternal life and has been through all the chairs of the Woodmen of the World, at Huntington, Ore., and he was a charter member and is a past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias at Pascoe, Ore.; he was also a member of the Workmen Lodge at LeGrand, Ore.

**JOHN H. EDEN.**—For many years John H. Eden has been active in the upbuilding and development of Nevada County. At the age of twenty-one years he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for three years, then he began to work as a carpenter, a trade he has since been engaged in at Nevada City. His birth occurred two and a half miles west of Nevada City on the old Eden homestead; when he entered the home of his parents, John and Margaret (Giesecking) Eden, both born in Germany. When the father was a lad of thirteen years he came to New York City and clerked in a grocery store until he was eighteen years old, then he went to Australia and found employment in the mines. In 1855 he came to California and located in Nevada County. In 1861 he returned to Germany and on his return to San Francisco he was married and for the next two years was in business in San Francisco. He next came to Rush Creek, about one mile below Indian Flat, and with five of his countrymen engaged in mining; Mr. Eden handled the gold and acted as treasurer for the mining party. When the mine was supposedly worked out, the partners sold the prospect to a man by the name of Joe Lopez for a small sum of money; and while digging a ditch to run water to the mine, he struck a pocket and took out \$10,000 in gold in a short time. Mr. Eden turned his attention to farming on his 100-acre place, twenty acres of which was mineral land and the balance was a homestead. There were seven children in the family. The father lived to be seventy-four years old, while the mother passed away in her thirty-first year.

John H. Eden was educated at the Indian Flat district school and was at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old when he began to earn his own living as a blacksmith.

At Nevada City, Cal., on June 8, 1896, Mr. Eden was married to Miss Lottie M. Locklin, born in Nevada City, a daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte D. (Brockway) Locklin, both natives of Vermont. The father Benjamin Locklin was reared and educated at Rutland, Vt., and on May 8, 1864, was married at Nevada City to Miss Charlotte Brockway, and there were three children in the family: Lena A. is now Mrs. I. W. Redding; Lottie M. is the wife of our subject; and Curtis B. married Miss Edith Wheat. Mr. and Mrs. Eden are the parents of two sons: Gerry William is a graduate of the University of Nevada, with a B. A. degree, and is now vice-principal



of the Virginia City, Nev., High School; Herman Benjamin is attending the University of Nevada, where he is a student in the electrical engineering department. Fraternally, Mr. Eden is a member of the Masons, the Elks and the Foresters of America, all of Nevada City. Mrs. Eden is a Past Noble Grand of the Rebekahs, Past President of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and a member of the Eastern Star, of Nevada City. Mr. Eden is a Republican in politics.

**JAMES P. HASAPIS.**—Among the popular institutions in Roseville, the well-provided lunch counter conducted by James P. Hasapis, on Lincoln Street, enjoys an enviable patronage. A native of Greece, James Hasapis was born in Arcadia, on June 15, 1892, the son of Peter and Theoni (Krigos) Hasapis. His father died when our subject was only five years of age; his mother is now seventy years old and lives on a farm near Vervena, in Arcadia. She had seven children, and our subject was the next to the youngest.

James P. spent his early boyhood on the home farm, while he attended the local grammar schools, and when nine years of age he came across the Atlantic to join two of his brothers who had already settled in California. He landed at New York in March, 1903, eventually reached San Francisco and spent most of his time since in Sacramento working in fruit-packing houses; he was also engaged in running a restaurant on K Street for a year and a half, and then he was drafted into the army. He became one of the 21st Infantry, in the McKinley Regiment, and because President McKinley had said that that regiment, having lost 700 men in the Philippines, should never again serve over seas, he did home duty, and was honorably discharged at Monterey on February 13, 1919.

Then he went to work again in a shop in Sacramento, and in 1921 he came to Roseville, where he has since been proprietor of the Roseville Lunch Counter. This was the old Mint Restaurant; but under Mr. Hasapis' careful management, it has attained to a high reputation for its appetizing variety of foods. The fact of the matter is that James Hasapis knows just what the people want to eat. He is a member of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce and Allyn W. Butler Post No. 169, American Legion, at Roseville. Mr. Hasapis was naturalized in 1917, and Placer County today has no American nearer the 100 per cent. mark.

**JOHN HAMER BERRY.**—Noteworthy among the successful business men of Roseville, Cal., is John Hamer Berry who, since 1918, has been engaged as a newspaper and magazine distributor, with headquarters at 231 Vernon Street; he handles nearly all the leading daily papers published in Northern California and is wholesale distributor of all the leading current magazines. He was born in Providence, R. I., on January 28, 1889, a son of Hamer and Henrietta (Bradley) Berry, both natives of England. There are four children in this family: Annie, now Mrs. Thomas Huby residing in Oak Lawn, R. I., and Samuel, a carpenter and builder of Roseville, Cal., both born in England; John Hamer, the subject of this review; and Florence, who resides in Rhode Island. John Hamer Berry was fifteen years old when his father died, and three years later his mother passed away.

John Hamer Berry was educated in the public schools of Providence, R. I., and at the age of fourteen began earning his own way by working in a dyeing and bleaching establishment. Later he worked for two years in an iron foundry, but the work proved to be too arduous for him and he gave it up and came to California, settling at Redwood City in 1910. He became a clerk in a grocery store; then for several years following this he was occupied in various lines of business; and he was handling newspapers

and magazines in Willows and Chico before permanently locating in Roseville. Here he has made gratifying advancement since establishing his business.

Mr. Berry was united in marriage at Sacramento, with Miss Ethel Dove, native of Texas, and a daughter of Thomas Dove a contractor now residing at Alameda, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of one son, Roy Spencer. Mr. Berry owns his residence at 526 Coronado Avenue, where the family make their home. He also owns other residence property in Roseville, as well as a ranch near Folsom. His genial manner makes him justly popular in business circles and has been no small factor in his present prosperity.

**THOMAS B. BRADY.**—The active years of Thomas B. Brady's life have been spent in the mines of his native county of Nevada; and he is now employed by the You Bet Mining Company whose property is located at You Bet, Nevada County. He is a native son of Chalk Bluff, this county, born June 11, 1874, a son of James and Margaret (Carlin) Brady, both natives of County Cavan, Ireland. The father came to California in the late fifties, remained in San Francisco for a short time, then removed to Remington Hill, Nevada County, where he mined. He then returned East and was married in Newark, N. J., and brought his bride back to California and settled at Remington Hill. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Brady: Rosalia Anna, James T., and Phillip Patrick, all deceased; Mary Elizabeth, Catherine J., Thomas B., James Phillip, and William Patrick. The father died of pneumonia at the age of fifty years, the mother lived to be seventy-eight years old, passing away in June, 1918.

Thomas B. Brady attended the Chalk Bluff district school and since early boyhood has been interested in mining pursuits and is now in charge of the You Bet Mining Company.

At Nevada City, on April 11, 1918, Thomas B. Brady was married to Miss Ethel Fairbanks, born at Minono Flat, Placer County, daughter of Percy and Charlotte (Stone) Fairbanks, both natives of California, whose parents crossed the plains in early days. Mr. Fairbanks was engaged in mining until his death in 1912. Mrs. Fairbanks now makes her home in Sacramento. Mrs. Brady is the second oldest in a family of four children, namely: Elwin; Ethel, Mrs. Brady; Juanita, the wife of J. M. Pitt and they reside at Mayfield, Cal.; and Melba. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brady: Thomas William, Margaret Virginia, and Leslie Bernard. Mr. Brady is a Democrat in his political leanings. He served a term as trustee of the Chalk Bluff school district.

**FRED L. FARLOW.**—An interesting type of the self-made man is Fred L. Farlow of Roseville. He was born at Sterling, Nebr., on May 25, 1872, but left his native state for California in 1890, a young man ready for a manly tussle with the world. He worked in Southern California for a number of years, and at the beginning of the century came north to Rocklin, reaching Roseville about 1906. His father was George W. Farlow, an honored pioneer of Nebraska, who died when our subject was only four years of age. He had married Miss Rebecca Wathen and she passed away in California, beloved by all who knew her, having reached the fine old age of sixty-nine. They had six children; and our subject is the second child and the eldest boy in the circle.

After making his own way in the world, overcoming obstacles and enduring many hardships, Fred Farlow is today, a generous-hearted man with a fine presence, and he justifies whatever cordial regard he enjoys at the hands of his fellow-men by his public spiritedness and charity. He

has made much money in Roseville, and has saved considerable; and this prosperity has enabled him to erect the Farlow Block on Vernon Street, thereby contributing not a little to put Roseville on the map.

Fred Farlow came to Roseville in 1906 and he was active in business until a year ago, since which time he has been partially retired. He conducted the Barker Hotel for nine years, and he made it one of the best of all modern hostelries in this part of the Golden State. He came to know, and be pleasantly known by thousands, and it is not saving too much to claim that he considerably enhanced the fame of the growing and progressive town.

At Oakland, in 1914. Mr. Farlow was married to Miss May Worth, a native of Minnesota, and a very accomplished and attractive lady. They have made their residence, built and owned by themselves on Grove Street, in Roseville, the center of a generous and never-failing hospitality. Roseville may well be proud of such exemplary citizens, both of whom aim to live at peace and in good fellowship with their neighbors and the other dwellers in the community and both of whom find pleasure in forwarding the welfare of their country.

**EARLE P. SUTTON**—Important agricultural operations command the time and attention of Earle P. Sutton, who has passed his entire life in Nevada County, therefore by experience and observation he has gained a thorough knowledge of the possibilities of this region. The ranch which he now owns and occupies is in the vicinity of Town Talk and is known as the Glenbrook Dairy. Here Mr. Sutton conducts a dairy of twenty-five head of cattle supplying fresh milk to his customers in Nevada City. He was born at the Glenbrook Dairy, two miles south of Nevada City, on October 1, 1883, a son of Allured and Elizabeth (Chapman) Sutton, both natives of Canada, where they were married. Allured Sutton came via Panama to California in 1869, and a few months later was joined by his wife. He bought the ranch just across the road from the Glenbrook Dairy, which had been acquired by his brother Philander Sutton, who had come to Nevada County a few years in advance of Allured Sutton. Here the father engaged in dairying, and later he was in the grocery business in Nevada City as a partner of his brother, Philander Sutton; later he was in partnership with his nephew who had purchased the Philander Sutton interest. Selling out his interest in the grocery store he engaged in mining, having an interest in the Deadwood mine. Later he again took up farming and started a dairy on forty acres which he had purchased and which is now the property of our subject. Five children were born in this family: Nellie, became Mrs. A. R. Ivey, and is now deceased; Cora, now the wife of Dr. J. R. Ivey resides in Nevada City; Alice, became Mrs. Ogden and is now deceased; Earle P., the subject of this sketch; and Dr. Carl, living in Marysville. The father lived to be seventy years old and the mother passed away at the age of seventy-nine years.

Earle P. Sutton attended the Oakland district school at Gold Flat, Nevada County, and for six years after finishing his education, he was with his father in the dairy business; then he entered the United States forest service as ranger of the Tahoe, Stanislaus and Eldorado district, which occupied him for the following six years. Next he was employed as a carpenter in various mines in Nevada County for two and a half years. He then returned to the Glenbrook Dairy as manager for his brother-in-law, Dr. J. R. Ivey, a position he held until June, 1923, when he purchased the dairy farm and continues the business.

At the Glenbrook Dairy farm, on May 4, 1904, Mr. Sutton was married to Miss Isabelle Anderson, born at Summerville, Cal., daughter of Robert R. and Maggie (Engler) Anderson, the former a native of Edinburgh, Scot-



land, and the latter of Illinois. There were five children in the Anderson family; Gabriel, deceased; Isabelle, wife of our subject; Anna, now Mrs. Renfrée of Oakland, Cal.; Mary, Mrs. Mitchell, also in Oakland; and William, who lives in Stockton. Her father, Robert R. Anderson, a butcher by trade, came to Nevada County about 1889 and engaged in mining. He passed away in Oakland, Cal., aged sixty-three years, the mother is now living in Stockton, Cal. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sutton; Nadine, and Earline. Mr. Sutton is a Republican in politics.

**JAMES F. DUDLEY.**—The concern which is famed throughout the northern part of the State for its propagation of buds and trees, and for clearing and planting more acres of land to fruit than any other in this section is the Silva-Bergtholdt Company of Newcastle. The president, under whose management the company has achieved this distinction, is James F. Dudley, and it is an interesting story how he started out in life. At twelve years of age he went to work for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad as water boy in Milwaukee, and on October 27, 1883, he reached Newcastle, Cal., with his roll of blankets and went to work on George D. Kellogg's fruit ranch, and the second day was made foreman. His parents, Fred Theodore and Louise Dudley, were born in Westphalia, Germany. His father was a gunsmith and had a shop in Cincinnati in the early fifties. About 1861 he moved to Fon du Lac, Wis., where the boy, James F., mingled with the young Indians of the Winnebago Tribe, for whom the father did a good deal of work, there was never the slightest friction as he always dealt with them on the square.

James F. Dudley was the fourth child in a family of six, and after he started out as a water boy, as has been mentioned, at the age of eighteen, he got on the railroad as a brakeman at Janesville, Wis. There was a wreck in which he was injured and he was laid up for eight months before being able to work again. He drifted about the country from Canada to Mexico, and up to the Atlantic seaboard and finally landed in California in the citrus belt and was employed on a ranch near San Bernardino. He was so favorably impressed with the coast country that he has never wanted to leave it, and decided to see more of it, so he pushed on, with his roll of blankets on his back till he arrived in Newcastle. He worked steadily for seven seasons, then about 1890 he invested in twenty acres of wild land one mile east of Newcastle, which he cleared and set out with young trees; he has added since by purchase till now he has 248½ acres of highly developed orchards, and 140 acres of raw land, within a six mile radius of Newcastle. The years that have followed since 1890 have been crowned with remarkable success, owing to the faith and integrity of this energetic man. The fruit season on the Dudley ranches commences in May with the harvest of cherries, and from that time to the end of the grape harvest in November, the gatherers are kept busy.

The ease with which the president of this great corporation handles the business, and his willingness to accept advice from any one who has it to give, and his liberality with money in helping every good cause, as well as young people to get a start, are among the reasons for his popularity. It was told the writer that if everybody around Newcastle had given as liberally to the Allied War drive committees, as did Mr. Dudley, it would have put them over the top. He is an ardent lover of sports, hunting, fishing, etc. He attributes his success to his unbounded faith in the future of the community and his persistency of effort for progress. He is interested in finding new varieties of trees and fruits and spends a large sum each year in research work, with the result that no small degree of success has been attained by the introduction of many new varieties by Mr. Dudley. For

the past twenty-five years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, in Newcastle. He was formerly active on the Democratic County Central Committee, but of late years he has changed his political faith and become a Republican.

**LOUIS PARDINI.**—Twenty-seven of his forty-seven years' residence in California, Louis Pardini has spent on his present ranch located one-half mile west of Newtown, Nevada County. His birth occurred in the province of Lucca, Italy, on September 8, 1863, a son of Giovonni and Clementina (Georgio) Pardini, both natives of Italy. Giovanni Pardini was a farmer in his native country; he married Miss Clementina Georgio and they had three children; Louis, Carmelina, and Maria. The mother passed away when our subject was three years old, and the father was later married to Miss Louise Boccia, and by this union there were four children; Adele, Joseph, Angelina and Benedicto. The father passed away in Italy at the age of fifty-eight years.

Louis Pardini received a public school education in his native province; when he was eighteen years old he went to France and for four years was employed in a factory in Marseilles. In 1886, he came to California and direct to San Francisco, where he remained for one year. Then he went to Woodland, and for the following five years worked on a ranch in that vicinity; he then secured work at Towle, Cal., with the Towle Brothers lumber mills, where he remained for four years. He then located on a leased ranch of 320 acres near Grass Valley, and after operating it under lease for seven years, he purchased it. This he later sold, settled on his the present home place consisting of eighty acres devoted to general farming. Mr. Pardini has cleared twenty acres of hill land; where he has set out a vineyard, and another three-acre piece has been set to fruit trees.

Mr. Pardini's marriage occurred at the family home in Italy, on April 15, 1897, and united him with Miss Catherine Staggi, born and reared in Lucca, Italy, daughter of Angelo Staggi. Mr. and Mrs. Pardini are the parents of five children: Julien, who served in the United States Navy during the World War; and Lena, Edward, Rosie and Adaline. Mr. Pardini is a Republican. He is serving as a trustee of the Kentucky Flat school district; fraternally, he is a member of the Owl Lodge of Grass Valley.

**BYRON S. KIPP.**—Perhaps no business pursuit could make one more familiar with the personal history of a district than that of the searcher of land titles and abstracts; for he comes in contact with names which have made history in the State since its first inhabitation by civilized beings, tracing them down through the generations to the present day, and much depends upon the thoroughness with which this service is rendered. As the head of the Kipp Abstract Company, Byron S. Kipp has built up a reputation for integrity in business methods, and a thorough knowledge of the law pertaining to this important work in property holdings. A native of Minnesota, his birth occurred May 24, 1885, at Henderson, and he is a son of Sylvester and Belinda (Segars) Kipp, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Maine. Sylvester Kipp, an attorney-at-law, came to California the first time in the early nineties, locating in San Diego, where he practiced his profession. Returning to Minnesota, he engaged in practice in St. Paul, and moving later to Knoxville, Tenn., he practiced there until 1911, when he again came to San Diego. He is now living retired from active business, at Coronado.

Byron S. Kipp attended the schools of St. Paul, Minn., and the Baker-Himell private school in Tennessee, and finished his education with a course in the department of law at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, from

which institution he was graduated with the class of 1910, receiving the degree L. L. B. That same year he went to Socorro, N. M., and engaged in the abstract business at that place. In 1914 he located in Auburn, Placer County, Cal., and established his present business, which he has since maintained, devoting his entire time to the many phases of this far-reaching work, and serving the public efficiently and with a conscientious regard for detail. In 1915 he was admitted to the California bar. He has prepared a new set of abstract books for Placer County, which he keeps up to date. The Kipp Abstract Company also have an abstract office at Oroville, Butte County, where they have a complete set of abstract books of that County in charge of Mr. Kipp's brother, S. S. Kipp. Another brother, U. S. Kipp, has charge of the Kipp Abstract Company's office in Red Bluff, Tehama County, which is also complete and up-to-date with its books. They also prepared a set of books for Yuba County, and had an abstract office at Marysville until they sold it in 1923.

The marriage of Mr. Kipp occurred in Auburn, June 1, 1916, and united him with Miss Margaret Wills, born in Auburn, a daughter of John H. and Rosa F. (Adrian) Wills. Her father was born in Michigan Bluff, in 1856. Grandfather Wills was born in Ireland, coming to the United States, he crossed the plains to California in 1852. John H. Wills was a farmer until he located in Auburn. For many years he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business here, and served capably as justice of the peace. He was also interested in California development work and was one of the commissioners to the Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., and also to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland. Rosa F. Adrian was a native of Auburn, born in 1860; and her parents were Anton and Alise (Pfeiffer) Adrian. Anton Adrian was born in Roxheim, Rhein, Bavaria, Germany, and came around Capt Horn to San Francisco in 1859, his wife joining him later. He was a hotel man here and passed away in 1912, while his widow survived him until 1923. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Kipp is the youngest. She was graduated from the Auburn High School, and is now ably assisting Mr. Kipp in his abstract work.

**THOMAS EDGAR BREE.**—Distinguished as the son of a pioneer family of worth and prominence, Thomas Edgar Bree is well deserving of representation in this volume. His birth occurred in Cornwall, England, August 26, 1874, and his father, John Bree, was also a native of this place. John Bree made three trips to California, the first one in 1849, when he came across the plains with an ox-team train; then he made one trip around Cape Horn. Returning to England he was married to Mary Elizabeth Tredinnick, also a native of Cornwall, and when he returned to this State, his third trip also was made across the plains. John Bree tried his luck at mining, but later purchased a ranch in the Allison Ranch district on the Forest Springs road, six miles from Grass Valley; this ranch consisted of 400 acres of land thickly covered with timber and brush. He cleared a portion of the land and was among the first to set out an orchard of Bartlett pears for commercial purposes. He was also one of the six men who discovered and located the ledge which has proven so rich in gold deposits; later selling his interest in this property, which is known as the Idaho-Maryland mine. In 1884 Mr. Bree was joined by his wife and daughter, their two sons remaining in England. There were three children in the family; John Linden Bree became the first horticultural commissioner of Nevada County, and died in Grass Valley in 1912; Thomas Edgar, the subject of this review; and Constance Mary, the wife of Frank S. Morgan and a resident of Berkeley, Cal. The mother passed away at the age of sixty-eight years, the father living until he was seventy-seven years old.



Thomas Edgar Bree attended a private school in England until he came to California in 1890, being the last member of the family to arrive here. He helped his father on the home place for a couple of years, then took up the machinist's trade in San Francisco, but this was not to his liking and he became city ticket agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company in San Francisco; later he was sent to Eureka, Cal., where he was passenger and ticket agent for the same company for fourteen years. After these years of valuable experience he removed to Los Angeles, and held a position with the Pacific Navigation Company. Following this he became identified with the Standard Oil Company and at different periods has been their agent at St. Helena, Richmond, Waterford, and for the past two years has been at Grass Valley. Mr. Bree owns a fine ranch of 400 acres eight miles from Grass Valley on the McCourtney road.

On June 27, 1899, Mr. Bree was married to Miss Eda Hailer, born in San Francisco, a daughter of Christian and Margaret Hailer. Christian Hailer was a merchant in San Francisco and Mrs. Bree was reared and educated in the Bay city. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bree; Constance Marjory, and John Hailer. Mr. Bree is a member of the Elks of Richmond, Cal., and in politics is a Republican.

**EDWARD JOSHUA DAVIS.**—The birthplace of Edward Joshua Davis is his present home place, located in the Rough and Ready district of Nevada County, where he was born on December 21, 1874. His parents, Henry and Mary (Cain) Davis, were natives of Cornwall, England, and Ireland, respectively; both came to the United States and to California in an early day, and their marriage occurred at Grass Valley, June 13, 1864. By this union there were seven children: Margaret became Mrs. Rourke and is now deceased; John; Emma; William Henry; Richard; Edward Joshua; and Mary Augusta. Henry Davis bought a ranch of 110 acres in the Rough and Ready district of Nevada County, obtaining a homestead title to this ranch; he built the house where our subject now lives about 1870. At one time he owned an interest in the North Star Mine, where he worked for a number of years, in the meantime farming his 110 acre ranch. The father passed away April 9, 1919, and the mother on December 5, 1916.

Edward Joshua Davis received his education at the Kentucky Flat and the Rough and Ready district schools, and was reared as a farmer lad. In politics Mr. Davis is a Democrat.

**WILLIAM E. MOURIER.**—A young man of enterprise and public spirit who, by his energy and business acumen, is making a name for himself among prosperous business men and property owners in Roseville, is William E. Mourier. A native son of this growing Golden State, he was born in Roseville, on April 26, 1887, a son of Ferdinand and Lucile (Sears) Mourier, both natives of Nebraska, who came to California over forty years ago and established their residence in Placer County. They were engaged in farming near Roseville, and here the mother passed on in 1897, while the father lived until 1904, when he died, mourned by his family and friends. This worthy pioneer couple had eleven children: Dan; Carrie, who died leaving four children; Lottie, John, Maude, Otto V., William E., the subject of this review; and Lulu, Jennie, Myrtle, and Nellie.

William E. Mourier was reared on the farm and early learned habits of industry and economy, at the same time he received a good education at the local school. After his school days were over he assisted his father on the home ranch for several years, until he engaged in business in Roseville. With A. C. Ridley as a partner, he purchased the Porter House, which they are conducting as a first-class hotel, the rooms being comfortable and

well-furnished and much appreciated by the traveling public, as well as by the citizens of Roseville. In connection with the hotel they also run a pool and billiard hall, also conducted in a first-class way. Mr. Mourier handles this latter enterprise, while Mr. Ridley has charge of the hotel.

Mr. Mourier was married in Roseville on March 6, 1924, being united with Miss Mae Schultz, a native of Chicago, Ill., where she was reared and educated. She is ambitious and is proving an able helpmate to her husband. Mr. Mourier, although very devoted to his business, finds time to be a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

**SAM BURDUSIS.**—Among the worthy families of Roseville, each member working together in perfect harmony, is the Burdusis family, so well represented by Sam Burdusis, the proprietor of the Liberty Bakery at 320 Lincoln Street. He was born at Psary, Trifilias, Greece, on October 26, 1897, the son of the late Peter and Demitrula Burdusis, and the third son in a family of six children. John was in the employ of the Southern Pacific, having been for many years track and extra-gang foreman. In 1906, he joined his father, who was employed by the Southern Pacific at Roseville and at San Francisco, after the earthquake. The old gentleman made a trip for his health back to Greece in 1908, and John returned there in 1912, when he was impressed into the Greek Army for service in the Balkan War; and he returned to California in 1914, bringing along with him his brother, Alexander. He then re-engaged with the Southern Pacific, and became extra-gang foreman, holding that post until 1921, when he again returned to Greece, where he is now engaged in business, and is in charge of the old Burdusis home place, at the same time that he is caring for his sister, the youngest member of the family. George, an extra-gang foreman, is employed by the Southern Pacific, and lives in Roseville. Sam is the subject of this review. Alexander is an extra-gang foreman, and also lives in Roseville. Tom, aged seventeen, is staying with Sam, and Alexander, still a boy, attends school in Roseville.

The father was the first of the family to come to America, and he arrived at Roseville in 1902, and went to work for the Southern Pacific as a section-hand; and while thus engaged, he was joined by his eldest son, John, in 1906, and two years later, they were joined by the second son, George. In 1909, Sam Burdusis, then only twelve years old, and Alexander, then only ten years old, started off together for California. The father had sent them tickets, and in the meantime had died. The tickets stated that the two lads were bound for Roseville, California, where their father lived. Upon their arrival at Ellis Island, the United States Immigration official found that their father was deceased, and so under the very strict regulations of the Immigration Bureau, they were sent back to Greece, without being permitted to land.

The next year, however, Sam Burdusis made a new start, all alone, for Roseville. The father had made a trip to his home in Greece, where his wife and youngest child were still domiciled; and after he had been home for about a year, he returned to Roseville in the early part of 1909. He died in San Francisco, in the latter part of the same year, being then forty-seven years old. Back in Greece the mother gave birth to her six child, Demitrula, and then died, when the baby was a day old. The little girl was named after her mother and is now living under the personal guardianship of the older brother, John, in Greece.

Sam Burdusis bade good-bye to his mother's home in Greece, in the early part of February, 1910, and because of a stormy voyage across the Atlantic, he was upon the ocean some thirty-two days, while thirteen days more were consumed in crossing the Continent, a terrific snowstorm in Colorado contributing to the delay. He finally reached Roseville on March 23, 1910, and joined his two elder brothers, John and George, who supported him for a while, and enabled him to attend the Roseville school for several years. In



1914, he went to work for the Southern Pacific Company at Roseville, in their yards, picking up nails, washers, bolts, nuts and other iron scraps, and during his first year's work, he received 16 cents per hour. Hard work, however, agreed with him, and he grew fast, and even during his first year's service, he was made a car-repairer, in which capacity he worked for the company for the next three years. He then became track-walker, and served under his brother, John, on the section-gang. Such was his personal record by October 18, 1918, that he was promoted to be section foreman, and was assigned to the section at Antelope. Not liking that place, however, he was transferred back, by his own request, by the roadmaster to Roseville, and was made assistant foreman, in 1919, and the next year was promoted to the foremanship of an extra-gang, and as such he rebuilt the switch-tracks at the Pacific Fruit Express ice-plant at Roseville. Then his extra gang was laid off, and for a short time he went to work again in the car-shops, but he was soon given a new extra gang.

On account of their little sister and the estate in Greece, all the brothers started back to their old home in 1921, leaving Roseville on April 21; but when they reached New York, it was decided that John should go back to Greece and take care of the sister and the estate, and that the other brothers should remain in America. Sam Burdusis stopped off at Omaha for one and a half months, and then came back to Roseville; and all three brothers, George, Sam and Alexander, were given jobs with the railroad again. Sam stuck to his railroad work until July 1, 1923, when he bought a half-interest in the Liberty Bakery, and through close attention to business, he is making a pronounced success of his venture. Up to April 25, 1924, the Liberty Bakery was located at 110 Church Street, when it was burned out. August 1, 1924, it started up again in its new and commodious quarters at 320 Lincoln Street, where Mr. Burdusis has installed a new Ross Electrical Baker's Oven, with a capacity of 383 one-pound loaves. He has spent \$6000 in new machinery, furnishings and fixtures. It is the only one of its kind east of San Francisco in Superior California. The Liberty bread and pastry are of the highest quality, being made from the best of flour and other ingredients, in a thoroughly sanitary, up-to-date bake-shop. Having a wide acquaintance among the railroad men, he is assured of their patronage, an important source of revenue. Working together harmoniously, they present an example well worthy of emulation, as they advance on the road to prosperity and wealth, enjoying the good will of the community, who appreciate their integrity and amiability.

**THOMAS MULCAHY.**—From young manhood Thomas Mulcahy has been interested in agricultural pursuits; for many years he was associated with his father on the home ranch, then after his father's retirement from the activities of ranching, he took over the home place, which consisted of 165 acres in the vicinity of Newtown, Nevada County. By subsequent purchase he added 285 acres, making a total of 450 acres, which is in farming and mining land. Mr. Mulcahy, in 1924, sold his 450-acre ranch to the Newtown Mining Company, and bought ninety-five acres about a half mile northwest of Grass Valley, which he is improving for his home place. His birth occurred in Placer County, four miles below Colfax, February 25, 1868, a son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Donahue) Mulcahy, both natives of Ireland who came via Panama to California in the early fifties, and first settled in Sonoma County.

Patrick Mulcahy purchased a quarter-section of land in the vicinity of Colfax, for which he received a quit-claim title; at the same time he bought some railroad land and here the family resided for about twenty years. Later the ranch was sold and the family removed to Chicago Park, in Nevada County, where a home place was purchased, and six years were



spent on this ranch; then the family removed to the present home of our subject, where general farming was engaged in. There were twelve children in this family; Mary is now the wife of Charles Hansen of Colfax; Kate is the wife of Peter King and they reside at Hollister, Cal.; Nell is now Mrs. Balch and she resides in San Francisco; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Annie, deceased; Margaret is the wife of Henry Hartung, and they live at Grass Valley; Alice is the wife of Richard White, and they live at Grass Valley; Julia lives in Sacramento; Elizabeth is the wife of Charles Sans and resides at Hollister, Cal.; Josephine lives in Sacramento; John and Edna are twins. The father passed his remaining days on the home ranch, and passed away at the age of eighty-six years, and the mother passed away in 1908.

Thomas Mulcahy attended public school at New England Mills and Chicago Park and at an early age began to receive practical lessons in agriculture, which he has since put to such good use.

At Sacramento, Cal., in February, 1909, Mr. Mulcahy was married to Miss Rose Williams, born at Indiana Ranch, Cal., daughter of John and Margaret (Nevis) Williams, both natives of California. Mr. Williams was a farmer and miner by occupation. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mulcahy: Elwin; Marjorie, Hazel; Grace; and Helen.

**ROBERT HOWARD EVELETH, M. D.**—Prominent among the eminent representatives of the medical profession in Northern California of whom their fellow-citizens may well be proud, is Dr. Robert Howard Eveleth, of Roseville, a native son, born in Santa Rosa on September 16, 1879, in which town he grew up, graduating from the Santa Rosa High School in 1898. His father, James A. Eveleth, passed away on June 15, 1923. Mrs. Eveleth, whose maiden name was Cornelia England, resides at 2830 Hillegas Avenue, Berkeley, the same town in which they were married. Our subject commenced his work at the University of California in the Department of Pharmacy in 1898, having had the benefits of such a home as his father, who was a general produce commission merchant, could provide. Mr. Eveleth dealt in wholesale produce for forty years in San Francisco, as a member of the firm of Eveleth & Nash, and long they continued leaders in their field. Five children were born to the worthy couple. Alpheus T. is at Verdi, Nev., where he is foreman for the Verdi Lumber Co.; Robert Howard is the gentleman of whom we write; Mary is the wife of Kirby Tucker, who is in business in San Francisco, and resides in Berkeley; Barton H. is a civil engineer in Honolulu; he married Miss Maxwell, of Oakland, and has made a success as constructive engineer. Ethel C. married Lester Wren, an associate professor in the University of California, who is residing at Berkeley and is a mining professor.

Robert Eveleth worked in a drug store in San Francisco during 1901-1902, and in September of the latter year matriculated at the Cooper Medical College, a department of Stanford University, where he pursued allopathic courses for three years. He then finished at the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated with the Class of '06. He next served as an interne at the City and County hospitals in San Francisco for a year, after which he hung out his shingle at Elmhurst, now a part of Oakland, and practiced there, meeting with deserving success. In June, 1915, he located in Roseville, Placer County, and today he has a well-appointed office in the Farlow Block, at the corner of Vernon and Lincoln streets, sharing with the popular dentist, Dr. Harris, the office reception room, moving into that building when it was completed. He does most of his surgical work at the Krull Hospital in Sacramento.

In 1910, Dr. Eveleth was married to Miss Edna L. Seamans, a native of Tombstone, Ariz., and the daughter of P. L. and Sadie Elizabeth (Estes)

Seamans, of San Francisco, where Mr. Seamans, who was born in New York State, is a jeweler. Dr. Eveleth's father, by-the-way, was born in the State of Maine, and traces his ancestry back to John Alden, who married Priscilla Mullen, both being Mayflower passengers. Dr. Eveleth's forefathers were in the Revolutionary War, and an uncle of his father was a drummer-boy. Dr. Eveleth's grandfather, Barton England, was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War; he was a Southerner, and came to California after the war. In common with many of the graduates of the University of California, Dr. Eveleth offered his services in behalf of his country during the World War, but he was not called. He is a member of the Odd Fellows at Elmhurst, and of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E. In national politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Placer County Medical Society, State Medical Society and American Medical Association.

**L. W. LEAK.**—Among those who, by honest labor and attention to duty, have climbed high the ladder of public esteem is L. W. Leak. The fourth of seven children and the eldest of two sons, he was born on May 3, 1858, in Des Moines, Iowa, a son of John Leak, who, with his family, crossed the plains by ox-teams to California, being six months enroute. Captain Edington was in charge of the train. They arrived in Sacramento in October, 1861, and John Leak engaged in teaming over the mountains to Carson City, Nev., while his family remained in Sacramento, at 12th and D Streets. In 1862 a flood overtook the families in that location. However, the Leaks had a reliable ox named Ready, and they moved their wagon containing all personal belongings out to the top of the levee. Later the family moved out to the bank of the American River, between Sacramento and what is now North Sacramento, and here the father died in 1865. His widow, Evelyn (Leach) Leak, remarried in Sacramento, being united with Hon. I. N. Babcock, a Forty-niner. Mr. Leak's mother was a remarkable woman. Born and reared in Kentucky, she moved to Indiana, where she was married to Mr. Leak. She died in Auburn, in December, 1922, at the age of eighty-nine, enjoying up to the last, the best of health and finding much pleasure to be gotten out of life in spite of her advanced years. Mr. Babcock had served as a supervisor of Sacramento County and later as a deputy sheriff and jailor in Sacramento. He was a pioneer of '49 and made his start with a market garden out on 12th Street, now North Sacramento. In the early mining days he made as high as \$100 profit on one sale of fruit and vegetables, which he wheeled to Sacramento City on a wheelbarrow.

L. W. Leak attended the public school at 13th and G Streets in Sacramento and at Lone Star, Placer County, and finished in Atkinson Business College in Sacramento. But much of the time while growing up was spent in the saddle, watching his step-father's cattle on the Sacramento ranch and on the Tevis and Haggin grant, and in the summer time, in the mountains above Bear River. In 1871 the family moved to Lone Star to a ranch on Bear River. The intervening country was unfenced and the stock was driven overland from the Capital City. When only nineteen he went to Madeline Plains, Lassen County, and spent two seasons in the saddle. He had the responsibility of driving large herds of cattle through the country to Reno, Nev. Returning to Placer County he entered the butcher business, which he followed for fifteen years, during which time he built up a lucrative trade in Sacramento, Forest Hill and Auburn. Later he conducted a meat market in Modesto, and was prospering until extended credit to farmers broke him; then he had to start anew in Auburn and Newcastle, where he worked two seasons at \$1.50 a day. He invested his savings in the old Pillsbury ranch and began fruit-growing. He packed and shipped the first full car of fruit that was shipped East from Auburn, being then employed

by the Earl Fruit Company in the Auburn district, acting as their foreman for two years. After eleven years of hard work he got well established again and sold his ranch in order to give his entire attention to investments.

Mr. Leak is married and is the parent of five children, viz: John Leak, a fruit-man in Lodi; Lula Gipson, of Los Angeles; Bessie Collins, of Auburn; William, of Auburn; Genevieve, a student at the College of the Pacific; there are twelve grandchildren in the family circle. Mr. Leak owns 320 acres of land in Nevada County on the Grass Valley highway, and he has desirable property in Sacramento and Oakland. He has dealt in real estate in Superior California, during the past ten years, and has built twenty homes in Auburn and sold them, thereby doing much to locate families in the city and on small ranches, placing them in positions to help themselves and invariably each family has done well. He recently completed the sub-division of 600 acres of choice foothill land near Clipper Gap and has financed the people, in many cases without interest, and requiring no payment down, nevertheless, there has not been a single failure. He holds that opportunity in this part of California is as good as elsewhere and better now than ever before.

**FRANK W. BENNALLACK.**—Numbered among the native sons of Nevada County is Frank W. Bennallack, a man of worth and ability. Early in life he took up steam engineering, which has been replaced by electrical devices, and for many years has been associated with the North Star Mines Company as compressor engineer. He was born at Grass Valley, August 27, 1878, son of James and Mary (Rowe) Bennallack, both natives of England. The parents were married in England and in 1856 the father came to California and followed mining for the balance of his life. Later the mother came to California to join her husband, and the home was made at Grass Valley, where their family of twelve children were born and reared. Only four of this large family are now living: John Mack, Alice May, Isabelle, and Frank W. The father lived to be sixty-two years old, and the mother was sixty-six years old when she died.

The marriage of Mr. Bennallack occurred at Grass Valley, on June 6, 1906, and united him with Miss Annie Murray, born in Napa County, Cal. One son, Francis James, was born of this union. Mrs. Bennallack passed away in 1913. Subsequently Mr. Bennallack was married to Miss Susie Harrigan, born at Grass Valley, daughter of James and Sibley (Little) Harrigan, pioneer folk of Grass Valley. Three children have been born of this union: Sibley Ann, Brian Addison, and Iris Evelyn. Mrs. Bennallack owns ten acres in orchard in the Forest Springs district of Nevada County. Fraternally, Mr. Bennallack is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West Parlor and the Masonic Lodge, of Grass Valley, and in politics is a Republican.

**WALTER ANDREW SMITH.**—Walter Andrew Smith is the owner, proprietor and manager of the Rock Creek Dancing Pavilion, which is located on the Auburn and Grass Valley State Highway, four miles north of Auburn and twenty miles south of Grass Valley. He bought fifty acres, with three-quarters of a mile frontage on the State Highway, in 1918, and has constantly been making improvements. At first he ran it as a boarding house during the building of the State Highway. Now he has the largest dancing pavilion north of San Francisco, having 6600 square feet in the dancing floor, besides dining accommodations for about 400 people, and an efficient and perfectly sanitary culinary department. He holds two dances a month, with an orchestra from Sacramento. Young people come to supper and dance, from Grass Valley, Auburn, Roseville, Lincoln, Rocklin, Folsom,



Placerville, Colfax, Marysville and Sacramento; in fact drawing patrons from a radius of seventy to eighty miles.

Walter Andrew Smith was born at Fulton, Bourbon County, Kans., on September 6, 1872, a son of A. J. and Susan E. (Howard) Smith, the father a native of Indiana, and the mother a native of Missouri. They were farmer folk who came to California with their children in the fall of 1872, settling at Knight's Landing, where the father engaged in farming and stock-raising. A. J. and Susan E. Smith were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom Walter Andrew Smith was the second child and oldest son, and he was only six weeks old when his parents came to California. His education, as far as schooling goes, ended with the fifth grade. He is nevertheless a very well-read and well-informed man, particularly in the matters pertaining to economics, politics and psychology. He has a clear, logical and retentive mind, having made a particular study of Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer, Marx and Tolstoy, and he is a fluent and interesting conversationalist, and an able exponent of modernism and progressivism. He was early called upon to help make a living, and at twelve hired out to work for others on ranches in Placer County. He drifted into prospecting and mining. In 1896 he went to British Columbia and engaged in mining, and for eight years was engaged in prospecting, mining and lumbering, in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California, returning to Placer County, in 1904. Then he followed mining and prospecting until he bought his present place known as the Rock Creek Dancing Pavilion.

During the World War he engaged in mining and prospecting for chrome and manganese, working in close relation to the government. He counts his friends by the hundreds and is very generous and hospitable, and his place is constantly growing in popularity. In politics he is a decided Progressive, and a free thinker in religion.

**SAM ARONSON.**—Among the auto-stage men in California, Samuel Aronson, popularly called Sam, is interesting as one of the very few trail-breakers in his field who has not sold out to any syndicate, and, what is more, has no intention, so he says, of disposing of his property to others before he wishes. A native of Courland, he was born in Letvia, on January 1, 1880, and when only a boy of eleven, he stole a ride across the ocean to Boston, where he became a newsboy and bootblack, and also washed dishes. In fact, he did any honest work by which he could support himself and get ahead, and having saved his earnings, he was able, at the early age of seventeen, to start in the restaurant business in Boston, in which he succeeded from the beginning. From Boston he went to New York, and there he engaged in the liquor business until 1903. After that, for six years, he traveled for the American Silk Company of New York City, traversing Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and California; and while thus engaged, he first saw the Golden State, in 1905.

For two years, following 1909, Mr. Aronson engaged in the cigar business in Sacramento, but in 1911 he returned East as far as Chicago, and engaged in the liquor business there. Returning to California, he was married in Los Angeles in 1912, choosing for his wife Miss Dora Tanchaum, who came from the same place, Letvia, in which he was born. Twenty months later he came to Sacramento and started the omnibus business, in 1914, with one Ford touring car; and he has been operating a stage line every day since, and has become well-to-do through hard, intelligent and enterprising work. Later, he has taken in a partner, Herbert E. Boswell, of Roseville, and they own and operate two auto-stage lines, the Golden Eagle-Barker, from Sacramento to Roseville, and the Roseville-Marysville stage line, using White auto-stages, of which they have five in daily use,

with one in reserve, and a seventh ordered. Under the firm name of Aronson & Boswell (with a stand at the Barker Hotel in Roseville, and at the Union Stage Depot, at Fifth and I Streets, in Sacramento), they send a Golden Eagle-Barker stage from Roseville at 8, 9:30 and 11:00 a. m., and at 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:15, 6:30, and 8:00 p. m.; and from Sacramento at 8:00, 9:30 and 11:00 a. m., and at 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:15, 6:30, and 8:00 p. m. Saturday and Sunday a special car leaves both ends of the line at 11 p. m. On the Roseville-Marysville line an equally comfortable stage leaves Marysville at 8:00 and 11:00 a. m., and at 2:00 and 6:30 p. m., connecting for Sacramento; and it leaves Roseville for Marysville at 9 a. m. and 12:00 m., and at 3:00 and 7:30 p. m. Mr. Aronson is a stockholder in the Railway National Bank of Roseville.

Mr. Aronson is the son of William Aronson, now deceased, and his good wife, who was Mina Jacobson, and who is still living, at the age of seventy-five in Brooklyn, N. Y. The worthy couple came out to America after our subject essayed the voyage, and when Mr. Aronson passed away, in 1921, he was eighty-five years of age and was full of honors. He was a sheet-metal worker and cornice-builder, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and did very well there. They had seven children: Rebecca is the wife of Jacob Feieves, who is in the insurance business, in New York City; Rahle, married Jacob Schure, who has a cigar-store in New York; Morris died at the age of forty-eight; he lived in New York, and was for twenty-eight years in Liverpool; Dora is the wife of William Musicker, who is a job-printer in Brooklyn; Jennie is now Mrs. Bennie Price, and her husband keeps a grocery and meat maket in Brooklyn; Jacob is a sheet-metal worker and owns a shop in Brooklyn; and Samuel is the subject of our interesting sketch. In April, 1923, he made a trip to both Chicago and Brooklyn, to see his folks, and enjoyed the reunion, but was glad to get back to sunny California. Mr. Aronson has resided in Roseville since 1917; and when he had been here three years, he acquired ten acres of suburban property, on West Main Street, adjoining Roseville, and there built his home, in which he takes delight in the company of his five children: Ralph, Ethel, Rose, Mary and William. He has also built four other residences on Main Street, which he rents to other people. Mr. Aronson is a member of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce; Roseville Chamber of Commerce, and the Yuba-Sutter County Chamber of Commerce, at Marysville; the Motor Carriers' Association of California, and the American Automobile Association.

**ELVIN AUSTIN LEGGETT.**—A wide-awake, forceful man is Elvin Austin Leggett, the corral-man running the Southern Pacific stockyards for Dana Perkins of Rocklin, who is the manager, the two thus are attending to some of the most important of Roseville's many lines of trade and business. One day in November, 1921, they handled 150 car-loads in twenty-four hours. There is no commission or buying; they feed, water and look to the rest of the dependent animals going West, East, North or South, Roseville being the first division point after Tracy and the second out of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific system. Roseville, too, is about half-way from Klamath Falls, and other Northern California and Nevada live-stock shipping points. Live-stock of all kinds is rested here from five to twelve hours after a run of twenty-four hours, thirty-six hours being the limit fixed by Federal law. From a humane and a scientific, as well as from an economic standpoint, therefore, it will easily be seen how very important it is that such duties are consigned to men of character and ability, such as the gentleman already mentioned above.

Elvin A. Leggett was born at Sutter Creek, Amador County, on March 18, 1897, the son of Daniel and Annie Leggett, natives respectively of Ten-



nessee and California, both of whom, after rounding out honorable and useful lives, are now deceased. The mother passed away when our subject was only six years old, and the father passed away a couple of years later. Thus it happened that the lad was reared in a Sacramento orphanage. As a child he liked live-stock; so when thirteen he got a job on the Lewis and Merritt ranch at Antelope, and learned to handle and care for stock, as well as drive the big teams in the grain fields. On New Year's Day, 1921, he commenced to work for Dana Perkins and on November 16, 1922, he became corral foreman.

In 1916, Mr. Leggett was married to Miss Kate Hines, of Roseville, a daughter of Charles Hines, a well-known rancher of Antelope, Sacramento County; and they have three children: Elvin Archie, Vivian Isabel, and Mervin Hines. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett own their home at 105 C Street, Roseville; and Mr. Leggett is a member of the Eagles and the Red Men of Roseville. In politics, he is a Democrat in national affairs, but in local matters is strictly non-partisan.

**NEVADA CARSON BUSBY.**—Since taking up his residence in Roseville in 1907, Nevada Carson Busby has been active in the upbuilding and development of the town; he built and owns the Busby Hotel, and the Superior Garage and apartments. His practical knowledge is not confined to one line of work for he has a working knowledge of farming, photography, cement work and maker of cement blocks, carpenter and builder, and has been, at different times, engaged in these several lines of business with gratifying success. He built and owns all the real estate on the north side of Vernon Street from the city hall west to Grant Street, which represents his savings of many years; this property is yielding a satisfactory income and insures a competency for the balance of his life. Mr. Busby was born in Missouri, a son of Rev. Green and Thursa (Twitchell) Busby, natives of Greenville, Tenn., and Toledo, Ohio, respectively. The paternal grandfather was Philip Busby, who settled in East Tennessee, where he was an early settler and where Rev. Green Busby was born. Thirteen children were born to subject's parents, nine of whom are living: William B. is in the shoe business in Stockton; Sarah is the widow of Samuel Gibbs, and resides in East Portland, Ore.; Benjamin Lind, who was a farmer and fruit-raiser at Turner, Ore., passed away nine years ago; Frank, who was an extensive wheat farmer in Whitman County, Wash., died in 1906; Albert is a farmer and stock-raiser in Kansas; Josephine is the wife of Henry Billows, of Nezperce, Idaho; Nevada Carson, the subject of this sketch, so named by an aunt residing in Boston, Mass., in honor of the famous scout, Kit Carson; Alice is the widow of Lester Chinn and lives in McMinnville, Ore.; and Etta is the wife of Walter Chinn, a wholesale grocer in Pueblo, Colo. Rev. Green Busby began his education in the public schools of his native State. He was determined to become a minister of the gospel and devoted many years to the study of the scriptures, becoming a preacher of power during the Civil War period. In his early life he was a fellow-student and worker with the noted pastor, Charles Russell. The Busby family originated in England and the mother was of Scotch, Irish and German ancestors. The great showman, P. T. Barnum, was an uncle of subject's mother. The Busby family traveled a great deal all over the United States, the father holding camp meetings in various sections; he contracted pneumonia while preaching at Bogard, Mo., and within three days passed to the great beyond, aged seventy-six years; the mother passed away in 1921, aged eighty-six.

Nevada Carson Busby grew to young manhood on the home farm in Missouri, attending the district school adjacent to his home and had com-



pleted one year at Avalon College in Avalon, Mo. At the age of seventeen he began to make his own way and, coming West, located in Sacramento, where he secured a position as tender of the toll road from Sacramento to Davis and Woodland, continuing for one year; then he went to Portland, Ore., where he rode the ranges for two years and in winter time herded sheep. He saved his money and went to Kansas City, Mo., where he studied photography and later opened a gallery at Hale City, which he operated for one year.

At Linneas, Mo., Mr. Busby was united in marriage with Miss Alice Etta Ginther, daughter of J. P. and Elizabeth (Smith) Ginther, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Missouri, farmer folk of Linneas, Mo. There were nine children in the Ginther family, six of whom grew up: William, a retired farmer residing at Linneas, Mo.; Rosa, widow of Rev. William Trader, resides in San Diego, Cal.; Emma, the widow of John W. Dyche, lives on a farm near Linneas, Mo.; Mollie, the wife of E. S. Brown, of Lewiston, Idaho; Minnie, Mrs. Rack Turner of Linneas, Mo., and Alice Etta, the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Busby are the parents of eight children: Muriel is the wife of Lloyd Henry, American Express agent at San Francisco; Forest Nevada is inspector of cement and road material for the State Highway Commission; he served nineteen months in the Navy during the World War, is married and resides in Sacramento; Glenn Carson, served in the Navy for nineteen months during the World War, and is now connected with the Western Auto Supply Company, is married and resides in Sacramento; Opal Reno, is the wife of Emil Stadler, a baker in Sacramento; Cecil Elizabeth, married Jack Walker, who is with the American Railway Express Company in Sacramento; Von Peter is a student at Heald's Business College in Sacramento; James; and Alice. From Hale City, Mo., N. C. Busby removed with his wife to Oakesdale, Wash., where he operated a photograph gallery for two years; then he went to Eugene, Ore., and opened a gallery there. Returning to Missouri, he bought a farm of 100 acres on which he resided for one year, when he sold out and again went to Whitman County, Wash., and worked there seven months as a carpenter and builder. He then engaged in wheat farming and raised a crop of 14,000 bushels the first season, continuing successfully for two years, when he removed to Nezperce, Idaho. There he built the first store building and opened the first general merchandise store; in connection with the store he farmed and hauled lumber; he homesteaded a quarter-section of land, which he broke with a 12-inch plow and the second year had seventy acres of wheat which bore a yield of sixty-three bushels to the acre; he proved up on the land and then sold it. His next move was to Lewiston, Idaho, where he built a \$6000 house and engaged in contracting and building; from there he went to Nebraska and engaged in the stock business and farming. He purchased 1040 acres of land and within two and a half years cleared \$10,000 on his investment. The family then located at Roseville, Cal., where Mr. Busby has become an active factor in the growth of the city. In 1924 Mr. Busby made an extended trip to the United States of Colombia, S. A., and obtained valuable options on 115,000 acres of land from the Colombian government; he returned via Havana, Cuba, New York City and visited the States of the middle west and his old home in Missouri. Mr. Busby is a well-read man, and as a result of careful study is well versed in the scriptures. He numbers among his friends J. Stitt Wilson and David Starr Jordan. Mr. Busby is president of the Vandalia mine, situated three and one-half miles south of Shingle Springs in Eldorado County. This mine produced large quantities of gold in earlier years. This property is being revived after having been dormant for twenty years; six blocks of ore containing an aggregate tonnage of 49,525 tons averaging

\$7.57 per ton, with a value totaling \$374,661, makes it an excellent proposition and under its present able management will no doubt become a profitable investment. Mr. Busby and family now reside in Sacramento at 3416 Twelfth Avenue.

**SAM G. STAMAS.**—The possession of good business qualifications has enabled Sam G. Stamas to succeed in whatever business he has undertaken, and now, as proprietor of the Roseville Laundry, located at 437 Riverside Avenue, Roseville, the business has shown a steady increase from the time of its establishment in 1922. His birth occurred at Mathoni, Greece, on January 1, 1888, and he is the only child born to George and Ellen Stamas. George Stamas was a fisherman and when about thirty-five years old was killed in a riot in his native country. The mother of our subject was married the second time and had one child, John Pandisopolis, who is now a carpenter for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Roseville; the mother died in Greece about thirty-three years ago.

Sam G. Stamas obtained a fair grammar school education in Greece and was brought up in the Greek Orthodox Church. His first work away from home was as a ship carpenter and boat builder, which occupied him about four years. He was eighteen years old when he came to America, landing at Boston, Mass., in 1896, and on March 10 of the same year he came to San Francisco, Cal., and soon obtained work in a laundry, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1916 he came to Roseville and worked in a laundry for a couple of years; then he became a carpenter and car builder for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, continuing until 1923, with the exception of one year spent at Benicia, Cal., working as fireman in a cannery. During 1922 he established his present business, during the daytime keeping up his carpenter work and at night working in the laundry. He has built his laundry building and has one five-horsepower electric motor, which furnishes power for three washing machines, a centrifugal wringer, one mangle; he is now installing a washer and boiler fitted with oil burners.

In 1920, Mr. Stamas was married to Miss Anna Rombargis, a native of Greece, and they are the parents of three children: George, Mary and Peter. Mr. Stamas' residence and laundry is located at 437 Riverside Avenue. Mrs. Stamas is an efficient helpmate to her husband in the laundry.

**MRS. EFFIE M. DAVIS.**—A well-informed, progressive and very interesting lady who has amply demonstrated her ability, as an enterprising woman, to manage successfully important business affairs, is Mrs. Effie M. Davis, the proprietress of the popular holstery, the Hotel Davis, at 115 Vernon Street, Roseville. She was born in the County of Washington, State of Maine; and when five years old, she left there with her parents, La Fayette and Abbie Perry, both of whom were born and reared in that fine old New England State. They settled for a couple of years in Pennsylvania, and then moved on to St. Cloud, Minn., and from there moved to Perham, in the same state, where she grew to womanhood. The family then moved to Little Falls, Minn., where they lived for eighteen years.

During that time, Miss Perry met Albert Davis, whom she married at Jefferson City, Mont., after which she moved back to Little Falls; he was born in Iowa and was conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad. They came to California in 1898 and lived at Bakersfield, Loyaltan, Rocklin, and Roseville. In 1915 Mrs. Davis opened the Hotel Davis, which she has managed as proprietor for the past nine years, a very comfortable hotel of seventeen rooms.

Mrs. Davis has two children; Flossie has become the wife of Mitchell Michaelson, chief despatcher of the Stockton Division of the Southern Pa-

cific railroad; and they reside at Stockton, with their three children, Fern, George and Yvonne. Alva is a boiler-maker, and works for the Southern Pacific railroad at Roseville. He was for four years in the United States Navy, and crossed the ocean thirteen times, having enlisted a year before the World War started and served all through the war, being honorably discharged at its close.

Roseville may well be congratulated upon having such an excellent hostelry as the Hotel Davis, for it will certainly not be Mrs. Davis' fault if any stranger fails of an attracting welcome here.

**G. F. PATTERSON.**—G. F. Patterson is the sixth in a family of nine children born to J. C. and Eliza (Cossairt) Patterson, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Indiana. Hermitage, Hickory County, Mo., was the place and November 28, 1870, the date of his birth. He went to common school and was brought up on the farm in Missouri. We next find him on a ranch in Oregon where he spent eight years as a wage earner; later he was a fisherman on the Columbia River. In 1896 he arrived in Newcastle and the following year entered the fruit-growing industry, leasing a property in Gold Hill. He made fruit-growing pay and at the same time he was in charge of orchards for J. Dudley. In 1909 he invested in property in Mt. Vernon and went into business on his own responsibility and has prospered. He and his wife now own a fruit ranch of 116 acres in the Mt. Vernon district seven miles from Auburn.

Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Cora Holmes, of Mt. Vernon, a daughter of the late C. J. Holmes. He is a charter member of the Auburn Fruit Growers' Association, of which he was a director from 1919 to 1920; he is a director of the Auburn Grammar School. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge in Auburn, and of the Grass Valley lodge of Elks. He is a charter member of Mt. Vernon Farm Bureau, and in politics is a Republican and votes on all questions of moment. A lover of out of door sports, Mr. Patterson takes his recreation in the mountains, and every season for the past twenty years he hies away to the forest with rod, gun and dog for a little sport.

**MICHAEL E. McGUIRE.**—The present home place of Michael E. McGuire is the ranch where he was born, October 6, 1876, known as the McGuire place on Osborne Hill, Nevada County, located two miles from Grass Valley on the Colfax Road. The father and mother, Michael and Mary E. (Cavanaugh) McGuire, were both born in Ireland and were there married before coming to the United States. The father came to California in 1848, and engaged in placer mining in Nevada County, on Osborne Hill; two years later he was joined by his wife and they made their home on 320 acres which had been located as a mining claim by Michael McGuire, Sr., and two partners, and they engaged in mining. Five acres of this ranch was set to orchard. Ten children were born of this union: Katie, Mrs. Quinn, resides in Piedmont, Cal.; Richard S., deceased; John lives at Grass Valley; Minnie, Mrs. D. Shoemaker; Joseph, deceased; Thomas lives in Grass Valley; Lucy, Mrs. Rust, lives in Grass Valley; James E. resides in New York City; Michael E. is our subject; and William is deceased. The father passed away in 1890, aged seventy-five years. After the death of the father, the children purchased the interests of the two partners in the home place, which is now operated by our subject.

Michael E. McGuire completed the grammar and high school courses in Grass Valley schools. From 1890 until 1917 Mr. McGuire lived in Grass Valley and followed mining at the Empire and North Star Mines, and also worked in other mines throughout Nevada County. Six years ago he moved



back to the old home place, where he has since conducted a dairy and done some general farming; he has also been local distributor for the W. T. Rawleigh products, of Freeport, Ill.

At Grass Valley, February 14, 1906, Mr. McGuire was married to Miss Bertha Coulton, born at Grass Valley, Cal., daughter of James and Mary N. (Goddard) Coulton, both natives of England. James Coulton came to the United States when a young man and settled in Illinois; and the young lady who afterward became his wife came with her parents when she was six years old. After their marriage they crossed the plains to California, in 1866, and settled at Grass Valley. Six children were born of this union: William; Sarah Ann, Mrs. White, lives in Oakland, Cal.; Addie is the wife of John Dryden and they reside in Grass Valley; Hannah is the wife of Ernest A. Grenfell; Bertha is the wife of our subject; and James lives in Grass Valley. The father was night watchman at the Empire Mine until his death, at the age of seventy-five years; the mother lived to be eighty-two years old. Mr. and Mrs. McGuire are the parents of two children, Marian and James. Mr. McGuire is a Democrat in politics and since the World War has been fire warden of Grass Valley. Fraternally, he is a member of the American Order of Foresters, the Eagles, and the Knights of Columbus, all of Grass Valley.

In October, 1923, Mr. McGuire sold his dairy and farming interests and moved up to his residence at 409 Richardson Street, in Grass Valley.

He took up the agency for the Rawleighs' products in 1921 and since his removal to Grass Valley is devoting his entire time to his agency.

**GEORGE ALLEN.**—One who has had practical experience, and who has watched the growth and development of the fruit industry for the past thirty-five years in Placer County, is George Allen, a son of George and Mary Allen. He was born in Doty's Ravine, Placer County, on October 18, 1858. His father was born in Denmark and early in life went to sea, during which time he made two trips to California. The first time was in 1848, when he came around the Horn; on his second trip, made in 1851, he came via Panama, and joined the gold-seekers in Placer County. When he quit mining he engaged in ranching, locating a claim of 160 acres in the Mt. Pleasant district, and added to his acreage until he had 400 acres. Later he sold out and bought 240 acres in Doty's Ravine, where, aside from ranching, he also ran a blacksmith and repair shop until he died, in 1872. The mother of our subject came from Germany to California about 1856. She died on the home ranch in 1901. Of their family of nine children, three are living, William, George and Walter, all in Placer County.

George Allen was reared on the home ranch and attended the Mt. Pleasant school. After his school days were over he followed mining for the next fifteen years at Crater Hill, Placer County. In 1885 he invested in railroad land, his present place of forty acres, thirty-five of which is set to orchard and vineyard; and he also carries on general farming on 160 acres. He has a fast-growing business in the retailing of fruit and produce over routes in Auburn and Lincoln.

Mr. Allen was married on December 25, 1883, in Auburn, to Mary L. Miller, daughter of John and Catherine Miller. John Miller was born in Austria and came to California in the early gold days and followed mining. He was married in Sacramento, and then moved to Virginia City, Nev., where he mined for some years. Returning to California, he located on a ranch near Auburn, and after ranching for a time, engaged in the hotel business, running the Soda Springs Station. He died at Reno, Nev. His widow afterwards ran the City Hotel at Lincoln, which stood on the present site of the Bank of Lincoln. She died aged forty-nine years. They had nine

children, seven of whom grew up and are living: Mary L., wife of our subject; Mrs. Anna Bost, who died in Sacramento; Mrs. Catherine Johnson, who also died in Sacramento; Mrs. Julia Rucker, who lives in San Francisco; and Miss Rose Miller, Mrs. Cleo Jackson, Mrs. Irene Vogt, Mrs. Eleanor Holloway, and Mrs. Emeline Willard, all of Woodland, Yolo County. Mary L. Miller was born in Virginia City, Nev., but was brought up and educated in Auburn, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Allen had four children, three of whom survive. Roscoe is a draughtsman in the employ of Gladding, McBean & Company, at Lincoln; he married Stella Wyatt and has two children, Thurza and Mauvis. Henry is with the California Fruit Exchange and lives in Sacramento; he married Miss Nellie Cook and has seven children: Burton, Ardis, Kenneth, George, Elva, and Donald and Loraine, twins. Albert E. is assistant superintendent of transportation with the Sacramento street railway in that city. He married May Bussie and has a daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Allen has served as school trustee for seven terms, and for the past forty years, off and on, has served as road boss of District No. 2. He is public-spirited and ready and willing to help any worthy project for the upbuilding of his locality and of California.

**CESARE PRINA.**—A grocer who has built up a good business that is sure to grow with the expansion of the town, is Cesare Prina, who was born in Italy, on April 18, 1883, the son of Louis and Maria Garavaglia Prina. His father died when he was eight years of age, but his mother is still living. The worthy couple were highly esteemed, and they made many friends among those who regarded their lives as eminently useful.

Cesare attended the schools of Italy and in 1906, he crossed the ocean to the United States and located for the first seven years in Texas, where he was in the butcher trade, as he had been for a short time in Italy. He was able to return to Italy in 1913, but in that same year, however, he came back to Illinois for a year, and then he moved on Westward, until he came to Arbuckle, Cal. For eighteen months, Mr. Prina engaged in highway work; and next he came to Lincoln and he was with Mr. Mazoni for six years, in charge of his butcher shop. In 1923, however, he engaged in the grocery business with his brother Pietro, and in that enterprise he is fairly successful. He has a way of doing business that attracts and holds customers. Prina Brothers are live wires. Their goods are delivered promptly by means of a Star delivery truck; an Oakland touring car is also used. Cesare Prina is building an up-to-date bungalow for his residence on C Street.

At Vittuone, in Italy, in 1906, Mr. Prina was married to Miss Ransani Maria, and this union has been productive of two children, Erminia Prina and Cesarina Prina.

**MILTON W. HOGLE.**—A representative citizen of Lincoln, Placer County, is found in the person of Milton W. Hogle, the popular undertaker of that city. He was born in Thousand Springs Valley, now Wells, Nev., on July 21, 1860, while his parents, James and Elizabeth (Richardson) Hogle, were crossing the plains, in a covered wagon to California. They settled in Trinity County, where Mr. Hogle mined until his death, which occurred in 1866. Mrs. Hogle is also deceased, both having left a record for having done what they could to help build up this great commonwealth.

Milton W. Hogle went to the public schools of Sacramento and Placer Counties, and also attended the Sacramento High School. In 1878 he entered the shops of the Southern Pacific at Sacramento to learn to be a machinist, afterwards he conducted a blacksmith shop in Sacramento County, and then he moved to Pleasant Grove, Sutter County, where for thirty years he was

at the same stand with a shop where he did all kinds of blacksmithing. In 1909 he came to Lincoln and purchased the undertaking business of Hill & Hughes, and ever since that date he has been successful. He carries a full equipment such as can be found in up-to-date funeral parlors. His wide acquaintance in the surrounding country has made him many friends and he is serving as deputy coroner of Placer County.

The marriage of Mr. Hogle to Miss Electa Bishop, a native daughter of Sutter County, took place at Pleasant Grove. They have the following children to call them blessed: Ann, married Walter Kay Jansen, of Lincoln; Lucile, is the wife of W. S. Algeo, of Sacramento; Helen, is a teacher at Willows, Cal.; and Milton M., is a student in the law department of Stanford University. There are three grandchildren. Mr. Hogle is a broad-minded Democrat, interested in public affairs to a high degree. He has served as a high school trustee. He is a member of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce; the Pleasant Grove Lodge of Odd Fellows; and he is a "booster" for both Lincoln and Placer County.

**RICHARD ROOSEVELT PROCTOR.**—An exceptionally efficient executive is Richard Roosevelt Proctor, the wide-awake manager of the Placer County Farm Bureau Exchange at Lincoln. He was born on a farm in Caldwell County, Mo., on July 13, 1901, the son of John M. and Amanda (Anderson) Proctor, farmer folks in Braymer, Mo., who are still living, in comfortable retirement. Our subject attended the public schools near Braymer, Mo., but because of his health, he came as a boy of thirteen years to Auburn, Cal., and put in a year in the high school, and also pursued an excellent course in Healds Business College in Sacramento. The Diamond Match Company have a string of yards in Northern California; and having entered this company's service, he was associated, from time to time, with several of these yards, and although he had no previous experience, he is making good. He went first to the Diamond Match Company's yard at Woodland, and after that to Vacaville, next to Durham, and then he came to Lincoln, in all these places, he was assistant manager. In April, 1923, he was made manager of the Grain Elevator of the Farm Bureau upon its organization, and he is doing well. In national politics a Republican, he is always a good local booster, and is a live wire in the Chamber of Commerce of Lincoln.

Mr. Proctor finds much pleasure in outdoor life; and he never loses an opportunity to do a good deed, or to say a good word for both Placer County and Lincoln, and his fellow-citizens in turn speak well of him. Fraternally, he is a Mason, holding membership in Gold Hill Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M. of Lincoln.

**NICK ALEXSON.**—The senior member of the firm of Alexson and Company, a partnership composed of Nick Alexson and Victor Wickman, and as such is a prominent representative of Rocklin's leading industry, namely the granite industry, Nick Alexson was born in Finland, September 5, 1887, a son of Gabriel and Lizzie Alexson. Gabriel Alexson preceded the rest of the family to America. He worked at various pursuits until he came to Rocklin, Cal., when he engaged to work in the granite quarries, and where, in 1892, he was joined by his wife and children, Nick being then only four and one-half years of age. Nick Alexson has two sisters and two brothers living. The mother passed away at the age of forty-six, while the father is still living, being engaged in the granite quarries at Raymond, Cal.

Nick Alexson attended the public schools at Rocklin, where he grew up to be a sturdy lad, and while yet of tender years, began working in the granite quarries, packing tools and doing such other work as a boy could do.



He worked in every branch of the business and grew to be a powerful man and an expert quarryman and stone cutter. He at first went into the business as a partner with his father, Gabriel Alexson, and Matt Palo and Sanfried Wallen, but after two or three years of operation, he and his present partner, Victor Wickman, became equal partners and sole owners under the firm name of Alexson and Company. This firm owns a quarry now 100 feet deep, located upon seven acres of land. The quarry is equipped with modern machinery, such as hoisting machinery, powerful derricks, pneumatic drills, and other granite-working machinery, sheds, and a spur of switch tracks from the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway. Thus equipped they wholesale their product in carload lots in the rough, supplying leading stone cutters and monument works all over Central California. Alexson and Company are also famed for their finished cut granite for building purposes, mausoleums, and monuments. They have supplied the cut stone for the new Bank of Italy Building in Sacramento, and cut granite for many of the most substantial mausoleums at Sacramento, Oakland, and other cities.

Nick Alexson was married at Rocklin, in 1912, to Miss Edna Rasanen, who was also born in Finland; and they are the parents of two children: Eugene and Betty. Mr. Alexson owns a very comfortable residence in Rocklin and his home is the center of hospitality and domestic felicity. In politics, a Republican, he is also a temperance man and an active member of the Finnish Temperance Association at Rocklin.

**H. A. BERKNER.**—Exceptionally fortunate in the possession of one of the most advantageous corners in the fast-growing, progressive city of Rocklin, H. A. Berkner could hardly have failed to make of his Rocklin Garage one of the most prosperous business undertakings in the county. He resides adjacent to his workshop and parking place; and his beautiful home, with the surrounding yards, lawns and flowers add a touch of beauty appreciated both by the local community and the passing motorist as well. His is one of the leading garages in this section of the State, very well equipped for important or emergency work. He carries the Union Oil Company's gasoline and oil products, selling twenty-seven varieties of oils, and he handles Fiske, Goodrich and Goodyear tires, and other automobile accessories.

Mr. Berkner was born at Macon, Ga., on November 15, 1873, the son of the late H. J. and Fannie (Seymour) Berkner, planters, the former a man of affairs who operated his own cotton gin, and was also a merchant. He served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil War; and lived to be sixty-seven years old. Miss Fannie Seymour was also the daughter of a prominent Southern planter, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. John Berkner and his good wife, grandfather and grandmother of our subject, came from Germany bringing with them many of the virtues of the people of the German Fatherland, and he became a wealthy planter, and storekeeper; and our subject's father, H. J. Berkner, succeeded to the ownership of both plantation and business. There were two places in the estate: the home-place of about 170 acres, and a plantation of 365 acres near Macon.

Our subject attended the public schools and then entered the Mercer University, but owing to an affliction of the eyes, he had to quit before graduation. Meanwhile his father had branched out as a contractor in railroad work, and H. A. Berkner joined him in the enterprise. His business took him West; and after leaving the steam and electrical engineering trade, at Macon, he became chief engineer for the United Railways at Chattanooga, and later served the light and water company in that city for three years. Then he went to San Antonio, Texas, where he was with the San Antonio

Gas & Electric Company for three years. During that time he was married, at San Antonio, to Miss Frankie Taylor, who was born in Weimer, Texas, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Taylor, well-known in that city. He then accepted a position as engineer for the American-Rio Grande Land & Irrigation Company, at Mercedes, Texas, and he held that position for eight years, during which time he put in the largest irrigation plant in the world, with a capacity of 400,000 gallons a minute.

Mr. Berkner then went into business for himself in 1916, and ran a garage at Robston, Nueces County, Texas, and this he sold after three years, when he opened up another, at San Antonio, Texas, in 1919. Disposing of this, he toured the West, and in November, 1919, he came to California; and having looked the State over pretty thoroughly, he bought property in Rocklin, in January, 1920. At first, he purchased and operated the old Kertell Garage, built by Liljequist, which he later sold to O. W. Pekuri, of Rocklin. In 1920 he bought the Mary Ross property, which he remodeled, making it one of the most desirable investments. Mr. Berkner is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Mercedes, Texas, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. Politically, they stand for principle, and work and vote for men and women with principle.

**ANTONIO BUTTO.**—The successful outcome of management with many a fine ranch property is often due to the general capability of the foreman. This is well illustrated in the Stoccato olive ranch, in Allen precinct, five miles east of Roseville, now in charge of Antonio Butto, popularly known as Tony. He was born at Messina, in Sicily, Italy, on January 9, 1881, the son of Francisco and Tindara Butto, the fourth child in a family of seven children, six of whom are now living, and the only one now in California. He grew up in Italy, attending the public schools and working at horticultural pursuits there, profiting even as a boy by the valuable experience of the elder-folk under whom he served. In 1905, he crossed the ocean to America, and worked at various occupations, especially in brick-yards. In 1913, Mr. Butto came to California, and being a friend of the first proprietor of the Stoccato Ranch, he accepted a position as foreman there, and there he has been, to the satisfaction of all concerned, ever since. The ranch contains 400 acres, 200 acres of which, in olives, is owned by the Bank of Italy; and the acreage constitutes one of the fine show places of the county.

At Sacramento, in 1920, Mr. Butto was married to Miss Maria Ruiz, by whom he has had two children: Frank and Tindara. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church; and while thus linked interestingly with the Old World, they are thoroughly devoted, as 100 per cent Americans, to the New.

**FRANKLIN E. BURRITT.**—If there is any industry which may be regarded as the foundation of every other, it is the production of wheat. What is always taken as a synonym of subsistence? Is it not bread? And what is bread made of? It is wheat. It is common to express the worth or genuineness of a thing to say, "It is good as the wheat." It can't be imitated. If it were not for its perishable nature it might take the place of gold as the basis of all value for it is certainly far more necessary for our existence and happiness. California has been one of the world's greatest producers of gold. It is also a great producer of the other far more valuable commodity, Wheat. One who is a leader in this production is Franklin E. Burritt, who brings to his business an inherited strength of mind and body, also an experience in other occupations.

Marcus Burritt, his father, was born in Canada and was a blacksmith by trade, now retired at Oakland, Cal., at eighty-eight years of age. He

came to California first in 1873, and the family joined him here in 1874. He was strong in body and mind and highly respected and was the leading blacksmith in Sheridan. Prior to locating here he had a blacksmith shop in Canada thirty-one years. The mother died in 1918, when seventy-two years old. There were eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Burritt, four of whom are still living. Fred, who works in the gold mines in Kimberly, Nev.; Walter, a contractor and builder and real estate dealer in Oakland; Franklin E., the subject of this review; and Oscar L., a contractor and builder in Oakland; Ella, the eldest child, married to J. G. Greitman and has since died; and three died in infancy.

Franklin E. Burritt was born in Ontario, Canada, September 13, 1870, and he was only four years old when his mother brought him to California. He grew up in Sheridan and attended the common school, and as a young man, worked on farms and at carpentry and building. In 1907, he went to Oakland and engaged as a contractor and builder, being associated with his brothers, Walter and Oscar Burritt, from 1907 to 1916.

Mr. Burritt was married in Sacramento, on September 18, 1908, to Miss Mary Greitman, a daughter of the late Charles Greitman, the pioneer and prosperous business man of Sheridan who died at the age of ninety-one, and came to own 1160 acres of land before he died.

In pioneer days Franklin E. Burritt was in partnership with his brother Walter, in growing wheat on some 2500 acres of land, 1730 of the Chamberlain ranch, together with other rented land. He at first drove thirty mules on a Haines combined harvester. On the present place he operates a 40-horse-power Hall Caterpillar tractor, and plows, seeds, cultivates and summer fallows his wheat fields. He now operates one of the latest combined harvesters and does all the farm work himself except during harvest time. He also raises sheep. He leases 640 acres of the Greitman ranch and raises grain and stock. Mrs. Burritt has an interest in the home ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Burritt also have valuable property in Oakland. They are very highly respected, public-spirited and liberal and have a large circle of friends. Mr. Burritt belongs to the Woodmen of the World. In politics, he is a Republican.

**H. H. COE.**—As a successful country store-keeper, H. H. Coe is running the only general merchandise store in the grain-growing section of Placer County, at Sheridan. An Englishman, he was born June 2, 1882, in Devonshire, and has an enviable war record. When only seventeen years of age he went to Cape Colony, South Africa, and joined the Light Horse Infantry. In 1889 he went to the front in the South African war, and fought through the long engagement with the Boers, in the British Mounted Infantry, being honorably discharged after three years of hard service. After the conclusion of the conflict, he engaged in different lines of business in various places in South Africa, and returned to England in 1908. That same year he came to the United States, located for a time in Oregon, and from there went to British Columbia, where his marriage occurred on June 8, 1912, to Norma Brown, born and reared at Lincoln, Placer County, Cal. Her parents were Ernest and Blanche Brown, well known pioneers of Placer County; and she has one brother, Harold, living near Lincoln and engaged in ranching. After his marriage, Mr. Coe worked at logging, at Bridal Veil, Ore., and later at the shipyards in Portland, during the World War. He then engaged in highway construction on the Columbia River Highway, the last two years of this work being put in as foreman of the paving work on that scenic road.

On January 1, 1921, Mr. Coe came to Sheridan, Placer County, and bought out A. L. Click, his predecessor in business, and since that time he has made his home in Sheridan, owning his own residence, and becoming



a part of the social, business and economic life of the community. He is a naturalized American citizen, and a firm believer in the basic life being built up in this newest country, where all men are equal, and it only depends with them what their life shall become. Fraternally, he is a member of Sheridan Lodge, No. 512, I. O. O. F. In political preference, he is a consistent Democrat, interested in all civic betterment and the further progress of our wonderful state.

**ELMER D. DUNTON.**—Prominent among the influential financiers of Placer County is Elmer D. Dunton, the progressive and popular cashier of the Bank of Loomis, at Loomis, now one of the most promising of Northern California towns. A native son, always taking a peculiar satisfaction in his natural association with the great Golden State, he was born at Winters, in Yolo County, on October 16, 1883, the son of S. B. and Alice (Rippey) Dunton, the former a native of Columbus, Ohio, and the latter of Missouri. Mr. Dunton was a minister of the Christian Church, and he was ordained at the age of twenty-one; and such was his acceptable walk in life that he lived to the ripe old age of eighty-three and passed away with the consciousness of having done a great deal of good where it was most wanted.

Elmer attended the public schools of his district and the Winters High School, and some eighteen years ago he came into Placer County, and was in the employ of the California Fruit Exchange, in Penryn and Loomis, and for ten years he was in the service of the Rochdale Store in the same place. Two years ago, he entered the Bank of Loomis; and having a valuable acquaintance both with people and local conditions, a good deal of experience and plenty of level-headed common sense, and finding pleasure in serving others in such a way as to help them forward in life, he has done much to make the Bank of Loomis attractive and satisfactory to its patrons, already a goodly company, and growing steadily in numbers.

At Loomis, in the year 1910, Mr. Dunton was married to Miss Mabel Howard, a native of Nebraska and the daughter of F. C. Howard. Their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Donald and Burton. The Duntons afford an agreeable hospitality to all who have the good fortune to know them; thus reflecting the delightful social life of the district.

**GILBERT JAMES RECTOR.**—Prominent among the banking fraternity of Northern California is Gilbert James Rector, president of the Nevada County Bank at Nevada City. A native of California, he was born at Hollister, San Benito County, on September 16, 1875. His parents were Elijah John and Margaret (Griffith) Rector, both born in Missouri. The former traces his ancestry back to his great-grandfather, who was born in Rectortown, Fauquier County, Va., while the latter is descended from Kentuckians. They were married, and in 1874 removed to California; and upon their arrival here, Mr. Rector was made manager of a ranch owned by his brother-in-law, Jefferson James. From 1875 to 1882 he was engaged in the hotel business at Hollister, but in the last-named year he came to Nevada City and embarked in the banking business, after helping to organize the Nevada County Bank. He became its first president, continuing his connection with that institution until his death, July 7, 1914. His wife had passed away on March 4, 1901. Both had done full well their duty to their generation, and when they had passed on they were missed by all who had known them.

Gilbert James Rector was educated in the public schools and at the University of California, graduating from the latter institution on May 18, 1898, with the degree of B. L., prepared to follow the law as a profession.

After his graduation he traveled for about six months, visiting the cities of note in the Eastern States. Upon his arrival home he assisted his father in the management of the National Hotel in Hollister for two years; then, in 1900, with Rector Brothers and W. H. Martin, he assisted in the organization of the Nevada County Bank at Nevada City. After this he spent several months in San Francisco in the employ of various banking houses, to learn the rudiments of banking as carried on in California; and when he had secured the required information, he entered the Nevada County Bank as assistant cashier in charge of the Nevada City branch. In 1906 Mr. Rector was appointed secretary and general manager of the Nevada County Bank, and in 1915, upon the death of B. S. Rector, succeeded to the presidency, a position he still holds. He believes that the banking business requires the exclusive time of its officers, and therefore has not engaged in any other line of endeavor.

The National Hotel, which had been owned by the elder Rector Brothers, E. J. and B. S. Rector, and had gained a state-wide reputation for its comfort and hospitality, passed on by inheritance to the younger Rector Brothers, G. J. and E. M. Rector, upon the death of their father, E. J. Rector, and of B. S. Rector, an uncle, in 1914-1915, as to a one-half interest, the other being owned by Mrs. Vivie R. Lindley, daughter of B. S. and Susan Rector. The hotel still continues its prosperous career, but is not managed directly by the owners.

Gilbert James Rector was united in marriage at Sacramento, on January 7, 1902, with Miss Jessica Stewart Mott, daughter of George M. Mott, whose ancestry is traced back to Revolutionary days. He was born in Michigan, and coming to California managed the H. S. Crocker Company at Sacramento from 1872 until 1907, when he retired and moved to Berkeley. There he resided until 1923, when he came to Nevada City, where he is now living retired. He had married Nancy Clark, a native of England, of a pioneer Nevada City family; and she is still living in the enjoyment of California life. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rector one son, John Mott Rector, was born on June 12, 1904. He is now a student at the University of Nevada. Mr. Rector is a member of the Elks of Nevada City, and of the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity. He belongs to the Episcopal Church, and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

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